THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,969.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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[illegible]RALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

[illegible]ERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD [illegible]IVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

[illegible]EEN THIRTY FIRST AND THIRTY SECOND [illegible]ETS, WEST SIDE, NEARLY OPPOSITE OUR FORMER PLACE.

[illegible]ERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. [illegible] 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE [illegible]. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

[illegible]K EYES—MARTHA WASHINGTON WOULD [illegible]ke to see you. Please address T. D., box 14, Herald.

[illegible]WILL YOU MEET ME AT ACADEMY OF DESIGN [illegible]riday, at 4 o'clock, or Grand Opera House, Saturday,
ZAMPA.

[illegible]D—HAVE BEEN VERY ILL. STILL QUITE [illegible]ck. Can't you come to me?
LAURIE.

[illegible]DERICK C. HANNEGAN WILL FIND A LETTER [illegible] the New York Post office.

[illegible]KIE ESDMOND—WHERE CAN I SEE YOU?
KAUFMAN.

[illegible]Y ALL RIGHT. Isl.

[illegible]RMATION WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—[illegible] the years 1811 and 1812 James G. Jones, a coppersmith, [illegible] family consisting of a wife named Lavina and her [illegible] Ann Eliza, lived at No. 155 Greenwich street. In [illegible] 1813 said James G. Jones lived at No. 177 Bowery, [illegible] brother, Samuel F. Jones, also a coppersmith, lived at [illegible] street. In 1813 and 1814 the said James G. Jones [illegible] 181 Bowery and his brother, Samuel F. Jones, lived in [illegible] near Beekman street. In 1814 and 1815 he said [illegible] G. Jones lived at No. 34 Roosevelt street and [illegible] Samuel F. Jones lived at 257 Water street. In [illegible] 1816 the said James G. Jones lived in Water street, [illegible] and his brother Samuel F. Jones lived at 247 [illegible] street. Any person who has any knowledge concerning either of these brothers or of their families while so [illegible] any of the above places, will do a great kindness, [illegible] advance the interests of truth and justice, by immediately communicating the same in writing to me at 66 [illegible]
[illegible]ork, Feb. 19, 1872. HENRY J. SCUDDER.

[illegible]RMATION WANTED—AS TO THE WHEREABOUTS of James Alamson, formerly of Montreal and [illegible] Scotland. If this advertisement comes to his notice [illegible] hear of something to his advantage by corresponding with his sister Mrs. E. Parr, 118 Chatham street. [illegible] Any information concerning him will be thankfully [illegible]ved. When last heard from he was in Chicago. [illegible]es please copy.

[illegible]RMATION WANTED OF ANDREW COONEY, OF [illegible] county of Kildare, Ireland, who arrived in [illegible] in 1857. Information concerning his whereabouts [illegible] be thankfully acknowledged by his sister ELIZA [illegible], in care of Mr. R. Lewis, 431 Canal street, New [illegible] Pennsylvania papers will please copy.

[illegible]OMPSON—MEET CAPTAIN JENKS AT WOOD'S [illegible], front room, curiosity exhibition, Saturday, [illegible]

[illegible]BARTON, ONCE A FRIEND OF JOSEPHINE A. [illegible]Carty, see Fagan; will learn something of interest if [illegible] send her address to ALPHEUS RAYMOND, Herald [illegible]

[illegible] WILL BE PAID FOR THE BODY OF WM. H. [illegible] Nash, lost from the schooner Antecedent, near [illegible]eek, L. I., Feb. 2.
ELLERY NASH, Westerley, R. I.

[illegible] FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS WILL BE paid for return of Jewelry and other articles [illegible] 68 West Ninth street, Wednesday night, and no [illegible]sked.

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]AN EARRING, A TOPAZ FLY ON A GOLD [illegible] $5 reward on return to No. 8 East Washington [illegible]

[illegible]N THE EVENING OF 21ST OF FEBRUARY, [illegible] in Brooklyn or New York, a small gold chain, [illegible] broken. A liberal reward will be paid on return [illegible] W. BAGLEY & CO., 71 Varick street, New York.

[illegible] SOLITAIRE DIAMOND STUD, SPIRAL SET. [illegible] $50 will be paid to the finder by leaving it with [illegible], FISK & BOSTON, 258 Broadway.

[illegible] FROM STORE 615 TENTH AVENUE, ON [illegible] of the 20th inst., a [illegible] Watch, [illegible] attached, [illegible] Gold Ring. A reward [illegible] be paid for the same by P. [illegible], [illegible], and no questions asked.

REWARDS.

[illegible]ARD FOR A WHITE FEMALE POODLE [illegible] old, lost Tuesday night from 172 [illegible]
WM. [illegible]

[illegible]WARD.—LOST, BETWEEN FORTIETH STREET [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]WARD.—LOST, FROM AN [illegible] [illegible] with papers and different [illegible] [illegible] Reward will be paid at [illegible]

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] ASSORTMENT OF [illegible] SHOES, TRUNKS [illegible]
[illegible] IRWIN.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN BROILER, PATENTED JULY 21, 1868 AND OCTOBER 19, 1869.—The only broiler ever devised which brings into play the natural principles by which alone the perfect carbonization of meats, [illegible] the juices can be effected. [illegible] was $3 to 50 per cent of nutriment. [illegible] to seven minutes. [illegible] or [illegible] Saves [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Three years test has established [illegible] the standard broiler [illegible] Circular sent on application.

There are various unprincipled parties evasions and imitations of their article in market [illegible] appearance and well calculated to prove a great failure in operation, [illegible] essential points which the "American" alone possesses.

Every broiler containing a converging flange and adjustable wire rest is [illegible] infringement on it, and dealers are cautioned against selling [illegible] all infringers [illegible] penalty of prosecution at law. All our broilers have brass labels attached with name and trade mark stamped thereon, and are made of the best [illegible] AMERICAN BROILER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 23 Barclay street, New York.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 189—FEB. 22, 1872.
60, 5, 23, 17, 43, 75, 64, 22, 64, 58, 74, 14.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 19—FEB. 22, 1872.
64, 15, 12, 4, 72, 33, 64, 21, 5, 59, 50, 23, 11.
PADUCAH EXTRA CLASS NO. 89—FEB. 22, 1872.
58, 56, 74, 19, 34, 4, 71, 29, 69, 49, 31, 9.
FALL [illegible] CLASS NO. 10—FEB. 22, 1872.
44, 1, 65, 2, 62, 36, 67, 5, 7[illegible], 47, 19, 30, 76.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 66 Broadway. Post office box 4,969.

EUREKA STEAM MACHINE CARVING COMPANY, 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street. Rosewood, Walnut and Oak Ornaments. Figure Carving a specialty.

GAS CONSUMERS, TAKE NOTICE.—THE ADJOURNED meeting at Radcliff's Hall to Friday evening, February 23 is postponed to Tuesday evening February 27 to meet at Hunzinger Hall, 147 and 149 West Thirty-second street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, when every signer to our petition and all others favorable to our cause are requested to be present to assist in completing arrangements for our mass meeting at Cooper Institute. By order of the officer of the association.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—FULL OFFICIAL DRAWINGS received for February 8 by JOSEPH BATES, 194 Broadway, room 4.

ROYAL HAVANA AND KENTUCKY BROKERS,
JOSEPH BATES & CO.,
25 Wall street, New York.
Post office box 4,264.

STONE QUARRY FOR SALE. 15 ACRES PURE GRAY Granite; contains five million cubic yards, 600 feet water frontage. Apply to THOMAS IZOD, 51 Cortlandt street, corner Greenwich, room 1.

U. S. ARMY BOOTS AND SHOES.—ANY PARTY having a large lot of sewed army Boots or Brogans, or sewed navy Shoes, can find a purchaser at a low figure for 500 or 5,000 pairs by addressing, with full particulars, box 3,551, Boston, Mass.

$100,000 GOLD WAS DRAWN IN ROYAL Havana Lottery of Cuba Feb. 8. Kentucky, class 190, Nos. 64, 15, 12, drew $12,000. Address BALEY & CO. (old established office), 174 Broadway.

SPORTING.—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

A.—FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, BIRDS, &c. Medicines for all diseases. Prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, near Canal.

CHAS. REICHE & BROTHER,
55 Chatham street,
have just received, per Bremen steamers New York and Maine, two large and fine lots of German Canaries and a full variety of other European Singing Birds.

JUST IMPORTED—A LOT OF SCOTCH AND SKYE TERriers, handsomest in the country; two Retrievers, a number of large Newfoundland Dogs, Setter and Pointer Pups, red Irish Setter Bitch, black Setter Bitch. Dogs of all breeds. H. GARDNER, 52 Thompson street, rear.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.

THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH
of our business is conducted at our
HORSE AUCTION MART,
110, 112 AND 114 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.,
where we hold regular
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
CATALOGUE OF THIS DAY'S (FRIDAY) SALE,
at 12 o'clock.

ELEGANT TURNOUT, CONSISTING OF FINE BLOODED BLACK MARE, sired by Kendall's Black Hawk, Jr., dam Gray Messenger mare, granddam Monmouth Eclipse, 15½ hands, 6 years old, kind in all harness, free from vice, fast traveller, very stylish, free and easy driver, kind and true. Also set silver mounted Harness, nearly new and [illegible]

TWO WHEELED DOG CART, in good order, built by Brewster & Baldwin.

DARK BAY HORSE, HAMBLETONIAN STOCK, 15¾ hands, 7 years old, kind in all harness, free from vice, trotted last fall in 2:50 and can beat 3 minutes this day; splendid roadster, very stylish, kind and true. Also set Harness, &c.

TOP WAGON, IN GOOD ORDER.

ELEGANT DAPPLE GRAY HORSE, MESSENGER stock, 15½ hands, 7 years old, kind in all harness, free from vice, free and pleasant driver, can trot in 3 minutes sure, fears nothing, is stylish and warranted sound, kind and true. Also set Harness and

Top Wagon built by Wood Brothers.

BAY MARE, SIRED BY SECOND HAMBLETONIAN, dam a Messenger mare, 15 hands, 6 years old, kind in all harness and under saddle, free from vice, trotted last fall in 2:[illegible], and can trot in three minutes this day, is a prompt and easy driver, needs no whip, stylish and warranted sound, kind and true. Also set Harness and

¾ SEAT ROAD WAGON, BUILT BY BREWSTER & CO.

BAY MARE, 15½ HANDS, 6 YEARS old, kind in all harness, free from vice, is a superior family or express animal, fast traveller, stylish and warranted sound, kind and true.

SIX SEAT PHAETON, IN GOOD ORDER.

BAY MARE, 15½ HANDS, 6 YEARS, kind in all harness, free from vice, a good worker, free driver, stylish, and warranted sound, kind and true.

TWO COACHES, IN GOOD ORDER.

BROWN HORSE, 16 HANDS, 7 YEARS OLD, kind in all harness, has no vices, is a superior family animal, free and stylish driver, fears nothing, and is kind and true, also set Harness and

DEPOT WAGON.

BAY PONY HORSE, 14½ HANDS, 6 YEARS OLD, kind in all harness, free from vice, is a superior roadster, trots close to three minutes, is very stylish and warranted sound, kind and true. Also set Harness and top Wagon.

BAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS, 8 YEARS OLD, kind in all harness, an excellent express horse and warranted sound, kind and true.

TOP AND NO TOP WAGONS, PHAETONS, ROCKAWAYS, &c.

SORREL HORSE, 15½ HANDS, 8 YEARS OLD, KIND in all harness, free from vice, free and stylish driver, fears nothing and is kind and true.

SEVERAL OTHER HORSES. DESCRIPTION TIME OF sale.

Top and No Top Wagons, Phaetons, Depot and Road Wagons, Coaches, Sleighs, Harnesses, &c.

Weather never interferes with our sales.

AT BARKER & CHASE'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND NEW YORK TATTERSALLS,
corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
MAJOR C. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
Regular Sales of Horses, Carriages, &c.,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness and everything in the horse line to suit the needs of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.

A large driving ring
in the Mart for showing Horses on sale.
Twenty-four hours allowed for trial
on every Horse sold under warrantee.

Carriages taken on storage.
Horses on sale.
Outside sales promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on everything in the Horse line.

AT AUCTION, THIS DAY,
at 12 o'clock, by
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT, CONSISTING of a stylish, handsome and well bred black Mare, Black Hawk and Messenger stock. Fine silver mounted Harness, nearly new and TWO WHEELED DOG CART, Blankets, Whips, &c.

Three fast Horses, sure or roadsters; can trot in 3 minutes.

Twelve good business Horses.

Coaches, Rockaways, Phaetons, Harnesses, &c.

A.—THE FAMOUS AND ELEGANT THOROUGHBRED Trick Stallion
ROSEWOOD
at public auction. [illegible] mahogany bay, with no white [illegible] was raised in Texas [illegible] [illegible] the finest broken trick horse in America [illegible] the horse [illegible] is very handsome and [illegible] fine full tail and is warranted sound and kind [illegible] will be sold [illegible] on Saturday, February 24, at 12 o'clock, at BARKER & CHASE'S City Auction Mart and New York Tattersalls, corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, where he can now be seen up to sale. Circus men and horsemen are invited to attend the sale.

AT [illegible] LIBERTY STREET.—CARRIAGE BARGAINS. The cheapest place in the city [illegible] Top Wagon, Rockaway, Depot Wagon, Pony Phaeton, Harness, Robe, Blanket, Halter [illegible]
No. [illegible] street.
[illegible]
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF COUPES, COUPE ROCKAWAYS, Top Wagons, Pony Phaetons [illegible] Wagons and [illegible] Family [illegible] and light Wagons at reduced prices.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

A [illegible] CARRIAGES.
[illegible] All the newest [illegible] Clarences, Landaus, [illegible] Rockaways, Wagons, &c. [illegible] Top and No Top Wagons and other vehicles [illegible] A. S. FLANDRAU, [illegible] Eighteen hundred [illegible] 112th avenue.

A [illegible] 41 WEST BROADWAY [illegible] Rockaway [illegible] Wagon [illegible] 141 West Broadway.

A [illegible] OF CUTTERS [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A [illegible] TO [illegible] AND CARRIAGE [illegible]

A [illegible]

AT [illegible]

FOR SALE [illegible] TWO [illegible] AND [illegible] four [illegible] one [illegible] truck. At 225 [illegible]

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES, TRUCKS AND HARNESS, all in good working order. Apply at 109 Duane street.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, 15 AND 16 hands high, heavy built, suitable for cart or truck. Apply at 134 Greene street for two days.

FOR SALE—A FINE, LARGE PONY, 13½ GENTLE; [illegible] just the thing for a basket phaeton for a lady [illegible] Horse for light work, $50; a set of Express Harness, $10. 245 West Twenty-sixth street.

GROCER'S WAGON FOR SALE CHEAP—NEW, WELL [illegible] with platform springs. Apply at 218 Front street, New York.

HARNESS FOR FARMING, TEAMING, TRUCKING, carting, expressing, contractors, livery stables, road, coach, business and pleasure use; $8 to $500 per set, at MOSEMAN'S Harness Warerooms, 114 Chambers street.

SECOND HAND AND SLIGHTLY SHOP WORN CARriages at bargains. Brewster two wheel Dog Cart, Top Buggy, Pony Phaeton, Rockaway, Business and Depot Wagons. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 638 Broadway.

TO BAKERS—PLATFORM WAGON, LITTLE USED, Horse and gold mounted Harness, a bargain, this week. Call at 150 East Fiftieth street.

TWO LIGHT 12 PASSENGER OMNIBUSES, BUILT BY Stephenson, nearly new. Horses, Harness, &c., for sale cheap. 591 North Second street, Brooklyn, E. D.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS PRIVATE STABLE, THIRTY third street, near Sixth avenue. Inquire 462 Sixth avenue.

WANTED—A GOOD SINGLE SEAT TOP BUGGY, must be cheap and but little used. Address W. BLAISDALE, No. 6 Cannon street.

4 CHEAP HORSES FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF use, fit for any kind of work. Inquire at 26 Goerck street, near Broome street, New York.

$1 25—MADE HORSE BLANKETS. BUFFALO Robes, $5 to $12; brown, gray Blankets, black Bear, white Wolf, red Fox, $12 to $20. 163 Chambers street.

$150.—ROAN HORSE, 6 YEARS, 15½ HANDS, black mane, 8 years, $150; black Horse, 6 years, 15 hands, very cheap; all sound and kind. 418 Eighth avenue, corner Thirty-first street.

FINANCIAL.

A LARGE AMOUNT TO LOAN ON NEW YORK, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Westchester property, $30,000 for first class city Dwellings exclusively; no bonus; mortgages wanted. Principals only; apply, with papers.
N. H. HAYES, 31 Cedar street.

A.—$117,000 ESTATE FUNDS TO LOAN, AT 7 PER cent, on improved and accessible unimproved city property. Mortgages cashed.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FUNDS TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, IN SUMS to suit, and to buy First and Second Mortgages, and also First Mortgages on Brooklyn Property. Address ATTORNEY, box 2,195 New York Post office.

HARLEM BANK, FEB. 19, 1872.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of four per cent, free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders on demand on and after the 1st day of March, 1872.
The transfer books will be closed from February 19 to March 1. By order
L. ANDERSON, Cashier.

"MONTREAL" SHARES,
including the celebrated
SILVER ISLET MINE, of Lake Superior, for sale,
by R. H. RICKARD, 19 Nassau street.

MUNICIPAL BONDS,
10 to 12 per cent interest.
Safety and Profit Combined.
States may repudiate, but Counties, Cities and Towns can not.
We have at all times Good Municipal Bonds for sale at the lowest market rates.
Send for Descriptive Price List and Pamphlets.
W. N. COLER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall street, New York.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON LIFE POLICIES AND OTHER good securities, at the Insurance Agency, 737 Broadway (opposite Astor place), room 1.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 17, 1872.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Derby Coal Company, of Pennsylvania, will be held on Tuesday, February 27, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company at Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa., for the election of Directors, and such other business as may be presented.
WILLIAM GIROD, President.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN DIRECTORS and three Inspectors of Election of the Harlem Bank will be held at the banking room, No. 2,279 Third avenue, on Tuesday, the 5th day of March, 1872.
Polls open from
1 to 3 o'clock P. M.
L. ANDERSON, Cashier.

$10,000 TO LOAN—ON PRIVATE RESIDENCE or Store Property, New York or Brooklyn. GERALD L. REEVE, 163 South Fifth street, Williamsburg. GEORGE B. WALTON, Attorney, 21 Park row.

$40,000 WANTED—ON FIRST CLASS LEASEhold Property, yielding a large profit; security ample; a liberal bonus will be paid. Address BUSINESS, box 147 Herald office.

$150,000 TO LEND FOR A TERM OF YEARS on city property; one sum if desired. Principals only, apply to JAMES L. KEMPER, No. 7 Pine st.

$400,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON Property for term of years in New York, Westchester and Brooklyn; no bonus required. C. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Company, 165 Broadway.

$500,000—IN SUMS TO SUIT.—PERSONS SEEKing first class city Bonds and Mortgages for investment can secure what they want. Any person having Estate Funds to invest can negotiate to their advantage by calling at the HOPE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., 261 Broadway, corner of Warren street.

$750,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPerty in New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Westchester county. Principals only need apply, with papers. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Chambers street.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, up stairs—Highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT 80 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND John streets.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD continues the buying, selling or advancing on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies for any amount.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 898 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.—Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, particularly Pianos; private parlor for ladies. Business strictly confidential.

AMERICAN OFFICE—735—ESTABLISHED 1854.—Highest prices paid for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Camels' Hair Shawls, Silks, Laces, Furs, Valuables, &c.; also liberal cash advances.
J. H. BARRINGER, 735 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

AT 715 BROADWAY, MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAmonds, Watches, Jewelry, India Shawls, Silks, Pianos and all kinds of merchandise, and the same bought for cash. Private office No. 1 Washington place.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or advance on the same. ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERware bought by GEORGE C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

66 NASSAU STREET—AT THE OLDEST ESTABLISHed office, you will obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silver Ware, &c., or will pay the utmost value for the same. A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-FOURTH and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Goods. Same bought at full value. L. BERNARD.

685 BROADWAY, CORNER AMITY STREET.—THE highest advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise; the same bought and sold. M. ROSENBERG.

697 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET.—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camels' Hair Shawls, Laces and Persona[l] Property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—BAUCH & GOUGELMANN (formerly with Boissonneau, of Paris), makers and inserters of the improved Eyes, 28 Bleecker street, N. Y. These eyes are endorsed by the faculty.

FURNITURE.

A.—ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVING PRIVATE FAMILY will sell [illegible] on the first class city made Furniture [illegible] used, [illegible] comprising magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, four rich Parlor Suits, 14 elegant Feathered [illegible] Brussels Carpets, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Curtains, Mirrors, Bookcases, Books, Extension Table, Buffet [illegible] China, [illegible] complete [illegible] 12 West 2[illegible] street, bet. 5th and 7th avenues.

A MAGNIFICENT POMPADOUR STYLE SATIN PARlor Suit, cost $400, for $150; one do. $75. [illegible] Antoinette Parlor Suit [illegible] [illegible] cost $[illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] for $75 [illegible] [illegible] Mirrors, [illegible] Chamber Suits, [illegible] Extension Table [illegible] Residence, 32 West F[illegible] street, near Seventh avenue.

A [illegible] CARPETS, FURNITURE [illegible] weekly [illegible] CRAFFELL'S Warehouse, 2[illegible] [illegible] street.

A.—MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM [illegible] POMPADOUR [illegible] [illegible]

B[illegible] [illegible] HOUSEKEEPING [illegible] [illegible] East [illegible]

M[illegible] [illegible] CARPETS [illegible]
[illegible] & CUNNINGHAM.
[illegible]

301 EAST THIRTIETH STREET [illegible] [illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHERS,
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,
95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels, Ingrain and Three ply Carpets, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, black walnut Parlor Suits, in reps, black walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Dining, Extension, Centre and Side Tables, Chairs, Etageres, Bookcases, Hair Mattresses, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, Crockery, Glassware, Kitchen Utensils, &c.
BANKRUPT SALE
CONSISTING OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE, Trowels, Chisels, Punches, Saws, Butts, Screws, Nails, Hinges, Bolts, Hooks, &c. Stoves, Grates, Saucepans, Kettles, Pots, Gridles, Spiders, Sad Irons, &c.
Tin Ware, Tea and Coffee Pots, Kettles, Pans, Boilers, Sifters, Measures and Egg Beaters.
Japanned Ware, Brooms, Brushes, Stove Blacking, &c.
By order of JAMES WILEY,
Representative of Creditors.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHERS,
late
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847.)
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28,
at 11 o'clock, at the private stables,
344 West Twenty-fourth st., between Eighth and Ninth avs.
EXECUTRIX'S SALE
of valuable Road and Carriage Horses, elegant Clarence, Phaeton, six and four in hand Drags, complete sets Harness for do., Robes, Blankets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Stable Fixtures, &c., to close estate of
THE LATE COLONEL JAMES FISK, JR.
By order of Lucy D. Fisk, Executrix.
The above can be examined on and after Tuesday, 13th inst., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at the stable, as above. A detailed advertisement will be given in time. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the auctioneer.

ART MATTERS.
MR. W. H. STEWART'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.
MESSRS. M. KNOEDLER & CO.'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

"Impossible in a newspaper criticism to do full justice to the collections of Paintings that from time to time are placed before the public eye in this Broadway Gallery."—N. Y. Herald, 21st February.

"Altogether the most interesting, and probably the most valuable, collection of Paintings exhibited this winter."—Mail, 20th February.

"A remarkably choice collection of Paintings."—N. Y. Times, 18th February.

"A collection of Paintings which embraces some of the finest examples of modern art which have been exhibited in this city during the present season."—Evening Post, 20th February.

These superb Paintings are now on exhibition free, daily, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M., and will be sold by auction February 28 and 29. Open February 22, day and evening.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF
Handsome and genteel Household Furniture,
at 252 West Forty-second street,
one block west of Broadway, near Seventh avenue,
property of Albert A. Vanderhoff, Esq.
This (Friday) morning, February 23, commencing at 11 o'clock precisely. E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer. Parlors—Velvet, Medallion Carpets, grand square rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, Stool, Cover and Music Cabinet, Pompadour and Marie Antoinette Parlor Suits, in satin, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Works of Art, Etageres, Tables, Cabinets, Bookcases, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Drawing Room Suits, in satin brocatel and reps, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, Tables, Clocks, Buffet, Extension Table, China Dinner Set, cut Glass, Crystal and Silver Ware, Cutlery, Basement and Servants' Furniture. Sale positive. Goods packed and delivered for purchasers.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 108 Liberty, 111 Cedar and 38 Church streets.
Great sale of
superb Household and Cabinet Furniture,
Mirrors, Carpet, Bedding, &c., &c.,
On SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock,
by WALDRON & COOKE.
ON EXHIBITION THIS DAY.

AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS DAY (FRIDAY),
at 10 o'clock.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE OFFERING
of
SOFT HATS, PANAMAS AND STRAW GOODS.
400 CASES
FRESH, NEW, STAPLE AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS,
for Men's, Women's and Children's Wear,
EMBRACING NOVELTIES JUST OUT.
Also
THIS DAY,
REGULAR SEMI WEEKLY SALE
of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
including balance of
A RETAILER'S STOCK OF FURNISHING GOODS.
(To be sold without reserve.)
Attention of buyers is invited. Catalogues and goods now ready.
WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
132 Church street.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
Oil Paintings.
For account of whom it may concern.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, an invoice of 200 Belgium, French and English Oil Paintings, some very favorable subjects of well known foreign artists.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
Fine English and American Books.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of fine English and American Books.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION.
HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer, sells this day, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at private residence, 124 West 26th st., near 6th av., the complete Furniture of four story mansion, in lots to suit purchasers, viz.:—Brilliant toned rosewood Pianoforte, rich Parlor Suits, Mirrors, Paintings, Lace Curtains; also Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut, single and double Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, spring and hair Beds, Bedding, also Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture, China, Glassware, Buffet, Extension Table, Chairs, Cutlery, Lounges, Clocks, &c., &c. Sale positive.

A. M. LEEDS & CO.
AUG. STE. MARTINES, Auctioneer.
Magnificent Household Furniture,
Pianoforte, Bronzes, Paintings, Statuary,
Drawing Room Furniture, &c.
Public Auction.
This day (Friday), at the elegant private residence 36 West 15th st., near 5th av., sale commencing at 10½ o'clock. Drawing Room Furniture, Pompadour, Marie Antoinette style, covered brocade silk reps, marqueterie Cabinets, Etageres, Secretaire Bookcase, Encoigneurs, Jardinieres, Canterbury, Velvet, Medallion Carpets, Paintings by eminent artists, Bronze Clock, Statuary, superb rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker, Stool, Cover, Lace Curtains, rosewood, walnut Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Commodes, Wardrobes, style Louis XIV., Hair, Spring Mattresses, Bedding, Extension Table, Sideboard, Linen, Chinaware, Cutlery, Glassware, Silverware, Basement, Kitchen Furniture. Sale peremptory.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD, AUCTIONEER.
BY OSGOOD & CO.
Sale of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
heretofore advertised for to-day, has been postponed in consequence of the delay in repairs at our salesroom until to-morrow,
SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M.,
when the sale will positively take place without restrictions or reservations,
at salesroom 126 Chambers street, near College place.
Brussels and Ingrain Carpets,
black walnut Chamber Suits,
Turkish Sofas and Chairs,
Husk and Hair Mattresses,
Oak Extension Tables,
Feather Pillows, Sheets, Blankets, &c.;
Pillowcases, Bedding, Stoves,
Crockery, Glassware and a large lot of Kitchen Furniture, with which the sale will commence. Remove to store for convenience of sale.

AUCTION SALE—120 WEST TWENTY THIRD STREET.
This (FRIDAY) morning, February 23, 1872,
commencing at 10½ o'clock,
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.
Over $30,000 and 400 [illegible]
Elegant, costly Household Furniture, elegant rosewood Pianoforte, pier and mantel Mirrors, fine Oil Paintings, real Bronzes and Parian Figures, velvet Medallion Carpet, rich Lace and Brocatel Curtains, magnificent rosewood Etageres, Centre Tables, elegant Parlor Suit, Pompadour style, inlaid and gilded Lady's Writing Desk, Bookcase, 500 volumes choice books, &c.
Bedroom consists, viz.:—
Solid rosewood and black walnut Bedroom Suits, style Louis XIV., Bedstead, Bureau, Washstand, Commode, Wardrobe, Shaving and Dressing Cases, 20 Curled Hair Mattresses, Spring Beds, Blankets, Sheets, Pillows, Turkish Chair, Lounges, Clocks, &c.
Dining room consists, viz.:—
Magnificent Buffet, cost $3[illegible]; Chairs, Extension Tables, solid silver [illegible] Silverware, French china Dinner and Tea Sets, 2[illegible] pieces, Casters, Urns, Forks, Spoons, &c.; Basement and Kitchen Furniture, Ice Box, Tables, Chairs, Stoves, Carpets, Oilcloths, Extension Table, &c. House open at 9 o'clock. Catalogues ready. Sale positive. Goods boxed and shipped for purchasers. Twenty-third street stages and Sixth avenue cars pass the door.

AUCTION SALE, TO PAY ADVANCES AND STORAGE charges.—A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, will sell, this day, at 10½ o'clock, at 488 Broadway, up stairs, a large variety of genteel Household Furniture, consisting of Parlor Suits, [illegible] Tables, Bookcases and Books, Telescope Paintings, Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, Showcases, &c., &c., to pay advances and storage charges and for account of whom it may concern.

BY JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER.
JOHN A. DUNN & CO.
Salesroom 233 Bowery.
Large and [illegible] of [illegible]
Sale of
Stoves, Ranges, Hardware, House Furnishing Goods, &c. [illegible] [illegible]

BY [illegible] DRAPER & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company [illegible]
[illegible] TONS OF SCRANTON COAL
[illegible] February 28, at 12 o'clock [illegible]
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BY W[illegible]
[illegible]

D[illegible] AUCTIONEERS [illegible]
[illegible] Household Furniture [illegible] and Dining Room Suits [illegible] Wardrobes, Sofas, Lounges, black walnut and [illegible] Feather Beds [illegible] Hair Mattresses [illegible] Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets [illegible] Saloon Tables [illegible] Crockery Ware, and everything useful and necessary to housekeeping.

SALES AT AUCTION.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER,
will sell on Monday, Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the Synagogue in Greene street, between Houston and Bleecker, the interior Fixtures and Furniture, comprising Pews, Seats, Reading Desks, Pulpit, Benches, Carved and Panel Work, elegant Bronze Chandelier, cost $2,000; Gas Fixtures, Brackets, portable Heaters, Iron Safe, &c. Purchasers must remove the goods immediately after the sale.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
SATURDAY, Feb. 24,
at 11 o'clock, at auction rooms No. 1 North William street,
large lot of fine old Liquors,
to pay storage and expenses for five years.
Also a lot of Cotton Picks, Spool Cottons, &c.
Also a general assortment of Household Furniture,
consisting of Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room
and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, &c.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL ON Friday, Feb. 23, 1872, at 276 Sixth avenue, at 11 o'clock A. M., the Stock and Fixtures of a first class Stationery Store, consisting of fine Stationery, Books, Novels, Magazines, Fancy Goods, Reflectors, Silver Glass, Oil Paintings, Chromos, Engravings, fancy Toilet Soaps, Toys and a large lot of Ink of a fine quality.

MARSHAL'S SALE OF LEAF TOBACCO, LIQUORS, Express Wagon, &c.—S. HERMAN, Auctioneer, will sell this day, Feb. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at 13 Bowery, eight cases Leaf Tobacco; also barrels French Spirits, barrels Bourbon and Rye Whiskeys, &c.; also a large lot of Wines and Liquors, in cases; 48 barrels Port and Sherry Wines; also one Express Wagon, &c.
DAVID GIDEON, City Marshal.

MORTGAGE SALE.—THOMAS REILLY, AUCTIONeer, by virtue of chattel mortgage, will expose for sale the Stock and Fixtures of the Liquor Store 294 Ninth avenue, at 11 o'clock A. M. this day.
MICHAEL MCNIERNY, Attorney for Mortgagee.

P. GAFFNEY, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS DAY (Friday), at 10½ o'clock, the Stock and Fixtures of the first class Sample and Billiard Saloon 72 West street, consisting of Billiard and Bagatelle Tables, four pull English Beer Pump Tables, Chairs, Kegs, Shelving, Whiskeys, Wines, &c. Sale positive.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THIS DAY, JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at 59 New Bowery, 500 lots Silk Dresses, Shawls, Underclothes, Table Linen, Sheets, Spreads, &c. Order of P. Fullan, West Thirty-ninth street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—B. FIELD, SHERIFF'S AND general Auctioneer, salesroom 121 Bowery, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Quilts, Blankets, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, &c. Also Coats, Pants and Vests. Also a large assortment of new and second hand Ingrain, Three-ply and Brussels Carpets. By order of H. Friel, 61 Rose street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THIS DAY, BY JOHN MORTIMER, 42 East Broadway, 500 lots fine Women's Clothing, Bedding, Boots and Shoes and other valuable Goods. By order D. DeLong, 293 East Broadway.

S. DINGEE, AUCTIONEER.
Peremptory sale
THIS DAY,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,
the balance of a Manufacturer's Stock,
together with the
entire Stock and Fixtures
of the store
942 Broadway,
consisting in part of black walnut Suits, Hair Husk and Eureka Mattresses, Palliasses, Curled Hair, Iron Bedsteads, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, Bolster and Pillow Ticks, Comforters, Sheets, Quilts, Spreads, Blankets, Gas Fixtures, Desk, Mattress Table, portable Furnace, &c., &c.

SIMON HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—WINES, LIQUORS, Cigars, &c.—This day, Feb. 23, at 11 o'clock, at 13 Bowery, by order of the consignee, 25 casks Brandies, Gin, Rum, &c., also 22 barrels choice Kentucky Bourbon and Rye Whiskeys, various brands and ages; also 30 casks imported Port and Sherry, in eighth and quarter casks, choice wines, also 300 cases and packages genuine Brandies, Gin Schnapps, Bitters, &c., also 65 cases and baskets Champagne, and a large lot of other Wines and Liquors, being the entire stock of first class wines and liquors, and will be well worth the attention of dealers; also Safes, Desks, &c. Sale positive. Also Saloon Furniture, viz.:—Counters, Chairs, Tables, Clocks, &c.
A. AARON, City Marshal.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—B. FIELD, SHERIFF'S AND GENeral Auctioneer, salesroom 121 Bowery, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at 55 West Twelfth street, a general assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of Parlor Furniture, Bedroom Furniture, Carpets, Oilcloths, Bedsteads, Bedding, Kitchen Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c., &c., subject to a certain chattel mortgage made by Fanny Emmeritz to Nickolaus Moritz, for the sum of $2,000, filed in the office of the Register of the city and county of New York, December 28, 1871; also, immediately after, at 121 Bowery, a large and general assortment of ingrain, two and three-ply and Brussels Carpets, also a lot of handsome Furniture. By order
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
JAMES E. HASSON, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—B. FIELD, SHERIFF AND GENeral Auctioneer, salesroom 121 Bowery, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at 107 West Forty-ninth street, a general assortment of Liquors, Bar Fixtures, Ale Pump, Bar Glasses, &c., &c. By order,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
JOHN GLENNON, Deputy.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier 50 North River as follows:—
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie, Saturday, February 24.
WASHINGTON, Roussan, Saturday, March 9.
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont, Saturday, March 23.
PEREIRE, Danre, Saturday, April 6.
Price of passage in gold, including wine:—
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $75.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE,
for Queenstown and Liverpool. Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, February 24,	2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, March 2,	11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, March 9,	2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, March 16,	10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK	Saturday, March 23,	2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail every Wednesday and Saturday to and from
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW		FROM NEW YORK.
Saturday, Feb. 3	ANGLIA	Saturday, Feb. 24
Saturday, Feb. 10	TRINACRIA	Saturday, March 2
Saturday, Feb. 17	COLUMBIA	Saturday, March 9
Saturday, Feb. 24	AUSTRALIA	Saturday, March 16

And an extra steamer of the line every Wednesday, from pier 20 North River, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $120.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full powered steamships, the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, ATLANTIC,
4,000 tons burden, 3,000 horse power each.
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC, February 24, at 4 P. M.
BALTIC, March 2, at 11 A. M.
OCEANIC, March 9, at 4 P. M.
From the White Star dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency.
Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For information apply at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.
ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

From New York.	From Boston.
RUSSIA, Wednesday, Feb. 21	BATAVIA, Saturday, Feb. 17
ALGERIA, W'nday, Feb. 28	SAMARIA, Saturday, Feb. 24
CALABRIA, W'nday, March 6	SIBERIA, Saturday, March 2
CHINA, Wednesday, March 13	HECLA, Saturday, March 9
ABYSSINIA, W'nday, Mar. 20	PARTHIA, Saturday, Mar. 16
And every following Wednesday and Saturday	And every following Saturday

Rates of Passage.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY [illegible] and Bremen.
The steamer [illegible] Captain [illegible], will sail [illegible] February 24, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier [illegible] [illegible] to be [illegible] [illegible] Saturday, March 2. [illegible] Havre and Bremen, payable in [illegible]
[illegible] $ 30
[illegible]
[illegible] $5
[illegible]
[illegible] & [illegible] Agents,
[illegible] Bowling Green.

TA[illegible] [illegible] AND [illegible] [illegible] Liverpool [illegible] [illegible] Britain and Ireland, at [illegible] TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & [illegible],
[illegible] street, New York.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE—STEAM TO QUEENStown and Liverpool.
Sailing every Wednesday.
WISCONSIN, Freeman, ... March 6, at 3½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Price, ... March 13, at 8½ A. M.
From pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $70, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $34, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on England, Ireland, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
from pier 47 North River.
To Queenstown and Liverpool.
ERIN, Lawson ... Wednesday, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, Grogan ... Saturday, Feb. 24, at 4 P. M.
THE QUEEN, Thomas ... Saturday, March 2, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, Thomson ... Saturday, March 9, at 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, Bragg ... Saturday, March 16, at 9 A. M.
ITALY, Thompson ... Saturday, March 23, at 3 P. M.
For London direct.
DENMARK, Sumner ... Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown or London direct:—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $34, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's offices, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
ALLEMANIA,
Captain C. L. Brandt, will sail on Thursday, February 29, 1872, at — P. M., for Hamburg, taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First cabin, $120. Second cabin, $72.
Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.
The SILESIA will sail March 7, 1872.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad street, N. Y. No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—PASSPORTS procured in thirty-six hours by SPENCER SMITH, 243 Broadway, room 8. "Never out."

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, 563 BROADway, corner Franklin street; also Notary Public and Commissioner for every State.
F. L. KING,
Passport Agent and Notary Public. Always in.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAM., SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILE.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
February 29—Steamer RISING STAR, Captain H. P. Conner, will leave pier 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Captain —, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freights for last named ports received until 4 P. M. of February 27.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal street.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.
The elegant sidewheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, 3,000 tons burden, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro on Wednesday, February 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 43 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Captain T. H. Morton ... Feb. 29.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams (via Nassau). March 7.
CRESCENT CITY, Captain E. Van Sice ... March 14.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken ... Saturday, March 2.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only), Wednesday, March 13.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman ... Saturday, March 23.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only) ... Tuesday, April 2.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

BERMUDA MAIL.
The steamship SAN FRANCISCO will be despatched from pier 21 North River to Hamilton, taking freight to St. Georges, upon February 29, at noon.
W. H. WEBB, 54 Exchange place.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamship CITY OF AUSTIN, Captain Eldridge, at pier 20 East River, will sail on Saturday, February 24.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and H. & T. C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane,
or to W. P. CLYDE, 119 Wall street.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND MAIL.
Special Notice.
The steamship MONTANA will be despatched from San Francisco February 28, at noon.
W. H. WEBB, 54 Exchange place.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Captain E. V. Gager, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, February 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 80 West street.

FOR FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, TALLAHASSEE, TAMPA and ST. AUGUSTINE,
and all points on the Florida and Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile railroads, landing on the St. John, Chattahoochee and Flint rivers, and Brunswick, Ga.
Steamship ASHLAND
sails SATURDAY, February 24, at 3 P. M., from pier 20, North River; insurance ½ per cent. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES HAND, 119 Wall street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Southern Line.
The steamship WEYBOSSET,
Captain Bolger,
will leave pier 21 East River, Wednesday, February 21.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
from pier No. 5 North River at 3 o'clock P. M.
WESTERN METROPOLIS,
on Saturday, February 24.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
FREDERIC BAKER, 30 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The Old Dominion Steamship Company will despatch from pier 37 North River their elegant sidewheel steamship WYANOKE, for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, on Saturday, February 24, at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Through passenger tickets issued to all points. Accommodations unequalled. Apply at pier 37, or at general office, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey street.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—A STEAM YACHT, NEARLY 60 FEET IN length, 12 feet beam, very fast; cylinder 12x10, boiler new. Apply to THOS. ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, pier No. 1 East River.

WANTED—A SCHOONER YACHT OF 40 OR 50 TONS, about 4 feet draught. Address, with particulars, SCHOONER, Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A BARGE TO CARRY 300 tons in 7 feet water. Send description and price and where she may be seen to P. C. H., Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A LIGHT TOP WAGON WANTED—MUST BE IN GOOD order and at moderate price. Address or call on HOWARD B. VANDYKE, 19 Park place, room 14.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A NUMBER OF CONVEX Mirrors, for which a fair price will be given. Apply to STYHER & CO., 456 Broadway.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A LADY WHO WISHES TO LIVE RETIRED AND quietly, wishes a comfortable furnished Room, with conveniences for light housekeeping; will be permanent, moving in May [illegible] $25 per month. Address R. A., box 150 Herald office.

A LOFT, ABOUT 25 BY 75, WANTED—BROADWAY [illegible] a sub-lease.
JOB MOSES, Patent Medicines, 18 Cortlandt street.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED FROM APRIL 1ST [illegible] a gentleman, with [illegible] together with parlor [illegible] not above [illegible] street. Call on [illegible] A. P., 855 Broadway, room 22.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE tenant, a private family, in a [illegible] above Fifteenth street, between Fourth and Sixth avenues; rent not to exceed $3,000 per annum. Address B., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A FLOOR, CONSISTING OF THREE OR four unfurnished rooms, in New York, Brooklyn or Jersey [illegible] and [illegible] terms, which must be moderate [illegible] Washington [illegible] Jersey City. Would [illegible] to buy the Furniture of the rooms if [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping [illegible] family preferred; reference. Address [illegible] New York Post office.

WANTED—DESK ROOM IN OR NEAR BROADWAY, [illegible] DESK, Herald office.

WANTED BY THE 1ST OF MARCH OR APRIL—[illegible] an adult son three [illegible] furnished [illegible] house and neighborhood [illegible] $25 per month. Address HAYNES, [illegible] week.

WANTED TO RENT—BY A LADY HAVING [illegible] [illegible] private house [illegible] streets, between [illegible] and Fourteenth [illegible] Address, stating terms [illegible] 284 New York Post office.

WANTED TO RENT—A [illegible] [illegible] with price, PHIL[illegible] [illegible] Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—A [illegible] [illegible] Broadway and Eighth avenue and below [illegible] & CO., [illegible] Broadway [illegible]

THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY

How His Birthday Was Observed.

Parade of the National Guard, the American Mechanics, the American Protestant Association, the Orangemen and the Continentals.

An Imposing Tribute to George Washington's Memory.

His Family Carriage and the Goddess of Liberty in Procession—Business Nearly Suspended—Services in the Churches—Receptions, Concerts, Speeches and Recitations—The People Prompted by Patriotic Impulses.

Yesterday being the one hundred and fortieth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, was celebrated by our citizens and those of the towns in the environs. Down town, in the marts of business and barter, nearly all the premises were closed, and their roofs decorated with flags and streamers. In the upper portion of the city a few business places were open. The Courts, with the exception of those of the United States were closed, as well as the public offices, and the employés joined in the celebration of the day, which, taken as a whole, clearly showed that the memory of George Washington is in no immediate danger of being forgotten while there are patriotic hearts to beat and eloquent voices to proclaim the virtues of the departed statesman and soldier. Broadway especially put on a holiday garb, and, decked out in bunting, recalled those days of excitement when news of a glorious federal victory flashed over the telegraph wires. Notwithstanding the cold weather and the clouds of dust that were hurled through the streets and into the eyes, ears and mouths of the masses not protected by their windows, all the streets through which the various processions filed were densely crowded by a pleased people, who were determined, for the day, to give themselves up to pleasure. In old Trinity church, the Church of St. Paul the Apostle and other places of worship, appropriate services were held, while various societies celebrated the day by concerts, speeches, recitations and receptions. The day was patriotically observed by the federal army and navy, and the flags, both foreign and home, were displayed on all the vessels in the harbor. One of the features of the day was a parade by a small detachment of "old fellows," dressed as "Continentals," whose appearance attracted much attention upon the streets.

The Services at Trinity Church.

At noon yesterday services were held in Trinity church, and the golden sunlight streaming through the beautiful stained glass windows of the holy edifice glinted upon a large and fashionable congregation assembled to pay tribute to the Father of their country by offering prayer on the anniversary of his natal day. The services commenced by the entrance of the officiating clergyman at the head of the choir, who sang the

PROCESSIONAL HYMN,

"Praise, my soul, the King of Heaven." The "Te Deum Laudamus" (Smart) was then given, after which followed the ante communion service and the Nicene Creed (Stainer). The full choir then sang Mozart's exquisite "Glory be to God on High and on Earth Peace" in a manner that merits high commendation. After the prayer for the whole state of Christ's Church militant and a benediction pronounced by the minister, the choir chanted the recessional hymn, "Now thank we all our God," as they left the chancel, and the services were brought to a conclusion. Very many of the congregation remained to listen to

THE CHIMES

which at one o'clock precisely pealed from the lofty belfry of the church and rang out merrily upon the clear, frosty air. Although the wind whistled around the buttresses, moaned amid the stones that marked the graves of those contemporary with the great general who rescued

OUR FAIR COUNTRY

from anarchy, and made fingers tingle and noses assume an erubescent tint, a large concourse of people stood about the doors and railings on the Broadway side listening to the melodious music of the sonorous bells far above them.

To the swinging and the ringing
Of the bells, bells, bells,
Of the bells, bells, bells, bells,
Bells, bells, bells—
To the rhyming and the chiming of the bells.

Among the prettiest and most popular of the chimes were the "Red, White and Blue," "Scotch Melodies," "March in 'I Puritani,'" "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean" and, of course, the ever welcome

"YANKEE DOODLE."

No greater proof of the fondness of the multitude for musical chimes could be given than the fact that, though it was doubtless distressing to the ladies to have their costly garments whirled into all sorts of fantastic shapes, quite destroying everything like graceful effect and eyes cannot look bright when filled with Broadway dust—and men will stare—but few of them left the precincts of the beautiful church until the last cadence of the bells had died away upon the boisterous breeze.

The Parade of the National Guard.

The Second brigade, under the command of Brigadier General Augustus Funk, was the only portion of the National Guard that paraded in the city. The arrangements were not so perfect as they might have been, and the line of march was unknown to the regiments until the last moment. From eleven o'clock the regiments commenced to muster by battalion on the Bowery, but the procession did not start until two o'clock. The regiments comprising the brigade were the Sixth, Colonel F. Sterry, Fifth, Colonel John E. Bendix, Eleventh, Colonel Vilmer; Eighty-fourth, Colonel Conkling; Ninety-sixth, Colonel Krehbul, and the Third cavalry, Colonel Budke. The regiments formed on Second, Fourth and Sixth streets, with the Fifth regiment on Lafayette place. The appearance of the brigade was much commented upon. The streets were lined with spectators, every window and available place being occupied, the largest portion of the gazers being ladies. The Sixth regiment had made arrangements to entertain the veterans of 1812, to whom an invitation had been sent to visit their armory and become the guests for the day. Feeling honored by the invitation the veterans promptly accepted it, and nothing was left undone by Colonel Sterry and his officers to afford them a pleasant time. In consequence of this arrangement the Sixth regiment did not fall into the line of march in regular order, but formed outside Tammany Hall. The main body of the procession started from Lafayette place at two P. M. precisely, each regiment being preceded by its band. The brigade moved in the following order.—Fifth regiment, leading, Eleventh, Ninety-sixth, Eighty fourth—the whole line being brought up by the cavalry. On reaching Union square the Sixth regiment marched from the armory and took the foremost place, the veterans of 1812 being placed in the centre in carriages that had been provided for their accommodation. They were fondly cheered by the spectators as they passed along. The line of the procession was from Lafayette place to Clinton place, to Broadway up Broadway to Union square, Union square to Fourth avenue, Fourth avenue to Thirty-fourth street, Thirty fourth street to Fifth avenue, down Fifth avenue to Union square and Lincoln's monument, when the parade was dismissed.

All along the line of march the utmost interest was manifested in the procession. The police arrangements were admirable for the preservation of order and keeping the streets clear.

The Veterans of 1812.

The surviving veterans of the War of 1812, agreeably to an arrangement entered into with Colonel Frank Sterry and the officers and men of the Sixth regiment, assembled at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of participating in the festivities of the day. The hall was crowded with the friends and admirers of the gallant remnant who in 1812 contended so bravely and successfully on behalf of their country against the then almost overwhelming power of England.

Since the last anniversary of the birthday of Washington the ranks of the old battalion have been thinned by death, and some of the old fellows who had not met since last February, inquired in vain for familiar faces which have forever passed away. Some of those who assembled yesterday looked hale and hearty and to all appearance may live a number of years yet, but others were tottering, and [illegible] unable to stand without support. Still they were all cheerful. It was an interesting study to watch their countenances as they talked of the olden times and fought the old battles over again. But one man was missing who was too old and feeble to attend. Colonel Sterry and his officers were at the hall to receive them, and, judging from the cordiality of their reception, seemed delighted to welcome such well-tried and honorable guests. General Raymond was in command of the veterans, and the firm manner in which he issued his orders and the promptitude with which they were executed, would do credit to younger men. At half past twelve a number of carriages drove up at the door of the hall to carry the veterans to the armory of the Sixth, and the voice of General Raymond thundered through the hall, "Veterans of 1812, fall into line. Tall men to the right, small men to the left! Attention! veterans, and show by your manner that you appreciate the high compliment that has been paid to you by the gallant regiment who entertains us to-day." The General's order was promptly obeyed, and the veterans (forty-five in number) formed in line occupying the entire length of the hall. After having been reviewed by the General and Colonel they took their seats in the carriages and were driven to Tammany Hall, where a collation was in readiness and of which they partook.

The names and ages of the veterans are as follows:—

OFFICERS—General H. Raymond, aged 80 years; Colonel A. Daly, 7[illegible] years; Captain Baun, 81 years, Captain Baker, 74 years, Captain Crowley, 84 years, Colonel Q. P. Hildreth, 71 years, Colonel Q. M. Phyfe, 80 years. General Stevens, 77 years, Captain Leonard Hoffman, 70 years.

PRIVATES—James Smith, aged 80 years, W. H. Baum, 75 years; W. Iway, 77 years, J. Bauslisin, 75 years, P. Doyer, 82 years, J. Master, 8[illegible] years; P. J. Boranth, 88 years, E. Hooper, 75 years, H. I. Jolly, 74 years, B. Donny, 88 years, J. Vannostre, 78 years, C. Benny, 82 years, J. Smith, 76 years. J. Hiscox, 78 years, T. Black, 77 years, J. S. Wheeler, 82 years, J. Olmstead, 79 years, A. Comstock, 78 years, H. Verplank, 73 years, C. B. Hurshant, 75 years, S. Rikeman, 80 years, A. Staylor, 81 years, D. Williamson, 8[illegible] years, J. Bush, 81 years, Peter Peck, 82 years, J. Mackrill, 75 years; J. Fenger, 72 years. W. Pinckny, 76 years; J. Ansly, 80 years, W. Soul, 76 years, D. Taylor, 85 years, J. McCully, 77 years, A. Florentum, 80 years; J. Darling, 70 years; F. A. Titus, 81 years.

At the close of the procession they returned with the regiment to Tammany Hall, where a splendid supper was provided for the regiment and their guests.

The Order of United American Mechanics.

This benevolent organization of mechanics and artisans worked energetically to celebrate the day in a becoming manner and make an imposing appearance. The better to accomplish this the Councils of Philadelphia, New Jersey, Long Island and Staten Island were invited to participate. As early as ten o'clock the Councils commenced to arrive at the general rendezvous corner of Park place and Murray street, the officers reporting to the general committee, who had their rooms in the Astor House. Over three hours were spent in arranging the various Councils, numbering over thirty, in the adjacent streets, and at about fifteen minutes after one the procession took up the line of march, preceded by Captain Thorne, of the Twenty-sixth precinct, with a platoon of police. As the procession passed through the various precincts details of police preceded Captain Thorne's escort and cleared the streets, turning the vehicles to the left and right. The Order moved through the following streets.—Starting from Park place they passed in front of the Astor House, through Park row, and entered the east gate of the Park, out of the west gate to Broadway, thence to Fourteenth street and the Fifth avenue, up Fifth avenue to Twenty-third street, thence to Fourth avenue, down Fourth avenue to Union square, around Washington Monument, through Fourteenth street, were reviewed by the Committee of Arrangements and the national and different State Council Officers, and dismissed at the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth street.

The order of procession was as follows:—

Captain Thorne and Police.
Harry Anderson, Grand Marshal, and Four Aids.
A. DeBevoise, Deputy Marshal.
Drum Corps and Band.
Star Council, No. 49, of Hoboken, N. J.
Sobriety Council, No. 60, of town of Union.
General Washington's Carriage.
Committee of Arrangements, in two carriages, side and side.
National Council Officers, in two carriages, side and side.
State Councils of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York, in two carriages each, side and side.
Carriage drawn by twelve horses, conveying a lady as the Goddess of Liberty.
James Marshall, Deputy Marshal.
Band.
Osceola Council, No. 23, of Newark.
John W. Barber, Deputy Marshal.
Band.
Eureka Council, No. 32, of Jersey City.
Humberton Council, of New Jersey.
Cataract City Council, of Paterson, N. J.
Science Council, of Paterson, N. J.
Charter Oak Council, of Paterson, N. J.
Columbia Council, of Jersey City.
Union Hill Council, of New Jersey.
Osceola Council, of Newark, N. J.
Iron Council, of Boulton, N. J.
Friendship Council, of Milburn, N. J.
Fredonia Council, of Philadelphia.
George W. White, Jr., Assistant Grand Marshal, and two Aids.
W. B. Demorest, Deputy Marshal.
Band.
Orange Council, of New Jersey.
Oration Council, of Newark, N. J.
Good Will Council, of Newark, N. J.
Kearny Council, of Newark, N. J.
Texan Council, of Newark, N. J.
Adrian Council, of Newton, N. J.
Washington Council, of New York.
Hope Council, of New York.
Friendship Council, of New York.
Manhattan Council, of New York.
Charter Oak Council, of New York.
Independent Council, of New York.
E. Brumage, Deputy Marshal.
Band.
Hope and other Councils, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Deputy Marshal Cooper.
Band.
Chippewa Council, of Staten Island.
Continental Council, of Staten Island.
Putnam Council, of Staten Island.
American Council, of Williamsburg.
Fame Council, of Williamsburg.
Fredonia Council, of Greenpoint.
Clarksville Council, of Clarksville, N. J.

As the various councils passed up Broadway four abreast, headed by the bands and mounted officers, they presented a truly fine appearance. Their dress and regalia were especially commended, and rarely has a finer body of men passed over the route. In the procession were 407 files of four men each, making 1,628 persons. Those in carriages, the bands and mounted probably swelled the number to a total of 1,750. Along the entire line of march the buildings were more or less decorated with flags and streamers, and from the doors windows and sidewalks many thousands viewed them with feelings of admiration. About Union square were congregated fully thirty thousand persons, who crowded against and scrambled over each other like sand crabs on a tropical beach when alarmed at the approach of man.

The most interesting features of the display were Washington's carriage and the golden chariot. The carriage is nearly a century old and bore within a pretty young lady wrapped in the American flag and an ill-favored member of the other sex. It was drawn by four horses driven by a member of the order. It is, of course, but a mere wreck; portions of the old lamps are still remaining, the windows are entirely gone, but some parts of the green Venetian blinds are still there. The vehicle is unlike any of the present day; the body of the carriage can only be compared to a monstrous chapeau turned upside down, and hung upon leather springs, by which all personal discomfort to the rider is prevented, even when passing over the roughest kind of road, for only a pleasant swinging motion is produced. The lower portion is a dirty yellow, the upper black. It will seat four persons comfortably, provided they are of moderate size. Behind the carriage is a sort of cushion, covered with leather, on which the footman stood in the olden time.

The golden chariot, drawn by twelve horses, was damaged by coming in contact with telegraph wires. A young lady, rather beautiful, but with a very red face, caused by the chilly, biting March winds, stood upon a raised seat and represented the Goddess of Liberty. After reaching the upper end of the line of march the fair goddess was so completely chilled that she descended from her stately throne and the vehicle left the procession.

The Orangemen and American Protestant Association.

At an early hour yesterday morning large numbers of persons began to gather around North Washington square to witness the arrival of the American Protestant Association and Orangemen. About eleven o'clock Gideon Lodge, No. 10, and Joshua Lodge, No 11, came marching along the north side of the square from Broadway, and as they entered the Park music from every direction announced that other lodges were soon to join them. The arrangements were well concocted, and simultaneous with their arrival was that of the police and detectives, and by the time the lodges had all entered the park the grounds were filled with spectators. When the procession had formed in marching order, facing up Fifth avenue, it was as follows:—Police, one company Eighty fourth regiment, and the Orange lodges in the following order.—New York, No. 3, Empire, No. 1, Jackson, No. 5, Abraham Lincoln, No. 6 (this was a Brooklyn lodge), American Protestant Association No. 2, Columbian, No. 8, Henry Clay, No. 10, Enniskillen, No. 29, Gideon, No. 10, Joshua, No. 11 and the Ninth Ward Loyal Union Club brought up the rear. All the members of the lodges wore their regalia, but the bands refrained from playing any tune that would in the least disturb the passions of those opposed to them.

The procession moved along Eighth street to Broadway and up to Union square, where was probably the largest crowd during the march. The display was quite an imposing one, the line of march extending over half a mile. The officers, except the mounted marshals, wore no [illegible] regalia. One of the mounted Grand Marshals wore a brace of pistols in his shoulder. The police arrangements, under [illegible] Captains Byrnes, Allaire and Burden were most excellent.

The lodges marched the route laid down without the least trouble of any kind, and when they separated at Union square it seemed pleased that [illegible] had been kept. The United American [illegible] going up Broadway met some of the lodges coming down, when they saluted each other. The [illegible] silent, and that was [illegible] a laugh [illegible] trick said to have been played upon a man suffering with the yellow jaundice. Some one told him that he was [illegible] the crowd to have painted himself with yellow ochre in defiance of the law forbidding the colors to be carried, and that he had better leave. The poor fellow, it is said stood not on the order of his going, but "got" instanter.

The Amherst Alumni.

The annual gathering of the Amherst Alumni was held last evening at the residence of Mr. Waldo Hutchins in Thirty-seventh street. About a hundred members were present, representing all the classes of the last generation. There were also a number of distinguished guests, including Governor Fenton, Horace Greeley, Judge Henry E. Davies and others. Professor Hitchcock having resigned the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Waldo Hutchins, Vice Presidents J. S. Wells, M. W. Tyler, Rev. Dr. Storrs, Secretary, Elliot Sandford. Treasurer, D. J. Sprague.

Short speeches were made by Greeley (who is himself an Amherst Doctor of Laws), Governor Fenton, Professors Tyler, Seeley and Kimball, and the Rev. Dr. Adams. They were not, however, of much interest except to the Alumni themselves. The evening concluded by a pleasant supper, and amid the popping of the wine corks the "boys" of the classes of yore exchanged reminiscences and revived successfully some of the more pleasant phases of the merry college life that they had forever left behind them.

THE CELEBRATION AT THE COOPER UNION.

Music, Poetry and Oratory.

The large hall in the Cooper Institute was last evening thronged with a multitude of students, their friends and those who wished to pass the evening pleasantly, celebrating the anniversary of the birthday of the ever-to-be-remembered General George Washington. The rear of the platform was tastefully draped with flags—the "Stars and Stripes" under which the father of his country, whose bust occupied a bracket, marched to victory. A fine band, consisting of string and wind instruments, occupied the right hand side of the dais, and opened the proceedings by playing a selection of

MARTIAL AND INSPIRITING AIRS,

after which one of the trustees of the Institute, in a brief speech, mentioned the fact that Mr. Peter Cooper, who was unable to preside over the meeting in consequence of indisposition, had made it an express stipulation, when he founded the Institute that bears his name, and which has proved such a boon to the public at large, that the birthday of Washington should always be celebrated in an appropriate manner. After reading a notice concerning a series of lectures to be held monthly in the great hall the President introduced to the audience Mrs. J. E. Frobisher, a young lady who possesses very fair elocutionary powers and who read portions of

WASHINGTON'S CELEBRATED VALEDICTORY

in a manner that won loud plaudits from the mixed multitude assembled. After the band had played some fine operatic airs F. W. Pollock, one of the students, came forward and delivered an oration on "The State." It was a highly inflammatory effusion, advocating revolution in Europe, the overthrow of monarchy and anarchy, and the allowance of individual rights. The tariff system was warmly decried, and "State interference" got it very hot indeed. The orator was particularly down upon monopolies, our civil service system and almost everything appertaining to the present government. It was purely a political speech, and was, of course, heartily applauded. According to the programme an oration on "Revolution" was to have followed, but in consequence of the illness of the student who had undertaken the part the reading of a poem entitled "One Name" was substituted. J. E. Maloney read it very nicely, but the poetry was poor, partaking too much of the burlesque style which Lydia Thompson rendered so popular. The name was Washington, as any one would naturally surmise, and eulogies were heaped upon the sacred memory of the immortal George in execrable rhythm. An oration, "The Times and Its Duties," by M. J. O'Connell, followed, and this was supplemented by "Issues," spoken by Student James Fitzgerald. After listening to some more excellent music, the audience were treated to a speech upon "Combination," by Thomas Duffy. It was a noticeable fact that all

THE ORATIONS

were based upon the necessity of municipal and State reform, and plainly showed that the young men who uttered them are training themselves for a political career in the future. When the band had played another strain of fantasias Mrs. Frobisher again appeared and recited a piece entitled "Our Flag" in a style that showed her ability as a vocal interpreter of the effusions of patriotic poets. The meeting, as a whole, was a decided success, and everybody seemed to feel on quitting the hall that they had spent a delightful evening.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

In the City of Churches the anniversary was quietly observed. There was no military parade. The militiamen are not over-zealous in the exhibition of patriotic ardor upon national holidays, or any other occasion that may require exertion on their part. The streets were well filled by pedestrians, however, and, judging from the variety of exercises improvised for the entertainment of the people, the anniversary of "truthful George's" coming into the world may be said to have been duly appreciated. The offices of the municipal, county and United States governments were closed. The police courts were open for a short time in the forenoon, when the early anticipants of a besotted celebration of "Birthington's Washday" were disposed of and they were committed to "exterior darkness"—the Raymond Street Jail. The display of bunting from the City Hall was very fine, as was also the decoration of the County Court House. Stores were generally closed after twelve o'clock M., in order to give employés an opportunity for recreation. A salute was fired from the historical Fort Green at sunrise, and firearms were repeatedly discharged throughout the day.

THE ENTERTAINMENTS

on Wednesday evening, in the matter of balls and parties, were numerous. Among them may be mentioned the Farragut Club and the Basmul Boys' reception.

The Mercantile Library reading rooms were open during the day. The library was open until noon for issuing books.

Matinées and evening performances were given at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn Theatre, Hooley's Opera House and Olympic. "Saved from Ruin" and "The Duke's Motto" were given at the two leading theatres. At the Lyceum, Washington street, the Brooklyn Union Company gave a performance, assisted by Mr. John Clark and Mrs. J. J. Prior. A grand Kellogg concert was given at the Talmage Tabernacle. The slave Singers' troupe, known as the Jubilee Band of Minstrels, gave one of their unique and attractive concerts of plantation hymns before the worshippers of the Clinton avenue Congregational church.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the Brooklyn Institute was well attended. The feature of the entertainment was an address upon the "Character of Washington as a Citizen," delivered by Colonel A. C. Davis. The prizes for the year were distributed among the efficient pupils of the Institute. A patriotic exhibition was given at the Warren street Methodist Episcopal church, under the auspices of the Sunday school, in which 1,000 voices joined in singing the national anthem.

Rev. Father Damen the learned theologian and eloquent missionary, lectured at St. Mary's church before an immense congregation, upon the theme "The Catholic Church the True and Only Church."

THE DAY IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

In Westchester county there were few visible indications to denote that the "Father of his country" ever existed, or was mainly instrumental in solving the problem of self government. Throughout the lower portion of the county no demonstrations of a formal nature were made, and beyond the closing of a few stores the usual routine of business was not interrupted. An occasional display of the national colors was the only evidence that another anniversary of Washington's Birthday had been evolved by the busy wheel of time.

TWENTY PICKPOCKETS ARRESTED.

Crushing the Crowds—Scenes at Police Headquarters Before, During and After the Procession.

The scene at Police Headquarters yesterday morning was a very animated one. At an early hour every preparation was made to guard against a disturbance. In compliance with the orders issued the day before by Superintendent Kelso the various captains of police detailed for duty at the Central Office arrived at the appointed post of action with their commands, and by ten o'clock the police were ready for any emergency. From the first gathering of the various societies that were to take part in the procession at their destined points of meeting Superintendent Kelso was receiving telegrams of the movements of the various bodies, and this was kept up every half hour during the day until the parade was over. There were on duty during the day under the control of Inspector D[illegible] twenty six captains of police, twenty seven sergeants and

FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FOUR

men. Of this force 165 were sent to Washington square, 142 were detailed to the Twenty seventh precinct, twenty six were sent to the Twentieth precinct, and 243 were retained at Police Headquarters to be ready for work at a moment's notice. Several of the mounted police were kept in front of the building in Mulberry street under command of the captain and these men were used several times during the morning and afternoon to carry despatches to the officers on duty throughout the city. The detectives under Captain Irving were divided into squads of two, three and four men, and were posted at all the points where crowds had gathered or were likely to assemble to see the procession.

THE HALLS AND CORRIDORS

of the building were thronged throughout the morning and during most of the day with policemen in full uniform, and the whole aspect of the place was one of unusual bustle and stir. About half past eleven o'clock Detective Simington arrested a man named James Martin who had been trying to pick a lady's pocket at the corner of Eighth street and the Bowery. Detective Macdonald arrived at the office shortly after with two others, who gave their names as John O'Brien and Henry Moore. A tall lank young man with a long, thin face and very prominent nose, was caught by Detective Heidelberg, on the corner of Union square and Fourteenth street, with his hand in a lady's pocket. When arraigned at the office of the detectives he gave his name as William Jones. Two professional burglars who had given up their ordinary vocation to

IMPROVE THE PASSING HOUR,

were arrested in the neighborhood of Madison square by Officer Freeman of the Twenty-first precinct. They called themselves James Dumas and Peter McGee. Seeing an unusual commotion in the middle of a crowd on Sixth avenue Detective Clapp rushed in among the people, and found two well known pickpockets, named William Johnston and John Smith, "working" up the little excitement. They were brought down and locked up with the others. Detectives Dunne and Kelso arrested two gentlemen of the picking profession with well known faces opposite Wallack's Theatre. These were the only two of what is called "the swell mob" that were captured during the day. One of them, George Sinclair, a gentlemanly-looking young man, dressed in dark clothes and wearing a tall silk hat, is said to be one of the cleverest thieves in the city. He usually plies his trade in company with William Dougherty, who was taken with him yesterday by the detectives.

In Broadway, near Tenth street, Mr. George Dilks, Jr., found a thief, named George Reese pressing against the crowd with his arms spread out before him. Supposing that something was meant by this

UNUSUAL BURST OF AFFECTION

in such a crowded place Mr. Dilks stole up behind the sentimental rogue and found a little boy named William Smith "working" like a beaver under the protection of Reese's outstretched wings. Mr. Dilks snatched the young enthusiast, and as he was securing the leading spirit something struck him on the foot. Stooping down he picked up a very exquisitely made lady's pocket pistol that the young thief endeavored to throw away from him. Detective Tully went to the assistance of Mr. Dilks, and the two artists were removed to the Central Office. Later in the day Detectives Tully and Elder arrested Robert Thompson and John Reilly, who were making hay while the sun shone in Union square. Officer Henderson, of the Fifteenth precinct, arrested Benjamin Wagner on the corner of Fourth street and Broadway. He pretended to be admiring a bust of the great composer in a shop window when the policeman laid hands upon him. Though evidently not inclined in the musical way himself, Mr. Wagner, of sidewalk fame, could play an admirable aria on a ten dollar bill if it happened to lie close to him in a convenient pocket. This fellow is known among the police as the "Muggist," and he received this title from the facility with which

HE CAN PLAY DELSARTE

with his features. He has never been known, the police say, to wear the same expression on his countenance on two different occasions, and some of the detectives affirm that he can smile in a different style to every officer he knows. George Nolan was intoning "Home, Sweet Home," pianissimo, to a select party of companions on the Bowery when Detective Limington interfered with his reaching that abode of bliss. Detectives Dunn and Kelso snared another pair named John Brady and Francis McIntee, who had taken the places of the couple of swells previously secured by these officers. Charles Smith, who among the most select circles of his acquaintance has a reputation for "the bones," was "collared" by Detective Clapp as he was elbowing his way through a number of ladies on Broadway. Detective Clapp also persuaded a youthful swell named George Jackson to accept the protection of his society as far as the Police Headquarters. Mr. Jackson had wrung from him

A SLOW CONSENT,

and the newly made friends formed a small but select procession of their own to the building in Mulberry street. When the parades of the day were over and Captain Irving returned to the office with the remainder of his men the motley group of thieves was conducted before Superintendent Kelso. That gentleman received the batch with "Halloa, Jones; how long have you been back? You are not looking well. You've been sick, eh? Ah, John, you are here, are you? Mr. Moore? Oh, ho! This is good work."

"Well, Jones, what were you doing?"

"Looking at the procession, sir. I am not well, Mr. Kelso."

"Any results, officer, from Mr. Jones gazing on the procession?"

"Only an attempt, sir," answered the officer.

"I am sorry for that, Jones. I should like to be able to send you where your health could be looked after. These three gentlemen were with him, eh? All right, take them back. Well, Brady, how did you come to be in the way of the officer?"

"I had only just got my breakfast, sir, and I was going across town with my friend here, when——"

"How is that, Dunne?"

"Yes, sir, he started to cross the town when he saw me."

"Oh, indeed. Take them back. Now, if you had given it to me straight I should have let you go. What is the matter with you?"

"I am a bricklayer, sir, I was to work yesterday."

"Come here and let me look at your hands. Ah! It won't do. Lock him up, Captain. What was that little fellow doing? Come here. How did you come to get arrested?"

"I don't know, sir."

"Who is that man with you? How long have you known him?"

"I don't know him, sir."

"Let me look at your hands; do you work?"

"Yes, sir, in a candy store across town."

"Where across town—in what street?"

"In—in—in—"

"That's enough, put them below. What are the charges against all these men? Picking pockets? Take them all back, get their names and take them before Judge Dowling in the morning."

The batch was reconducted to the detective office, where their names, ages, occupations and general state of existence were duly registered. As the juvenile offender was asked what he worked at he again said,

"I am employed in a candy store."

"And he went out to get some sugar," said Detective Tully.

About half-past three o'clock the police were dismissed, and the building resumed its usual quiet appearance.

ART NOTES.

Mr. Holman Hunt is understood to need but a few fine days to enable him to finish the large picture which has occupied him so long in Jerusalem and its neighborhood.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Thomas Vernon, engraver, which took place on the 23d ult.

Mr. G. G. Scott proposes to read on the 8th of April, to the Institute of British Architects, a paper "on the Albert Memorial." The "Sessional Paper" of the Institute, No. 3 1871-72, contains a very interesting and elaborate account of the bridges of London, by Mr. Henry Carr, C. E.

Sir John Gilbert, President of the Society of Painters in Water Colors, and Mr. R. Norman Shaw, Architect, were elected associates of the Royal Academy on Monday evening of last week.

M. Alma Tadema has just completed an important water color drawing, which is to be exhibited at Glasgow. Mr. F. Madox Brown has recently finished a picture illustrating Byron's "Sardanapalus," and having for its subject the Assyrian king sleeping in his palace at night, and watched by Myrrha, during the rebels' assault. The king lies on a couch; his mistress sits at his head; he turns uneasily; both are in strong light from a suspended lamp; the walls of the chamber are enriched with sculptures of ancient battles; sentries stand at the doorway, through which, the veil being drawn back, a view is given of the city in moonlight, and archers fighting at the entrance of the palace. This picture is admirable for its strength of color and tone, its contrasted effects of light, brilliancy and fine painting of flesh.

Mr. Woolner's memorial statue of Sir Bartle Frere, which we describe some time ago, is complete.

The exhibition of the Society of Female Artists, in Conduit street, now open, includes 316 pictures in water colors and 195 oil paintings. Among them are works by artists who have gained a position backing up their less experienced sisters, who find here by the exhibition of their works, incentive to further effort.

The Courrier des Beaux-Arts tells us that the admirable picture by M. E. Breton "La Rentrée de la Moisson" was burnt in the Théâtre Lyrique.

The proposal to aid in paying the French war debt to Germany has taken considerable effect among French artists. Besides others, the following [illegible] signified their intention to give a work to be sold in aid of the ransom:—MM. Bonnat, Landelle, Protais, Tony Robert-Fleury, A. Stevens, Vibert, E. Dubufe, Lambinet, Belang[illegible], [illegible] Fichel, A. Blanchard and J. L. Flameng.

Mr. Locke, of the Calcutta School of Art, is taking casts of the [illegible] at Khandagiri for the International Exhibition.

The Naples correspondent writes:—The regulations of the Ninth Exhibition of the Fine Arts in Naples have just been published. It will be opened on the [illegible] of April and works of art will be received from the [illegible] to the 27th of March. They must be presented by the artist in person or by a representative residing in Naples, properly authorized by him. According to the custom of the society, the prizes will be distributed in lots of [illegible] of the value of 1,500, 800, [illegible], 200 and 100 lire.

INDIANA REPUBLICAN NOMINATION

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22, 1872.

The Republican Convention, which met in this city to-day, nominated Thomas Brown of Randolph county for Governor, Leonidas Sexton, of [illegible], for Lieutenant Governor, and Hon. Godlove S. Orth for Congressman at large.

CUBA.

THE SITUATION OF THE INSURRECTION.

Valmaseda's Promise to Pacify the Island in Three Months.

Storm at Gibara—Sickness Among the Spanish Soldiers—Sharp Guerilla—The Carnivalistic Celebration—Preparations for the Entertainment of Alexis—Prospects of the Sugar Crop.

HAVANA, Feb. 17, 1872.

The present situation of the insurrection, considered throughout, presents a picture of hopeless entanglement. Among the leaders of the different insurgent bands which still roam the country, eagerly seizing every opportunity to deal the Spaniards a blow, there appears to be neither unity of purpose nor concert of action, therefore all their efforts are vain and fruitless. It is true enough that little or nothing reliable is known of what actually is occurring, save the reports of some occasional unimportant encounters, which are ludicrously exaggerated by the Cuban sympathizers and those Spanish *laborantes* whose interest it is to keep up and prolong the struggle. In the Cinco Villas, Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Sagua and Villa Clara the commanders of the flying columns occasionally succeed in capturing a few insurgents, or, what is to the same purpose with them perhaps inoffending country people who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves, and shoot them. In the neighborhood of Santi Espiritu and Morron surrendered Cubans seem to have adopted the situation, and are again to be seen working in the fields as before the insurrection, and reports say "all is quiet" in that district.

It appears by accounts from the jurisdiction of [illegible] that since the last attack by Colo[illegible] upon the united bands of Sanguili and [illegible] these two insurgent chiefs have quarrelled, to the extent of Sanguili drawing his pistol and firing upon Agramonte, who immediately after separated with his party of men.

The bone and sinew of the insurgents are under the daring Maximo Gomez. They have their strongholds in the Toro mountains of Guantanamo, from which they occasionally make sorties and effect considerable damage to the Spanish columns. General Valmaseda is withdrawing all available forces from other districts to augment those of the Oriental or Eastern Department, for the purpose of combining an attack upon Gomez and effectively breaking up his forces. During Valmaseda's stay at Santiago three battalions have arrived, and it is expected that seven more will be sent in that direction, as less troops are required in other districts. Valmaseda has given his promise, and will carry it out to the best of his ability, to

PACIFY THE ISLAND WITHIN THREE MONTHS.

He is now in Havana, having arrived a few days since, to be here to receive the Grand Duke Alexis, and will soon after his arrival leave again for the field.

Manuel Zayas, an insurgent major, is officially reported from Ciego de Avila to have been killed in an attack made on Prieto's band by the flying guerilla, to the south and rear of the "Trocha." Some six were killed in the attack. The Guardia Civil, near Paredes, dispersed a party of negroes, killing one.

The *Eco* newspaper, from Guantanamo, states that when the steamer Cienfuegos, with His Excellency the Captain General on board, arrived off Cape Cruz, it met the gunboat Ardid, which had made a prize of a smack, with a boat, manned by a pilot and two sailors, and carrying seven insurgent passengers. One of them was recognized by the officers of the Cienfuegos as a merchant from Manzanillo, named Codina. He had disappeared from that place some time ago, and, it had been reported, was engaged in making trips between the United States and Cuba, bringing war material. His Excellency spoke to the commander of the gunboat, which was alongside the steamer, and ordered him to proceed to Manzanillo, where the remaining six passengers, who refused their names, might be identified and promptly tried and sentenced. No papers relating either to the vessel or passengers were found aboard.

A letter from Gibara states that about the 1st inst. that place was visited by a heavy storm, which forced the gunboat Aguila, which had left that day, to turn back with some slight damages, which were afterwards repaired and she returned to her station near Baracoa.

On the 3d the Dardo, from Sama, and the Indio, from Puerto Padre, arrived with a number of sick soldiers from the jurisdiction of Las Tunas. The changes of the weather, frequent rains and fatigue and exposure have induced considerable sickness among the soldiers, principally intermittent fevers.

In a telegram from Las Tunas of the 5th His Excellency states his satisfaction with the operations lately effected between Holguin and Las Tunas and the services rendered by the renegade Urquiza and his band. At Guayabal the hospital of Vicente Garcia's band was attacked by the Spaniards and a number of the insurgents on guard killed. Several prisoners taken offered important services if their lives were spared. Some forty-four women and children were taken and a number of dwellings destroyed.

The journals of the 13th and 14th inst., received from Puerto Principe by the arrival of the Cuba in this port, give the official account of the attacks made upon the combined forces of the insurgent leaders Ignacio Agramonte, Vilamil and Sanguili by Colonel Marin's column on the 3d inst., near Aranjuez. The insurgents made an attempt to throw up breastworks, but the Spanish soldiers (heroes as they are) charged them, dispersing them for the twentieth time within fifteen days. The account, as usual, abounds in ludicrous exaggerations, in order to set forth the bravery of the Spanish soldiers; but when, after considerable strategy, manœuvring and fighting, the result is the taking and bringing in of a few prisoners, several firearms and a half dozen old nags, the victory obtained is rather of barren results in view of pacifying the country.

According to another official telegram from the Commanding General of the Central Department, dated 11th inst., the column of Brigadier Austa fought Ignacio Agramonte and Villamil, again dispersing them as usual, taking one prisoner and wounding several among the latter an adjutant of Agramonte and Doctor Loaces. As the wounded were not taken it is questionable whether they were hurt at all. Doctor Loaces is the husband of an American lady residing in Brooklyn. The Cuban sympathizers here have also had this last week their sensational amount of war news—namely it was generally current among them that Colonel Carretero, commanding the lately arrived regiment of Santander, had divided his regiment in two columns, and that one column opened fire upon the other, and the result being over two hundred killed, among them all the officers, including the Colonel. This rumor, however, has not been confirmed. It will be remembered that this is the regiment which the King of Spain so enthusiastically addressed when leaving Madrid, and which was so brilliantly received and feasted upon their arrival here.

THE CARNIVAL AT HAVANA.

The event of the past week has been, of course the usual celebration of Carnival. This year there did not appear to be so much animation and gayety as in former years, but nevertheless, the Paseo was crowded with carriages filled with masks, and presented a most brilliant aspect during the first three days of carnival, from early afternoon until sunset. Equipages of all kinds, from the elegant barouche, drawn by three and four spans of horses, mounted by nattily dressed jockeys in bright costumes and filled with beautiful ladies, elegantly dressed, wearing powder patches, rouge, and recalling the days of Louis XIV., to the rickety "arrastra panza," the twenty cent hack of Havana, dragged along by some Rosinante of a beast and crowded by grotesque masks, filled the Paseo and coursed up and down till darkness put an end to the sport, but not the carnival, for the fun was continued in the theatres, cafés and ballrooms all night. The usual number of balls were given at the Tacon Theatre, the Louvre and Albisu. Our worthy [illegible], who has set himself the task of reforming the morals of the community, declares, in an order he made base to publish on Monday, that he was shocked at the want of morality and decency displayed by many couples, masked and [illegible] in the dancing of the [illegible] and in order to avoid the occurrence of such [illegible] issued an order [illegible] that any person at a ball failing in public decency and behavior should be summarily punished and fined [illegible] proprietors [illegible] a sufficient number of employés in the ballrooms to caution [illegible] any [illegible]. The [illegible] of this order which was carried [illegible] and [illegible] displayed [illegible] rooms, was [illegible] dancing [illegible] in some great measure [illegible] to decency [illegible] towards midnight had [illegible] in former times [illegible] but owing [illegible] be [illegible] perpetrated nor has any [illegible].

The [illegible] Alexis is expected [illegible] next week. He will be the guest [illegible] the beautiful [illegible] new Marq[illegible] prepared for his reception [illegible] serve as his [illegible] the Captain General, and the [illegible] him one on board the Gerona. A grand theatrical performance at the Tacon will also be given in his honor, and the Captain General will give him an elegant banquet.

Dr. Emilio Howard arrived here on the evening of the 15th from Cienfuegos. It is supposed for the purpose of undergoing the severe sentence passed against him by the government of having his beard and hair shaved, chains put upon him, and put to work with the chain gang on the public roads. Dr. Howard is sixty years of age and in feeble health. The United States Consul General Torbert called at once at the prison to see him, and will endeavor to interfere for the mitigation in some manner of his sentence.

Manuel [illegible], of this city, have gained an important law suit against the British fire insurance companies called the Sun Office, North British Mercantile and Royal, claiming $45,000 on a loss which occurred in June, 18[illegible]. The Supreme Court has sentenced the companies to pay the above sum with cost and damages for refusing to pay at the proper time.

The district of Sabanilla de la Palma was visited about the 5th with a severe hail storm, which did considerable damage to the crops, the hail being so abundant and the stones so large as to form piles in the field, and even break the tiled roofs of the houses. The coolies of the estates near the occurrence, seized and ate with avidity all the hail stones they could pick up.

Among the passengers on the last trip of the Missouri to this port were the distinguished American poet and editor, Mr. William Cullen Bryant and the United States Consul at Nassau, Mr. Mahlon Chance, who came to pass a few days at Havana. The press of this city very flatteringly notice the arrival of Mr. Bryant, and take the occasion to give a sketch of his career, so familiar to all Americans. It is Mr. Bryant's intention to endeavor to reach Mexico, although the reports of lawlessness and insecurity in those quarters may dissuade him from his purpose. Consul Chance returns to Nassau to-day.

Nearly all the sugar estates in the producing districts are paralyzed on account of the unusual heavy rains, and serious fears are entertained that a large portion of the sugar cane will have to remain in the fields.

The United States flagship Worcester, with Admiral S. P. Lee commanding the squadron, on board, arrived this morning from Key West.

The steamship Missouri (Thomas H. Morton commanding), of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, on her recent voyage from New York to this city via Nassau, N. P., February 9 and 10, encountered a severe gale from the northeast, backing to the northwest, attended with a terrific sea, and lasting thirty-six hours, the sea breaking over the ship in all directions. The ship was hove to fifteen hours, but sustained no serious damage.

VENEZUELA.

Blanco's Victory Confirmed—The United States Steamer Shawmut.

ST. THOMAS, Feb. 14, 1872.

The news from this republic is up to the 8th inst.

The victory of General Guzman Blanco is fully confirmed. He entirely defeated the Blues at St. Fernando. General Herrera is at Ciudad Bolivar, and holds possession of that city.

The Blues here, at St. Thomas, are very much downhearted, as it has been a severe blow for them.

A passenger from Caracas reports that just before he left a government decree had been issued confiscating entirely all property known to belong to a friend of the Blues.

The United States steamer Shawmut, Captain Potter, is supposed to be at Ciudad Bolivar, but no news from her has reached here by this mail.

MEASUREMENT AND TIME ALLOWANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Yachting may now be classified as one of the leading pastimes of the citizens of the United States, and it is a credit to the country that a sport which requires the exercise of all the noblest faculties of man has become so generally popular. The sport of yachting may fairly claim to be the healthiest, the most scientific and the most instructive of our outdoor amusements, and it brings into play nerve, courage, foresight, energy, endurance and most of the other noble qualities of the mind and body. What can be more exhilarating than standing at the helm of a noble craft, with every inch of canvas stretched to its utmost tension, her bow dashing through the water at a lively rate and leaving a line of boiling foam to mark the course through which the breeze has safely borne her! And, then, she is gaining on that other white-winged flyer—a thought which sends the blood coursing through the veins, but yet, amid all this wild excitement, foresight and prudence must be possessed by the successful yachtsman, or else—now the breeze freshens, bang! away goes the jib, topsail or the limber topmast, which was bending under the pressure of the balloon kites that have been making her dance so saucily through the waters. Half the course is run and the road home is open before us with our adversary still ahead. It is now that courage and nerve are brought into play, and, sending up more canvas, she shoots with increased speed through the boiling surf. Another mile to go, and, still some fifty yards behind, makes the race intensely exciting. Now science is brought to work, and bearing down on the adversary with redoubled speed as our course is held a point or two more free, we take his wind and dash by the stakeboat the winner of the race.

During the past few years many magnificent specimens of naval architecture have been added to our amateur navy that have done credit to the brain which furnished the model and the skilled mechanic who fashioned the working machine from the inventor's sample. There has been one trouble, however, upon which there appears to be but little unanimity of thought—that is measurement—and it is most essential that, in order to arrive at the most perfectly constructed sea-going craft, combining speed with stability, that all should work from the same fixed basis.

The success of all great undertakings is mainly attributable to good organization and a fellow feeling that should carry every one forward, shoulder to shoulder, with one mutual object to be arrived at. Under the existing laws that govern measurement and time allowance all yacht clubs of any magnitude have some peculiar ideas upon which they base their code, and upon which all their yachts are constructed so as to obtain the greatest power with the smallest measurement. On the other side of the water their yachts are constructed to the very extreme in the way of length and depth, not from choice, but in order to produce the largest and most powerful vessel of a given tonnage. They build according to their code of measurement, which is obtained by the product of the length multiplied by the whole beam, multiplied again by half the beam.

This accounts for the deep draught of all English yachts and their narrow beam. Now by the above will be seen the utter folly of a broad beam American craft competing under such laws. Although the different systems of measurement throughout the clubs of the United States would not make such a vast difference as the one we have sampled, it is still necessary that we should be complete in our own organization before appealing for an international code of measurement to govern the construction of all yacht models.

As it is hardly necessary to wait until the war breaks out before we lay our plans of action, it might be a judicious arrangement to call a meeting of delegates of yacht clubs in the United States to lay down some fixed code of laws upon which they should mutually determine. It is a subject which requires much discussion, as even after the system of measurement has been selected there is much to be done in arranging a graduated scale of time allowance to be used hereafter in all races sailed under the regulations laid down by the Congress.

In coming to any definite decision upon the subject of measurement the members of the Congress would do well to base their deliberations with a view to coming to some arrangement that would in no way cramp the ideas of the naval architect, so that if they were given two blocks of wood of equal cubical content they might fashion their model in whatever shape or design their peculiar skill and science may lead them to judge best. So that two blocks of wood, the one measuring 10 feet long, 4 feet wide and 2 feet deep, and the other 10 feet long, 2½ feet wide and 3⅕ deep, although they would serve to give an entire different model, would each contain the same cubical content. With that idea as a given base there would be no restriction to the lines of the naval architect, and we should soon arrive at the perfect model. The system of measurement would then be obtained from the cubical contents of each yacht, arrived at by multiplying together the length, beam and depth. With that system in vogue all dimensions would receive their due award, and it would soon be determined whether the deep, narrow beamed yacht can be constructed of equal speed with the broad, shallow vessel of the same cubical contents.

There are various other matters connected with yachting in general that would naturally come before the Congress, and upon which it would be well to have a unanimous opinion. With so many yachtsmen in consultation we should probably have arrangements made for some national prize, in which, perhaps, the architect might have an interest as well as the yacht owner. Such an idea would lend an additional interest in the [illegible] competition.

A NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN BROOKLYN

The latest addition to the number of edifices in the [illegible] is the Ross street Presbyterian church in the Eastern district. It is constructed of corrugated iron, and presents a tasteful exterior [illegible] and is much more in consonance with proper architectural ideas of what a temple of worship should be than Talmadge's theatre, which is composed of the same material. Last evening there was a [illegible] exhibition and concert, given [illegible] Mr. [illegible] and the choir of the church. The building was crowded, and the entertainment was a perfect success.

STABBING AFFRAY.

William C. Hare, a tailor, thirty-eight years of age, [illegible] Officer Clark of the [illegible] on Wednesday night upon [illegible] Hare [illegible] was locked up in default of $[illegible] bail to appear for trial.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—DARLING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE VETERAN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—CROSSING THE LINE—BUFFALO BILL.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—MARRIAGE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—JULIUS CÆSAR.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—GERMAN OPERA—L'AFRICAINE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—SAVED FROM RUIN.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISMS, NEGRO ACTS, &C.—DIVORCE.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—NEGRO ACTS—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &C.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &C.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third avenue.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

PAVILION, No. 688 Broadway.—THE VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND CONCERT.

HARLEM MUSIC HALL, Harlem.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &C.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, February 23, 1872.

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FIRST IN THE FIELD.—The National Reform Labor Convention at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday nominated David Davis, of Illinois, for President, and Governor Joel Parker, of New Jersey, for the Vice Presidency. After reviewing the whole political field they agreed to honor these gentlemen with their full support. We publish to-day the report of their proceedings.

SECOND IN THE FIELD—The National Prohibition Convention at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday. James Black, of Pennsylvania, for President, and John Russell, of Michigan, for the Vice Presidency. Temperance men, to the front!

WHILE SENATOR BUCKINGHAM lies seriously sick some one in the Springfield *Republican* nominates him for the Presidency. If that does not carry him safely through his illness what will?

A DECISIVE BATTLE between the government forces of Juarez and those of the revolutionists is expected at San Luis Potosi, and from our latest special advices from that quarter General Treviño, the revolutionary commander, with his army of twelve thousand men, was confident of victory. In the event of his success Juarez will probably be deposed; in the event of Treviño's defeat Juarez will be secure for a few months longer. In either event the war of the factions will probably go on.

Our Relations with England—Reception of the English Despatch.

The long expected communication from Lord Granville to our government in reference to our case before the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration was received yesterday by the Secretary of State. In the afternoon the English Minister called on Secretary Fish, and there was a long and amicable conference. Mr. Adams, the arbitrator selected by the American government, arrived in Washington yesterday morning, and gave the Secretary his impressions of the state of public feeling in England. We are informed that the Secretary, who is always prompt in his conduct of the diplomatic business, prepared last evening a draft of his proposed reply to Lord Granville. This draft will probably be considered in Cabinet session to-day, and will go to Europe in to-morrow's steamer.

The note of Lord Granville is addressed to General Schenck. It is exceedingly amicable in tone and is elaborate and profuse in the expression of the desire of the British Cabinet to preserve the treaty and establish friendly relations between the two governments. In addition to this, the burden of the communication is simply a repetition of the views expressed in the speech from the throne. England avers that the presentation of our claim for consequential or indirect damages does not come within the English understanding of the treaty. Her Majesty sees in these claims a portion of the American case that was believed to have been abandoned. She cannot consent to an arbitration that might possibly award an indemnity larger than what was exacted from conquered France by victorious Germany—an indemnity that could not be paid by England without involving national bankruptcy. Even if such an award were improbable, she cannot leave the possibility of it to any of these arbitrators, no matter by whom appointed. Until this possibility is removed, therefore, by our consent, she cannot consent to any arbitration.

With this plain understanding of the English position our main care is as to the exact position assumed by the American government. In the first place, we have to congratulate the country that in a crisis of this kind our foreign relations are in the hands of men as judicious and patriotic and conservative as President Grant and Secretary Fish. Mr. Fish is a statesman fully in sympathy with the American people. The country cannot forget his splendid vindication of the cause of the United States in his famous letter presenting the Alabama case, after his entrance into the State Department. Remembering that letter, we can have no fear that he will shrink from any duty imposed upon him by a due consideration of the interests and the honor of the country; that he will recede before any exhibition of the diplomacy of menace upon the part of the English government. He knows the difference between bravery and bravado. So far as mere personal fame and pride are concerned, no one has more to lose than the Secretary of State. Upon this treaty his reputation must largely rest, and certainly there could be no purer or more desirable fame than to have been the means of removing all causes of irritation between the two countries—of establishing a moral alliance between the great English-speaking nations, and of contributing to international law and the peace of mankind the principle that arbitration is always to be preferred to war. If the treaty should fail, the only question for us to decide is, how far is the failure due to the action of the President and the Secretary of State?

As we have shown from the outset of this discussion, Mr. Fish is in no way to be censured for any misunderstanding that may exist in the minds of the English government. The English newspapers have all along advanced the idea that the consequential claims were a surprise to the Gladstone Cabinet. Mr. Disraeli, in his speech at the opening of Parliament, intimated that we dealt with England in a spirit of trickery and chicane. If this were true—if there were the shadow of a suspicion that it was true—our position would be most unfortunate; but the evidence shows the truth to be curiously the reverse of the English averment. When the Joint High Commissioners, in the progress of the discussions, came to the Alabama claims, or, as the treaty expresses it, to what are generically known as the Alabama claims, Mr. Fish opened the debate by reading a carefully prepared statement of what the American Commissioners expected to demand. This statement appears in the printed copy of the treaty and protocols. It has been before the world for many months. There is not a point in the Geneva "case," as prepared by the State Department, which was not anticipated in this statement. The English Commissioners were shrewd and able men, and knew the meaning of the Secretary's words. More than that, as Mr. Gladstone said in the House of Commons, his government was duly informed day by day of these discussions, of every point that was presented, of every argument and inference advanced by the American Commissioners, and the English Commissioners took no step without permission of their government. Therefore the statement of Mr. Fish and his preliminary presentation of these consequential damages must have been in the mind of Mr. Gladstone. His government could not have overlooked them or in any way undervalued their meaning. If they were grave enough to induce the Prime Minister to make what Mr. Disraeli described as "a pilgrimage of passion," they were grave enough to have been considered at their full value at the time. So the treaty grew into shape and substance and expression with the fullest understanding between Mr. Fish and Mr. Gladstone, and when the royal word gave sanctity to the treaty the understanding was as clear and frank as was ever exchanged between the Ministers of great nations.

Nor could Mr. Fish, as a gentleman dealing with the Ambassadors of a great Power, have failed to present these claims to the Joint High Commission, and to insist upon their presentation at Geneva. What he wanted was a treaty, a full, explicit, thorough treaty, embracing every point at issue that would have put an end forever to every existing difference between England and the United States. Could he have done this without advancing these claims? Could he have run the risk of allowing them or any part of them to remain unsettled, or ignored, or postponed, or forgotten? Would he have been dealing frankly to have omitted them? He did not create the claims, nor could he destroy them. Could he have made an imperfect treaty, ignoring our demand for consequential damages, or permitting them to lie dormant until another race of politicians might, for selfish purposes, take them from their obscurity, give them new life and advance them as the cause of a future grievance with England? Might not English statesmen of another generation, under such circumstances—and they are far from being impossible—justly say that Mr. Fish had deceived the English government by making a treaty which was only the pretence of a treaty? As we have said, these claims existed; they were known to the people of England and America. The Joint High Commissioners could not determine them; for it was their province to determine nothing. They merely decided upon certain principles and established a competent tribunal and left the decision to that tribunal. Mr. Fish, therefore, as a frank and loyal and far-seeing statesman, advanced his whole case—direct and indirect damages. He probably felt, as did in fact our people generally, that the indirect damages would be overruled by the arbiters. He cared nothing about this. What he craved was that they should be decided by the only tribunal competent to decide them, and buried forever with the many hideous feuds that have gone before them, no longer resting dormant for purposes of mischief and strife.

Clearly, then, whatever England may do, America has nothing to regret, nothing to fear, nothing to retract or explain. If this treaty is killed the act will be the act of England. Mr. Fish has nothing in his record, so far as this negotiation is concerned, to give him any annoyance. He has made a treaty which does him great honor. He has risen above all considerations of passion and prejudice and political availability, and offered England the opportunity of making a just and lasting peace. From this position he cannot withdraw, as, indeed, he is the last man in the country to counsel withdrawal. Having done everything in his power—having exhausted the resources of statesmanship and diplomacy to gratify England, his duty now is to protect the honor of the United States. His answer to Lord Granville will show that the honor of the nation could not be in safer and purer hands.

The Legitimist Monarchical Congress—"Divine Right" Against the Vox Populi.

The Congress of European monarchical legitimists which is assembled in Antwerp promises to be an affair of much consequence, and to herald, by its proceedings, the initiation of a series of very important events in the Old World. The representation is almost universal, so far as Europe is concerned. There are French, Germans and Italians. The ex-King of Hanover has arrived at the place of meeting, attended by a numerous body of the supporters of his cause. There are Ultramontanists from Rome. The proceedings are, as we are informed by cable telegram, harmonious. The platform of proceeding contemplates the restoration of all the deposed monarchs. This action indicates a desire—perhaps affirms a predetermination—on the part of the advocates of the throne system of rule to throw down the gage of contest in moral battle to the new-born democracies and time-worn "reds" of Europe. It is an endeavor for the reassertion of the Divine right despite the utterance of the *vox populi*. It must be conceded that the moment of contact has been chosen judiciously in behalf of the royalties. France and Spain do not appear to thrive, either under a pure republic or a throne based on the popular franchise. The ex-King of Hanover presents an excellent representative of the cause of hereditary sovereignty, and against that of huge imperialist concentration, as he will be likely to carry with him the sympathy, at least, of his kinsfolk, the Queen and Princes of Great Britain. The Papal emissaries will urge a reunion at the aged centre of civil authority, and argue that the first disturbance which was permitted at that point in Rome has radiated thence, and with disastrous consequences to the cause of the crowns, to the most remote circumference of the civilizations of the kingdoms. Pius the Ninth may plead the experiences which ensued from his own primal experiments for the reconciliation of radicalism to royal rule at a time when the people of the Holy City were in formal acknowledgment of their own inferiority for purposes of local administration. A knowledge of the first conception of this movement and of its progress to maturity may have had some influence even for the restoration of a more harmonious state of relations between the Roman Pontiff and the Czar of Russia, as set forth in our cable despatches to-day. Whether the case of the House of Bonaparte will be considered one of legitimacy or otherwise remains to be seen. The Convention will be very likely to divide on this point, notwithstanding the fact that Napoleon, in his sovereign character, proclaimed that he had worked the revolution to its "legitimate consequences," and, thus, "crowned the edifice" in France. Perhaps the charity of the Church may be again invoked in behalf of the French exile, and that the ex-Emperor will argue his brief according to the rule and in the words of Pio Nono himself when he wrote to the then powerful imperial ruler of France at the Tuileries the ominous words, "Your crown hangs suspended by the same thread which sustains the tiara."

ROME AND RUSSIA—THE POPE AND THE CZAR.—A Church Consistory will assemble in Rome to-day. His Holiness the Pope will submit to the assembled prelates the nomination of Roman Catholic bishops in Russia. This action will constitute in itself an important epoch in the history of the Christian communities of the world, and may tend forcibly to the completion of a reconciliation between the congregations of the Papal and Russo-Greek folds. The political condition of Poland may be influenced beneficially also. The facts which we append to our cable news telegram from Rome afford substantial grounds for these inferences, as will be seen by the readers of the HERALD.

The Approaching Crisis in France—The Assembly, the President and the Bourbons.

Our news of to-day, and, indeed, for some days past, powerfully strengthens the conviction that in France a political crisis is again imminent—such a crisis as will shake France not only to its centre, but to its most remote extremities. No nation, no people, could be in the same political condition without being in danger of violent and destructive revolution. The state of things which now exists in France could not exist in Great Britain for a day; in this country for an hour.

Let the situation be looked at. What man who can make any pretensions to be an intelligent student of the passing events of the times will dare to say that the present government of France is representative in any fair and satisfactory sense of the sentiments and wishes of the French people? The reverse is notoriously the fact. In the Assembly and the President taken together France has most certainly found a new master; but the new master has about as much and as little right to respect and obedience as any of the masters who have gone before. It is not to be denied that the Assembly was fairly enough elected. Its members are the chosen representatives of the French people. It is as little to be denied that the object for which they were elected still remains unaccomplished. The war indemnity is not yet fully paid, and until the last franc is paid it is not wholly unreasonable to claim for the present government of France a certain right of existence. But, while the purpose remains, the circumstances have naturally changed. Every day France is coming under new conditions; but there is no constitutional power in the land sufficient either to dissolve the Assembly or to remove the President. The President, in the exercise of great magnanimity of spirit, may resign; but he is as powerless to dissolve the Assembly as the Assembly is powerless to remove him from office. Not taking into consideration the possible good sense of the President, nothing but his death or a *coup d'état* or a revolution can make an end of the present *régime* in France. Of all governmental anomalies it is the most anomalous. Such a state of things would be the less intolerable to a high-minded people like the French if the Assembly and the President were finding it possible to get on harmoniously together. But such is not the case. The Assembly has its views and expresses them; President Thiers has his views and expresses them; the Assembly votes the President down; the President resigns; the Assembly, not abandoning its purpose or retracting its vote, but fearing revolution, implores the President to come back and rule over them—such is the kind of thing which in France is now called a national government!

That the present state of things cannot much longer last is evident from many unmistakable signs. The Count de Chambord, encouraged to believe that the French people are really impatient for his return to the throne of his ancestors, leaves his retreat, finds his way to Antwerp, and there, from the hands of a certain Count Monte, receives a document or manifesto signed by some two hundred and fifty-six members of the Assembly. No doubt the Count de Chambord must have been greatly comforted by the manifesto; but the gladness of the moment must have been somewhat marred by the recollection that the French Assembly boasted of some seven hundred members. Two hundred and fifty-six! Where were all the others? Still it must be admitted that the manifesto was daring and sufficiently indicative of the fact that French political parties have not yet laid aside their differences. We have this legitimist manifesto; but we have no hope of the restoration of the heir of St. Louis. We have the Orleans Princes in the Assembly; but we have no good reason to take it for granted that the throne of France will on an early day be filled by a descendant of Philippe d'Egalité. We have the Bonapartists intriguing in high places and in low; but the French army, it would seem, begins to be of opinion that energy is as much wanting on the part of the Bonapartes as on the part of either branch of the Bourbons. We have a republic *de facto*, but what with wranglings in the Assembly, with the ever-recurring executions of Communists, with laws against the press ever increasing in number and severity, and with a most unmistakable absence of progress in the right direction, it is most difficult to predict when we shall have a republic *de jure*. Among many doubtful things two things are certain—the immediate future lies between the republic and the empire, and the majority of the army is in favor of the empire. The presumption is that for the special benefit of the French people the sword must once more cut the Gordian knot.

PRESIDENT BAEZ OF ST. DOMINGO, according to a despatch, proposes to take a trip to Europe. At the same time the appointment of a Dominican Minister to Germany is reported. Put this and that together, and it looks very much like an intrigue to sell St. Domingo to Germany. It is well known that the wily and unscrupulous Baez expected to realize a snug sum by the annexation of the country to the United States. That project having failed, he is once more in the market. Germany has now a great deal of spare cash on hand and has for some time coveted a colony for her commerce and her rising navy. When the peace negotiations with France were going on there was a persistent report that Bismarck had asked for the French colony of Pondicherry, not without some foundation. The acquisition of St. Domingo would exactly suit Prince Bismarck's boundless ambition: but it would by no means suit the United States.

BOTH HOUSES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE have adjourned until the 28th instant. The old maxim, "It is sweet and pleasant to die for one's country," seems to have a new interpretation in the Keystone State. There Senators die to make a deadlock in the Legislature.

THE WASHINGTON *Chronicle* states that it is understood Richard Peterson and William McMichael are applicants for the Collectorship of the port of Philadelphia. Why should there be any contest for the Collectorship of a port that is almost inaccessible one-fourth of the year, and not of much account for the rest of it?

Washington's Birthday.

The anniversary of the birthday of Washington was more generally and enthusiastically celebrated in this city and in other places yesterday than for many years past. American bunting floated in abundance from the public and many private edifices; the military and civic displays were all conducted in a manner remarkable for their regard for order and the public peace, the principal thoroughfares were lively with the music of the many bands, business generally was suspended, and the private celebrations were spirited and patriotic. We are glad to notice this revival in the method of commemorating the "Day we celebrate," and wish there were more festal days of the kind in this country. In this respect we are far behind other and older nations, the natural spirit of enterprise and go-aheadativeness characteristic of the American people keeping them almost continually in the laborious work of money-making or attaining some difficult political goal. But it is time we surrendered a little of this ceaseless toil to that degree of relaxation which sooner or later nature demands ere she finally succumbs, and all the struggles, ambitions, riches and glories of life are ended in a premature tomb. We want more holidays. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." This is as true of the American character as that of any other nationality, and we hope our legislators will not lose an opportunity to make a legal holiday whenever it can be done with propriety.

One noticeable and significant feature in the demonstration yesterday in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of Washington was the display of bunting on the shipping in the harbor and vicinity, especially upon the rigging of the Cunard, White Star, Inman, National, Anchor, Guion and other lines of English steamers. This might be taken as evidence that the *entente cordiale* between the United States and Great Britain had not been disturbed on account of the irritation in regard to the Alabama claims. The French Transatlantic line steamer St. Laurent, as well as the steamers of the Bremen and Hamburg lines, were also suffused with bunting. The same *entente cordiale* seems to exist between the United States and the rest of the maritime portions of mankind as with John Bull.

End of the Snow Blockade on the Pacific Railroad.

Concerning the late terrible snow blockade of the Pacific Railroad, or of that division of it known as the Union Pacific, which extends from Great Salt Lake eastward to Omaha, we publish a very interesting special despatch this morning from Laramie City. The Western division, extending from Salt Lake to Sacramento Valley, California, known as the Central Pacific Railroad, has also suffered severely from these snow blockades, though not to the extent of the Eastern division. Laramie City is situated on the eastern flank of the great Rocky Mountain chain, and the blockades to which our correspondent refers have mainly occurred on the summit levels, or in the deep valleys, or canyons, of that vast mountainous system between Laramie and Great Salt Lake. The important fact communicated in our Laramie despatch is that the blockade is broken, and that trains are now running through from Sacramento to Omaha, or that from New York to San Francisco the way is now open.

It appears from our correspondent's statements that the Union Pacific Company were by no means sufficiently prepared to fight the unexpected and unusually heavy snow storms and drifts which have prevailed from the Great Plains into the Sierra Nevada Mountains this winter, and from December to the middle of February; and that, in short, the heavy losses resulting to the company from trains and time freight delayed by these snow blockades, and from engines disabled and passenger cars ruined or damaged, and from the general suspension of the business of the line, are losses largely due to the bad management of the company and the incompetency or want of discipline of its servants in charge of the road and its trains. We have the same complaints from other quarters, and, unless the company can produce a satisfactory defence the judgment of the public will be according to the prevailing evidence on the subject. To the public, in any event, a statement is due from the company as to the why and wherefore of these detentions of passengers and freight from these snow blockades.

Side Shows of a Presidential Campaign.

As the period for the quadrennial advent of the Presidential circus begins to approach the side shows are putting in an appearance, and with the aid of clap-trap and buffoonery are amusing the people until the grand performances, the regular ground and lofty tumbling, commence. These side shows are variously designated by the titles of the "National Labor Reform Convention," "National Temperance Convention," "Woman's Suffrage National Convention," "Free Trade National Convention," "Protection to American Industry National Convention," and so on to the end of the programme. These shows pop up like Jack in the box, the managers take a look at the audience, and, espying the party likely to have the most cash to distribute, sell out to the highest bidder all their trappings, men, principles, canvas, clowns and pantaloons, and are not heard of until another four years expire and their harlequinade is to be done over again. The old liberty party under Birney, in 1844, was about the only political side show that ever amounted to much in a Presidential campaign, laying the foundation, as it did, of what is now the powerful republican party. But, as a general thing, these shows are catch-penny affairs, and those who engage in them with a sincere purpose are pretty likely to be humbugged finally by the demagogues who pull the wires for their own selfish and sordid ends.

BOUND TO HAVE IT.—The delegation from the District of Columbia to the Philadelphia Convention—some white men and some black men—have been instructed to go for Grant and Colfax and Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights bill—that is, "equal rights for colored folks with white folks," in public schools, railway cars, steamboats, &c. The republicans may dodge this thing with the amnesty question in Congress, but they will have to face it at Philadelphia, or seven hundred thousand colored voters "will know the reason why."

The Necessity of the Yearly Moving—Concerning Rents.

With the near approach of the period of annual flitting, the people of this city are again engaged in the discussion of the rent question. The interest felt in this subject is, perhaps, the most universal of any that at the present time furnishes matter for popular surmise, for at this period the city is divided into two great classes that may be said to include the entire population, both of which have a direct and important stake in the issues involved. We are each of us—"Saxon, Norman or Dane," Jew or Gentile, German, Irish or American, at other times—landlord or tenant now. At this time can be heard on all sides violent denunciations of the absurd and distressing custom of a general hegira, from those very persons who are a party to such absurdity, but who regard themselves as victims, and all others as responsible for the evil they help to swell. We have much sympathy with these unfortunates, and will be glad, for their sakes, when the time comes—on this side of the grave, we hope—that the landlord shall cease from troubling and the tenant be at rest. But judging from the latest observations we cannot give them any consoling assurance that such a millennial period is even near at hand. We advise them, however, to possess their souls in patience, with the reflection that the ills they are called upon to bear in this connection are inevitable consequences of a residence in New York city and evidences of its increasing prosperity, and in order that they may acquire the requisite philosophy to suffer and be strong in the disagreeable circumstances in which they are placed we refer them to an article on another page, entitled "A Chapter on Rents."

From this it will be learned that the nomadic habit imposed upon our people, both in respect to their dwelling houses and places of business, is simply a condition of that law of development which rules in all new settlements, the more apparent in New York from its limitation to one direction. We must not lose sight of the fact that this city, although marvellous in its growth, great in its wealth, grand in its opportunities and imperial in its influence, is still a young city, and cannot be said to have passed the adolescent period when change is the natural condition of its existence. Thus the frequent shifting of business centres and the constant movement of trade are but a means to maturity, when, the possibilities of the city's expansion having been learned, each branch of commercial activity will settle itself permanently in such location as may be best suited for its growth and requirements. The changes now in progress, it will be seen, are numerous, including a further movement up town of the wholesale dry goods trade to the neighborhood of Broome street and the consequent movement behind it of the entire wholesale trade of the city, diverted wholly from the east to the west side. The influence of these changes upon real estate rental value is readily apparent.

One of the most important results of the movement of business across Broadway from the east side is the opening up of a new tenement house district in the overcrowded lower section of the city. We learn with satisfaction of contemplated alterations in the buildings on Water and Front streets, which will give this increased accommodation for poor families compelled to reside down town, convenient to the docks and shipping. It will be seen Wall street does not offer any prospects of much movement or change of rental values. The agitation for a removal of the Stock Exchange has quite died out; but there is ample office room in the vicinity for all who do business there. There is a promise of superfluous accommodation of this kind in the neighborhood of the City Hall, and the suggestion is made that many of the upper floors of the buildings now cut up into offices might be profitably altered into apartments, somewhat similar to the French flats, at a more reasonable rental.

In the matter of dwelling houses it is too early to determine the course of values this year. Certainly no appreciation is looked for, and in the case of high-priced houses a considerable abatement of rent will be necessary to secure their occupancy.

The outlook favors the anticipation of cheaper rents in the future, in proportion as the movement uptown is continued and the present waste places of the island are turned to use. This movement gains increased impetus each year, and in its completion presents the only prospect of the abolition of the present disagreeable necessity of yearly removals.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND HIS WOULD-BE ASSASSIN.—Prince Bismarck, as will be seen from this morning's news, has, to all appearances, narrowly escaped from the stroke of the assassin. A fanatical Pole, it seems, had made up his mind to make an end of the German statesman. It is well, we think, that the Pole was captured in time, and few will be other than willing to rejoice that Prince Bismarck still lives. It is lamentable that assassination should find any place in these enlightened times; but men, when burdened with a great sorrow or goaded by a grievous wrong, are very much the same in all ages. There are those who think that Bismarck has deceived as well as wronged the Poles. Most certainly one of his recent speeches was most irritating. For some time past he has been the hope of Poland. If this hope has been turned to ashes the Poles will not forgive him. It is dangerous to trifle with a national sentiment.

A NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.—The *National Standard*—whilom the anti-slavery organ *par excellence*—advocates a grand crusade in favor of temperance by making it, like anti-slavery, a national movement, with a common purpose—the utter extirpation of the traffic in all intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage—to be kept steadily in view as the objective point ultimately to be gained. The best places at which to inaugurate such a movements would be in the Capitol at Washington and in the State Legislatures. Once enlist the influence of Congressmen and State legislators in behalf of such a measure and it will, no doubt, spread like wildfire. But the misfortune is that there are so many members who have become habituated to the use of their "old Monongahela" that it would be difficult to get even a corporal's guard to stand by the *National Standard* in its contemplated national temperance crusade.

WASHINGTON.

ARBITRATION OR NO ARBITRATION.

Earl Granville's Note Received by Secretary Fish.

PROFUSE PROFESSIONS OF FRIENDSHIP.

The Conference, with Indirect Claims Included, Impossible.

AMERICA'S REPLY.

The Friendly Professions Reciprocated.

All Claims Presented Provided for in the Treaty.

The "Case" as Presented, Therefore, Not Withdrawable.

American Sentiment vs. British Feeling.

A DIPLOMATIC IMPASSE.

English Fears of the Foreign Arbitrators.

Charles Francis Adams' and Minister Thornton's Visit to the Secretary.

Reported Resignation of Collector Arthur.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1872.

The city was quiet to-day, with almost a Sabbath stillness, on account of its being a national holiday. The Senate and House had adjourned; a few committees transacted some drowsy routine business. The local processions took advantage of the unusually bright weather to celebrate the day with drums and flags and promenading. The President and members of the Executive family left town at noon.

The morning mail brought the text of the note written by Lord Granville to General Schenck in reference to the Alabama case and the Geneva tribunal. It does not differ materially from the despatch indicating its tenor telegraphed by cable from London, but is written in the elaborate diplomatic phraseology characteristic of the communications of the British Foreign Minister. The point of the note is virtually what was expressed by the Queen in the speech from the throne. This is clothed with profuse assurances of the friendship entertained by the English for America, the regret felt at the existence of any misunderstanding and the expression of an earnest wish that some means may be found to reconcile the difficulty and enable the two countries to proceed with the arbitration. This note is accompanied with the most voluminous extracts from the English and Continental newspapers, commenting upon the treaty, carefully collated and arranged by General Schenck, and making several hundred pages. The Secretary, after studying the note and the accompanying documents, and transacting the routine business of the department, closeted himself and prepared a draft of the note to be sent in reply. The Secretary was at work upon this until a late hour this evening. It will be submitted to the President to-day, and after receiving his final approval will be sent to England by the steamer which sails on Saturday. The promptness with which Mr. Fish has prepared this note is characteristic of the patience and industrious care which he bestows upon the business of his department. The exact words of the despatch have not transpired. The Secretary has written it personally, and enough is known to indicate the position assumed by the American government. The American Cabinet will reciprocate the kind wishes expressed by England, and, carefully reviewing the negotiations, will show that America has acted in all things fair to England; that there has been no surprise or misunderstanding; that so far from America opening the claims for consequential damages in the Geneva "case," these claims were clearly stated by Mr. Fish in the preliminary discussions in the sessions of the Joint High Commission. This being the fact, the Secretary does not see how England can ask America to withdraw or amend her case, without compelling her to admit that she in some way took advantage of the British Cabinet; that the honor of America is as much at stake as the honor of England, and that the American people, however earnestly they may desire this treaty, cannot accept it at such a sacrifice of the nation's dignity as assent to England's demand would imply.

The Secretary has given much thought to the subject, and, in fact, it has been the engrossing topic in the minds of the President and Cabinet, to the exclusion of sensation subjects like the French sales of arms, the general order business, the Terwilliger investigations and Schurz's clumsy, meagre rhetoric, which the Cheap Jack correspondents have been telegraphing from here for weeks.

It is interesting to know the views entertained by the English members of the Joint Commission. They contend that the presentation of claims for indirect damages was never entertained by the negotiators of the treaty for a moment. They say that England is afraid that the arbitrators selected from Switzerland, Italy and Brazil would be interested in awarding a sum in gross for indirect damages, by way of deterring the stronger nations from allowing any assistance to go from their ports in case of war to assist belligerents. They emphatically assert that arbitration, so far as the Geneva Conference is concerned, is at an end until the question of indirect damages is decided, as England will not file a counter statement until the subject is disposed of.

The American members of the Joint High Commission admit the awkward position the United States has placed itself in at this juncture, in including claims for indirect damages, and which she cannot withdraw in view of the political situation in the United States. It is well known that the English Minister feels anxious personally as to the result, his future position depending upon the negotiations now pending.

Secretary's Fish's Visitors—Charles Francis Adams and Sir Edward Thornton.

Charles Francis Adams arrived here this morning from New York and has taken rooms at the Arlington. This visit to this city was not unexpected, inasmuch as it was known to the Secretary of State that he would reach New York on the 20th or 21st of this month, and a message awaited his arrival requesting him to come to Washington without delay.

After breakfast he rode out to the State Department, and, entering the hall shortly after nine o'clock, was informed by the veteran guardian of that part of this department, a lineal descendent of a long line of Irish kings, that it was Thursday, the day set apart for the reception by the Secretary of diplomats only.

"But," said the visitor, "my name is Adams."

"I am sorry, Mr. Adams," promptly replied the royal janitor, "but my instructions are such that I cannot take your card to the Secretary if you are not a representative of one of the legations."

The statesman did not attempt to argue with the janitor. He merely asked that he should say to Secretary Fish that Charles Francis Adams was at the Arlington. At the mention of the given name the janitor suddenly remembered who Charles Francis Adams was, and very politely invited him to the room of the Secretary without further delay, where he remained for nearly an hour.

The rule of the Department is that no visitors will be received after half-past two o'clock. Fifteen minutes after this, however, Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, was confronted by the same individual with the announcement that the hour for receiving had passed. Sir Edward was the bearer of a copy of the note of Earl Granville, and had purposely absented himself until the last moment, not wishing to detain those who might have business with the Secretary requiring but a few minutes' consideration. His errand he knew was far more important than all the others and would require time. Of this the janitor knew nothing, but when informed that the Secretary was expecting him reluctantly carried his card to Mr. Fish. This was the day on which the note of Earl Granville was expected, and this nonappearance of the British Minister during the hours set apart for diplomatic business left a doubt in the mind of the Secretary whether his anticipations were to be realized. The presentation of the card of Sir Edward Thornton dispelled the doubt, and this servant of the Department was directed to "show him up." The British Minister remained with the Secretary for nearly two hours, during which time the purport of Earl Granville's note was freely discussed by the two members of the Joint High Commission.

Movements of the President.

President Grant, accompanied by General Babcock, left here at a quarter to one o'clock to-day for Philadelphia. They will attend Colonel Forney's party to-night, and return to Washington to-morrow forenoon.

Reported Resignation of the New York Collector, General Arthur.

It is said that Collector Arthur, of New York, has tendered his resignation to the President, to take effect on the nomination of his successor, and that the office, already tendered to General Spinner, United States Treasurer, has been declined, that gentleman preferring to remain in his present office.

New York Central Bonds.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has prepared a decision in the long mooted New York Central Railroad dividend case and will probably promulgate it to-morrow.

The Ice on the Great Rivers.

Instructions have been issued by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army to all observers at stations upon the Western rivers to make special reports by telegraph of any sudden or unusual change in the rivers. This will enable steamboat men to take proper precautions against loss of property by the breaking up of the ice.

The Senate Commerce Committee.

The Senate Committee on Commerce have agreed to report a bill for the construction of a bridge over the Ohio River, between Evansville and Mount Vernon; a bill creating St. Paul, Minn., a collection district; a bill creating Indianola, Texas, a port of delivery; House bill to prevent the extermination of fur seals, by providing for additional Treasury Agents; also House bill in relation to the transportation of goods in bond through certain Mexican ports.

Post Office Bills Reported.

The Senate Post Office Committee have agreed to report a bill giving an annual subsidy of $100,000 to the New York and Mexican Steamship Company, Frances Alexander & Sons, for mail service between New York and Mexican ports; also bill for the construction of a bridge over the Missouri River, near Brownsville, Neb., and over Lake St. Croix, at Hudson, Wis.; also a bill for the relief of Mr. Eastman, the Postmaster at Chicago, who sustained losses by the late fire.

River Bridges and American Seamen's Rights Before the Commerce Committee.

The Committee on Commerce of the House took advantage of the holiday to-day and held a long session. The principal subject under discussion was the construction of bridges, regulating the heighth, span, &c., so as not to impede navigation, as recommended by the Secretary of War. A bill for the protection of the rights of American seamen was also discussed and agreed upon.

The North Carolina Senatorship—Adverse Report to Abbott.

There is considerable interest manifested in the case of ex-Senator Abbott, of North Carolina, who claims the seat in the Senate to which ex-Governor Vance was elected, but pronounced ineligible. The committee have acted adversely upon Abbott's claim, but to-morrow Senator Carpenter will present a strong minority report, signed by himself and Senator Rice, declaring Abbott entitled to the seat, and will ask for its consideration early next week. It is claimed that a large number of the Senators will sustain that report. In the committee there was about an equal division of sentiment before Morton changed base, and it was thought a favorable report would be made, but Anthony not voting at all, and Morton voting against him, the majority report was adverse to Abbott. When the matter comes up for final consideration an interesting discussion will take place, as it is known that the Senators are about equally divided upon the question. A number of prominent republicans from North Carolina arrived here this evening to further the interests of Abbott. They claim that unless he gets the seat that State will be lost to Grant in the coming fall election.

The Public Lands—Abolishing the Pre-emption Laws.

The House Committee on Public Lands have under consideration and will soon report a bill reserving the public lands for homestead settlement alone and abolishing the pre-emption laws.

The Apache Food Supply.

The story telegraphed from San Francisco yesterday that the Apache Indians have been accumulating stores of meat and flour on the reservations and are undoubtedly going on the warpath is contradicted by the authorities here, who say that the ration issued to these Indians under General Schofield's order has been only a quarter of a pound of beef (net) and half a pound of corn to children, and half a pound of beef (net) and one pound of corn to adults daily, and they were compelled to report daily in person to the commanding officer at the post on the reservation, which prevented them from obtaining any other food, and rendered their laying by food for future use impossible. Indeed, this ration is so small that the army officers in charge of the reservations have complained to the department that it was likely to drive the Apache Indians away from the posts to obtain subsistence elsewhere, which may account for the story.

BELGIUM.

The Legitimist Monarchical Congress in Antwerp.

A Numerous Representation Moving for Royalist Reaction—The Cause of the Deposed Sovereigns.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 22, 1872.

The gathering of legitimists at Antwerp is increasing daily, and is becoming formidable.

The representation is not confined to any particular nationality. Although the French preponderate in numbers, the German and Spanish legitimists are well represented.

The ex-King of Hanover arrived yesterday with a large party of supporters.

Leading ultramontanists from Italy, Germany and France are flocking to the city.

It is rumored that all are acting together harmoniously, and that the chiefs are deliberating over plans for the restoration of all deposed sovereigns.

GERMANY.

The Would-Be Assassin of Prince Bismarck Arrested in Berlin.

The Prisoner; His Motive, or "Moral Insanity"—Cabinet Project of an International Congress.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Feb. 22, 1872.

There is now no doubt that a man was in this city on Wednesday whose object was to assassinate Prince Bismarck.

It is officially announced this morning that an apothecary, who resides in the city of Posen, was arrested in Berlin yesterday on suspicion of contemplating the assassination of the Premier. The man is a Pole and a fanatical Catholic, and had formerly served in the Papal Zouaves. He came from Posen to this city a few days since, and while on the way threatened to take the life of the Prince upon his arrival here.

A pistol was found on the person of the prisoner, which shows beyond doubt that he fully meditated carrying out his design.

A CONGRESS IN AID OF A WORLD-WIDE CIVILIZATION.

It is reported that Prince Bismarck proposes to issue invitations to the Powers for an International Congress, the object of which will be to establish a sytem of cheap and uniform rates of postage and to facilitate the transmission and exchange of mails.

ROME AND RUSSIA.

Pontifical Reconciliation with the Imperial Head of the Russo-Greek Church.

A Vatican Consistory to Assemble To-Day—Pio Nono to Nominate Roman Catholic Bishops for Russia—Will the Two Great Christian and Catholic Communions Amalgamate?—Points of Divergence in Discipline—The Cause of Poland—Is an Episcopal Reformation and Reunion Possible?

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Feb. 22, 1872.

His Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth has summoned a Consistory of Cardinals to meet in the Vatican to-morrow to nominate Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in Russia.

The Duty of the Cardinals and Relations of the Holy See to the Czar.

The HERALD news telegram from Rome, which we publish above, announces an important fact in the current history of two powerful Churches—the Roman Catholic and Russo-Greek communions. The assemblage of a Consistory in the Holy City today, for the duty of receiving a Papal nomination of Bishops of the Roman division of the hierarchy for Episcopal service in the Russian dominion, affords evidence that great progress has been lately made in the work of reconciliation between the clerical and ordained Pontiff of the fold of Peter, and the crowned, but lay, chief priest of the congregations which profess to be enlightened by the teachings and to follow in the path of salvation pointed out by St. Paul. It indicates in truth the approach of a Christian and Catholic consolidation of the Churches and a coming abandonment of the Headship of the Greek congregations by the Czars—perhaps by the first successor of Alexander.

THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES.

The reconciliation between Pio Nono and the Czar is due, as we have already intimated in the columns of the HERALD that it would be, to an arrangement for, and the perfection of, mutual concessions. The Pope will choose the Polish bishops henceforward from a list of candidates elected by Russia, and the Holy See will authorize, also, the use of the Russian tongue in the Roman Catholic churches of Lithuania and in the southwest. These points are regarded in St. Petersburg as being highly important in a governmental aspect with respect to the future relations of Russia and Poland.

The Russian government has even requested that five Roman Catholic Bishops may be appointed, and the Pope has consented to do so on condition that those who are presented to him from St. Petersburg shall appear worthy of the dignity. The list of these five bishops having been already presented and accepted by the Pope, they will be "preconized" in this special Consistory to-day, summoned in Lent, in order to add still more solemnity to the occasion. The question of the Russian language being used specially in the Roman Catholic churches within the Russian territory was not discussed angrily by the two Powers, and the Holy See has declared that there is no truth in statements made in some European journals to the effect that, in conformity with an understanding come to with Russia, the Pope consented to "an innovation which would menace alike the language and nationality of the Poles." On the contrary, it is alleged, His Holiness never authorized the Polish priests to employ the Russian language in preaching or teaching the catechism in Poland, even when, just lately, in the government of Kovno a decree was issued by Prince Obolensky, directing all Roman Catholic prayer books printed in Roman characters to be confiscated, even though they may have passed the Russian censorship. As nearly all the prayer books used by Roman Catholics there are thus printed the Russian soldiers and police were constantly employed day and night in executing the decree, and entered private houses and searched everywhere forbidden books, and on holidays went to the churches and took the Roman Catholic prayer books from the hands of the worshippers.

Where Will the Ecumenical Council Assemble?—The Policy of Austria and Plan of Pio Nono.

ROME, Feb. 17, 1872.

Several Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church are urging the Pope to hold the Ecumenical Council at Trent, in the Tyrol.

The Austrian government, however, does not seem disposed to grant the permission asked by His Holiness for the assembling of the Council within its dominion. Should the Pope be successful in his application he will not attend the sessions of the Council in person, but will remain in Rome and be represented at the meeting by a Cardinal.

SPAIN.

Radicalism in Party Tactics Against the Fusion of the Moderates.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Feb 22, 1872.

The radical party leaders are deliberating as to what attitude to assume towards the new Ministry. A meeting will be held to night, at which it is expected decisive action will be taken.

FRANCE.

Cabinet Compliment to Italy at the Cost of Liberty of the Press.

Honor to the Memory of Washington—Cabinet Banquet—The War Minister Invalided.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 22, 1872.

A government decree has been issued suspending the publication of the *Gaulois* newspaper.

This action has been taken, it is alleged, in consequence of the promulgation of the opinion of the directors of the *Gaulois* on the condition of Amadeus' government in Spain, as set forth in the issue of Wednesday evening in the following words:—"King Amadeus of Spain has become disgusted with the ungovernable disposition of the Spanish people, and urged his father, King Victor Emmanuel, to sanction his abdication of the Spanish throne. Victor Emmanuel counsels patience on the part of King Amadeus."

The publication of the newspaper *L'Armée* has been ordered suspended by the government.

IN MEMORY OF WASHINGTON.

The American Legation and Consulate are decorated and illuminated to-night in honor of Washington's Birthday.

CABINET BANQUET.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count de Rémusat, gave a dinner this evening to the members of the Diplomatic Corps.

RELATIONS TO ITALY.

It is again reported that M. Laronciere will be appointed Ambassador to Rome.

THE MINISTRY OF WAR.

General Cissey is ill, and it is thought he will be obliged to resign the Ministry of War.

ENGLAND.

The Wreck of a Cotton Laden Ship and Its Consequences—Flow of Specie from the Bank.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 22, 1872.

LOSS OF THE SHIP CITY OF HALIFAX.

An official investigation has been made of the circumstances attending the loss of the ship City of Halifax, from Charleston for Liverpool with a cargo of cotton, which went ashore in Carnarvon Bay, January 31, as reported at the time. It was found that her captain (Elheny) was not free from blame, and his certificate has been temporarily suspended.

FLOW OF SPECIE FROM THE BANK.

The specie in the Bank of England has decreased £83,000 during the week.

GREECE.

American Explorers in the Fields Near Marathon.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ATHENS, Feb. 22, 1872.

A party of twelve Americans, including ladies, accompanied by competent guides, recently explored the fields near Marathon, where the English travellers were butchered by Greek brigands in the year 1870. They were not molested.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S TOUR.

Departure of the American Party from Rome.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Feb. 22, 1872.

General William T. Sherman, Colonel J. C. Audenreid and Lieutenant Frederick D. Grant, of the United States Army, who have been in this city for some time, have taken their departure and gone to Naples.

SALT LAKE.

The Japanese Embassy En Route for Washington—Chief Justice McKean Following the Petition to the Capital.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 22, 1872.

The Japanese Embassy left for Ogden, bound eastward, this morning. A despatch of last night says the road is open.

It is storming here and there are apprehensions of another blockade.

Washington's Birthday was duly celebrated here to-day.

Chief Justice McKean left for the East this morning.

A mammoth petition, endorsing Judge McKean, has been forwarded to Washington, to be presented to General Grant.

Personal Intelligence.

Ex-Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, is domiciled at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Lieutenant Commander E. O. Matthews, of the United States Navy, is stopping at the St. Denis Hotel.

General E. L. Viele, of Connecticut, is at the Glenham Hotel.

General Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, is a guest of the Hoffman House.

General John M. Corse, of the United States Army, has quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General H. E. Valentine, of Hartford, is domiciled at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge M. Clark, of New Haven, has rooms at the Grand Central Hotel.

General H. W. Wessells, of the United States Army, has quarters at the Austin House.

Judge S. B. Campbell, of Castleton, N. Y., is among the late arrivals at the St. Denis Hotel.

Congressman M. B. Safford, of Vermont, is registered at the St James Hotel.

Captain Kennedy, of the steamer City of Montreal, is stopping at the New York Hotel.

Major W. S. Worth, of the United States Army, has quarters at the Sturtevant House.

Ex-Governor F. C. Wells, of Chicago, is among the recent arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel Manuel Lara, of Mexico, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

General Baird, of the United States Army, is a guest of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Lieutenant Commander W. W. Bronson, of the United States Navy, is stopping at the Hoffman House.

H. G. Fant, of Washington, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Congressman Alexander Mitchell, of Minnesota, is at the Hoffman House.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains a splendid cartoon, together with the very latest News by telegraph from All Parts of the World up to the hour of publication, including a very interesting letter from the HERALD correspondent on the Nile; Free Love and Murder in Boston, the Reports of the Congressional Committee on Southern Outrages; Daring Robberies by the Lowry Brigands in North Carolina; Execution of Isaac Van Wart Buckhout, the Snow Blockade; An Elopement Sensation at Poughkeepsie, and Sentence of Foster, the Murderer of Avery D. Putnam. It also contains the latest news by telegraph from Washington; Political, Artistic, Scientific, Religious and Sporting Intelligence; Obituary Notices, Amusements; Facetiæ; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day, Reviews of the Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe Markets, Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS—Single subscription, $2; Three copies, $5; Five copies, $8; Ten copies, $15. Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

CUBA.

Washington's Birthday in Havana—Loss of a German Brig—The British Schooner Lark Released—The Kansas and the Nicaraguan Expedition.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Feb. 22, 1872.

The Spanish iron-clad Numancia arrived at Guantanamo yesterday.

The American, Spanish, English, German and Swedish war vessels were decorated and fired salutes to-day in honor of Washington's Birthday. A ball was given in the afternoon on board the United States steamer Terror.

A card is published calling upon the French residents of this island to contribute to the payment of the German indemnity.

The German brig Penguin, from St. Thomas for Havana, was lost at Puerto de Banes. The crew were saved.

The British schooner Lark, which was seized a few weeks ago by a Spanish cruiser on suspicion of landing arms for the insurgents, has been released through the vigorous representations of Her Majesty's Consul General, Mr. Dunlop, and has sailed for Jamaica.

The United States steamer Kansas, now in this harbor, will sail on Saturday for Key West to take on board the expedition for the survey of the Nicaragua route.

PRESIDENT BAEZ GOING TO EUROPE.

ST. DOMINGO, Feb. 12, 1872.

President Baez proposes to make a trip to Europe soon, going by the way of the United States. It is reported that he has received an invitation from President Grant to visit Washington.

Colonel Mendez has been appointed Minister of St. Domingo to the German empire.

TROUBLES IN HAYTI.

Attempt to Burn the City of Port au Prince and Apprehension of a Revolutionary Outbreak.

JACMEL, Hayti, Feb. 11, 1872.

Troubles are multiplying in Hayti, and the stability of the present government is more uncertain than ever.

An attempt was made on the night of the 5th instant to burn the city of Port au Prince. Flames burst out simultaneously in different quarters of the city. Consternation prevailed. A revolutionary outbreak was feared, the troops were ordered out, and the President and Ministers were in the streets all night. The fires were extinguished before great damage was done. Seven supposed incendiaries were arrested and await trial.

Twenty-one adherents of ex-President Salnave, who were recently released by President Saget, have been rearrested at Cape Haytien on charge of conspiring against the government.

A LOAN TO VENEZUELA.

CARRACAS, Feb. 10, 1872.

A European house has offered to Don Guzman, Minister of Foreign Affairs, a loan of £80,000 sterling. The offer has been accepted, but the conditions are unknown.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The low barometer that existed Thursday night in New England is now succeeded by increasing pressure, clear weather and cold north or northwest winds, which latter prevail throughout the Atlantic States. The area of low barometer, which was over the lakes and northwest, has moved southeastward into the Middle States, and the low barometer which was in Montana and Oregon has extended eastward to Missouri and Lake Huron. Increasing southerly winds are now reported north and west of the Ohio Valley, and cloudy weather from Lake Michigan westward. Clear weather has succeeded the low barometer and light rain which prevailed in the Southern and Gulf States. The barometer has risen and the storm cleared away in Northern California. The temperature has fallen quite low in New England, and has risen slightly north and west of Ohio.

Probabilities.

The barometer will probably continue to rise, with partially cloudy and clearing weather during Friday morning throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States, followed Friday night by increasing southerly winds and rising temperature from Vermont to Virginia and westward throughout the Mississippi Valley; the area of low barometer move eastward into Kansas and Minnesota; brisk southeasterly winds with threatening weather prevail from Tennessee northward to the Upper Lakes; southerly winds and cloudy weather extend over Texas and the valley of the Lower Mississippi by Friday night. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts Friday morning.

Supplementary Weather Report.

It has been snowing at Buffalo and Oswego, and raining at Jacksonville, Punta Rassa, San Francisco and Savannah.

The temperature at Burlington and Escanaba this morning was one degree above zero, and at Grand Haven three below, having fallen thirty-three degrees in twenty hours.

The weather on the summit of Mount Washington this evening was clearing up with a gale blowing from the westward and temperature sixteen degrees below zero.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.
3 A. M.	18	34	3 P. M.	30	22
6 A. M.	17	23	6 P. M.	23	19
9 A. M.	19	21	9 P. M.	20	16
12 M.	29	23	12 P. M.	28	15

Average temperature yesterday.......... 22¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......... 24¾

VIRGINIA FINANCES.

A Deadlock—Both Branches of the Legislature in Opposition—The New Funding Scheme Thrown Out—Probability of an Adjournment, Leaving the Financial Difficulties Unprovided For.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 22, 1872.

The General Assembly has at length come to a deadlock touching the settlement of the financial question, which has been under consideration since it met. Both branches are now diametrically opposed to each other, neither having done anything satisfactory to the people or to the creditors.

A few days since the House passed a bill repealing the feature of the Funding bill making coupons receivable for taxes, intending to follow that, if approved by the Governor, with another paying three per cent interest, commencing with the present year. The Senate agreed to this bill yesterday, but by so small a majority as to leave no hope of passing it over an Executive veto, which they had the best reasons to anticipate.

They endeavored to-day to effect a compromise with the minority of "Funding" men, by coupling the repeal of the coupon feature with a provision for the payment of four per cent interest, and ordered a bill in this shape to its second reading. An exciting and acrimonious debate ensued, in which the Governor's position as an out and out supporter of the Funding bill was severely criticised. This resulted in the failure to compromise, and the first clause of the amended bill, which repealed the coupon feature, was struck out by a decided majority. The effect of this action is equivalent to the rejection of the House bill and leaves the Senate to act on an independent proposition to pay four per cent interest upon millions.

The financial complication is now regarded as more intricate than ever. The minority are holding with the utmost tenacity to their views, and, with the Governor to sustain them by his veto, they hold the balance of power. They are determined not to surrender, and the probability is that the General Assembly will adjourn without perfecting any legislation on the debt or without making any provision for the payment of interest.

The Funding bill still continues in force, but no interest can be paid under its provisions unless an appropriation is made for that purpose, and this the majority will not do.

THE SNOW BLOCKADE

The Great Pacific Highway Now Considered Clear.

Fearful Reminiscences for the Company—Fifteen Thousand Dollars a Day Loss on Time Freights—Why the Snow Got the Best of the Officials—Scarcity of Fuel and Vexatious Delays—The Horrors of the Journey—Horrible Condition of the Cars on Arrival.

LARAMIE CITY, Feb. 22, 1872.

Four specials arrived here this morning through the blockade, one day late only. The snow blockade on the Union Pacific may now be regarded as terminated for the season, although March is regarded as a very severe month. Trains are now moving on all parts of the road, but with little regularity, in consequence of the crowded condition of the road, more than forty trains being blockaded at various points. The officials are exerting every means to push forward the loads of freight, much of which has been on the road since the middle of December, on heavy damage; China through freight cars receiving $100 loss each per day. The loss to the company in time freight cannot be much less than fifteen thousand dollars daily since the blockade.

The last passenger trains reached Ogden this morning, having been six days in the snow, but the arrangements of the company prevented any suffering.

The Japanese hotel cars reached Salt Lake City to-day, and the Embassy will leave to-morrow for Washington.

The silver Silliman party of English capitalists were made generally comfortable in the hotel cars, being also six days in the snow from this point to Washakee. The snow is of immense depth and in places nearly half a mile in length, and from the absence of snow ploughs on the road when the storms began they got the advantage of the railroad, and the snow had to be removed by shovels and picks.

There are only three ploughs on the road, and they are considered by old railroad men as being almost worthless. They run into the snow and there often stick, making great trouble to shovel them out.

There was an apparent want of thorough railroad knowledge and experience on the part of the officials and a great deal of mismanagement and inefficiency, one high official, it is said, persisting in sending snow ploughs after trains instead of before them to get through the drifts.

At the commencement of the blockade the coal sheds on the line were almost destitute of fuel, and great difficulty was experienced in keeping the locomotives moving. Ordinary foresight seemed to have been lacking.

Yesterday's thaw occasioned a number of "washes of track," greatly delaying the trains, and like accidents are liable to occur throughout the spring.

More than twenty engines are in the repair shops, and the power of the road is, of course, greatly weakened. Tom Scott will send some locomotives from the Pennsylvania Central.

Stories are conflicting concerning the suffering of the passengers in the blockade. The company contends that plenty of food was furnished to the passengers. During it they all shovelled vigorously in the coldest weather, with flying snow, the wind blowing a hurricane, and the thermometer twenty degrees below zero. Many of them were frostbitten, and a number are quite sick from exposure and fatigue.

Fires broke out in the cars several times, and were only put out with difficulty.

The condition of all the cars, excepting the sleepers, was horrible. On arriving at Ogden they were more like the hold of an emigrant ship than anything else, causing considerable sickness among the poor people. It will require months to put the running stock of the road in good condition again, and at a great expense to the company.

The China mails went East to-day.

The weather is now warm and the snow is rapidly passing off.

THE SNOW STORM IN MINNESOTA.

Two Ladies Frozen to Death—Narrow Escape of Two Children.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 22, 1872.

The severe storm which swept over the State on Tuesday of last week was attended with numerous casualties. Near Beaver Falls a lady, in the absence of her husband, endeavored to go to the barn and care for the stock. She was accompanied by her sister, aged seventeen. Two children were left in the house. Three days after the husband returned and found the children upon the bed, covered with snow and almost dead. Learning from them of the absence of the two women he went in search. The body of the young lady was found about half a mile from the house, and that of the wife over a mile out on the prairie.

Several other fatal cases of freezing are reported in the vicinity of Windom.

THE STORM IN WISCONSIN.

Two Men Supposed to Have Been Frozen to Death.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 22, 1872.

Two soldiers, named McCargue and Mavanaugh, inmates of the National Asylum, were found dead in a ravine in the woods back of the Asylum barns yesterday. They were nearly blind, and have been missing for more than a month, and until the past few days have been covered with snow. The thaw developed their whereabouts.

NATIONAL CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE UNION.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 22, 1872.

The first National Catholic Temperance Union assembled in convention at Pains Hall, in this city, to-day. About seventy delegates were present from Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Minnesota, Georgia, New Mexico, and other States and Territories.

Rev. J. McDevitt, of the District of Columbia, was chosen President, and the usual committees were appointed.

At the evening session a series of resolutions were adopted recognizing the advisability of a permanent National Temperance Union, and earnestly advocating the cause of temperance through State unions. Pending the consideration of reports from the Committee on the Constitution the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES. 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A Specialty.—Lace Curtains in Stock and manufactured to order from original designs. G. L. KELTY & CO., 722 and 724 Broadway.

A.—Cod Liver Oil, if Taken at the First appearance of consumption, often effects permanent cures. HAZARD & CASWELL'S is the best.

Ask for New York Match Company's Matches; green labels, 100 matches to every one cent stamp.

A Remedy for Smallpox—Pure Xylol, Just received direct from F. Schering, through Schering & Glatz. Used with great success in the Royal Hospital, Berlin. See which see the account in the Herald of the 24th instant. J. MILHAU'S SONS, Druggists, 183 Broadway.

A.—Royal Havana Lottery.—J. B. Martinez & Co., Bankers, 10 Wall st. box 4,685 New York Post office.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington Avenue, corner Twenty-fifth street.—Gentlemen every day and all night; ladies day and evening. Best ventilation, highest temperature, best shampooing, no gratuities, advantages unequalled. Europe outdone.

A Harmless, Delightful Hairdressing.— CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair, stops its falling, increases its growth.

Bargains in Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds, silverware, Opera Glasses, &c. Selling off at less than wholesale prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

Gold Sleeve Buttons—$3, $5, $7, $10 to $20 a set. GEO. C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

Jolibe's Hydrastin Compound Eradicates weakness and debility, loss and general. Sold by all druggists.

"Pike's Toothache Drops" Cure in One Minute.—HILL'S HAIR DYE, black or brown, 50 cents.

Removal. GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY have removed to 786 and 788 Broadway, corner of Tenth street.

The Coal and Iron Record—For All Interested in Coal and Iron. Valuable market reports and general information, all newsdealers have it or will get it for you. WAKEMAN & Co., Publishers, New York.

THE BOARD OF AUDIT.

Important Meeting of the Board Yesterday.

A PEACEFUL SESSION.

A Large Amount of Claims of City Creditors Audited, Allowed and Ordered To Be Paid.

The Debts of the Late Park Commission.

Payment of the Engineers, Lamp Men, Street Inspectors and Water Police.

Aldermanic Pay Rolls Ordered To Be Paid.

A meeting of the Board of Audit was held yesterday at the offices of the Department of Finance, in the room of the County Auditor. There was a large attendance of the public, but the proceedings were very orderly, and the services of the police in attendance were scarcely required.

It will be seen that an unusually large number of claims were passed upon and ordered to be paid, and among these were the claims of the employés of the Department of Public Works. Messrs. Cady and Lawrence in their reports recommended the payment of several payrolls, but it is desirable that it should be understood that those recommended are only a selection from a large number of names submitted for their examination. Those not recommended are laid over for further consideration. The announcement of the decision of the Board as to these payments was received evidently with great satisfaction by the audience, who left the room peaceably and congratulating each other on the termination of their agony.

Mr. J. J. Bradley attended before the Board and stated, in reference to a disallowed claim of Catharine Bradley's, reported at the last meeting, that the premises were leased by the late Comptroller without his knowledge and without any application to the Comptroller on his part in relation thereto. That the objection that was made to this claim, that it was a contract entered into by him while he was Chamberlain, was untrue, and he wished to vindicate his character before the public, and not to make any claim for the $1,250. The claimant was in attendance, he said, if the Board wished to hear her statement. The Comptroller replied that the claim would come up in its regular course, and the Board said they did not wish to hear any statement from Mrs. Bradley.

The following is a list of claims acted on:—

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The following resolution was agreed to on the motion of Commissioner VAN NORT:—

Resolved That the pay rolls received from the Commissions of Public Charities and Corrections, herein particularly specified, having been presented to the Board on the 10th day of February, 1872, and having been referred to the Finance Department for examination, and being now properly certified, are hereby severally audited and allowed, as follows:—

PAY ROLL FOR DECEMBER, 1871.

Resident physician, warden, clerk, &c., Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, for December	$3,200 97
Assistant physicians, attendants, &c., Epileptic and Paralytic Hospitals, for December, 1871	188 56
Superintendents, clerks, &c., Labor Bureau, for December	1,287 11
Warden, clerk, keepers, &c., Penitentiary	2,262 63
Resident physician, assistant, apothecary, &c., Randall's Island Hospital	775 25
For warden, clerks, chaplain, &c., Almshouse	467 42
Inmates hospital	88 00
Asylum Indigent Blind	48 00
Clerk, house physician, matron, &c., Infants' Hospital, for December, 1871	714 00
Resident physician, clerk, engineer, &c., Inebriate Asylum, for December, 1871	541 84
Pay roll, captain, pilot, engineer, &c., "steamers," December	572 22
Warden, clerks, farmer, Randall's Island Nurseries	1,138 69
Superintendent, clerk, engineers, &c., workhouse	914 56
Superintendent and foreman of bakery	142 16
General storekeeper, assistant keeper, cutter, chief gardener	490 26
Wardens, boys' superintendent, teachers, Industrial School	546 89
Resident physician, steward, &c., New York City Asylum for Insane, Ward's Island	483 39
Chief of staff, steward, engineer, nurses, cook, watchman, and orderly Charity Hospital	1,231 24
Chief of staff and resident physician Smallpox Hospital, for quarter of year ending December	1,600 00
Orderly and nurses at Fever Hospital	40 00
Matron and steward of Smallpox Hospital	285 93
Total	$16,432 48

CLAIMS ORDERED TO BE LAID OVER.

F. P. McMurray, material and labor for County Jail, Ludlow street	$323 65
Oliver S. Strong, President of Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, for House of Refuge, 1871	8,000 00
Leggett & Storms, bill for meals	63 00
The Hebrew Leader, advertising in do. for Department of Public Works	1,690 90
Jeremiah, Fellows & McDonald, for interest on amount advanced to Fire Department for October, 1871	1,158 83
For same, November, 1871	892 67
Matthew T. Brennan, bill for commitments from April 30 to May 31, 1871	6,842 00
Matthew T. Brennan, bill for commitments from May 31 to June 30, 1871	6,615 50
Matthew T. Brennan, bill for commitments from June 30 to July 31, 1871	6,677 50
The same, from July to August 31, 1871	6,579 00
The same, from August 31 to September 30, 1871	6,702 00
The same, from September to October 31, 1871	6,238 50
The same, from October to November 30, 1871	5,077 50
The same, from November 30 to December 30, 1871	5,805 50
Bill for official services for the quarter ending September 30, 1871	16,431 95
The same, for quarter ending December 31, 1871	20,280 95
William Nelson, Jr.—Bill for furnishing vitrified stoneware drain to sewer pipe, December 7, 1871	15,053 48
Slote & Janes—Bill for stationery, books, &c., furnished to the city	875 63
Slote & Janes—Bill for stationery, books, &c., for county	114 95
R. C. Sparks, transporter of persons, and Thomas Ryan, tool sharpener	233 33

OFFICE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

Commissioner VAN NORT proposed the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the pay rolls of officers and appointees of the Law Department in the office of Public Administrator for September to December, 1871, having been presented to this Board on the 10th of February, 1872, and referred to the Finance Department for examination, and being properly certified, be audited and allowed, as follows:—

September, 1871.....$1,208 33 November, 1871.....$1,208 33
October, 1871..... 1,208 33 December, 1871..... 1,208 33

—Being an aggregate sum of $4,833.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Commissioner STEBBINS moved the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the consolidated pay roll for September to December, 1871, of Commissioners, officers and appointees of the Health Department having been presented to this Board on the 10th of February, and being properly certified and audited are allowed at $21,078 03.

BUREAU OF CITY REVENUE.

A resolution was approved that the pay rolls of the Bureau of City Revenue from October to December, 1871, be audited and allowed, amounting as follows:—

October.....$2,013 68 December.....$2,097 76
November..... 1,990 53

THE PAY ROLL OF THE ALDERMEN.

A resolution approving of the pay rolls of the Board of Aldermen and ordering those rolls to be allowed as follows was adopted:—

October.....$4,999 96 December.....$5,000 55
November..... 4,999 96

PAY ROLLS OF DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

The pay rolls of the above Department for October, November and December, 1871, were, by resolution, adopted and allowed:—

October.....$5,136 01 December.....$4,804 62
November..... 4,544 61

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Messrs. Cady & Lawrence recommended the payment of a pay roll of the above Department, which contained the names of [illegible] employés and included payments for October, November and December, in amounts varying from $[illegible] to $100. The Board ordered the payment of the respective amounts.

FLOUR BILL.

The claim of James M. Waltney for 3,600 barrels of flour, amounting to $27,228, was ordered to be paid.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolutions ordering the pay rolls of the above Board, as follows, were ordered to be paid:—

October.....$6,995 62 December.....$7,000 77
November..... 6,999 82
Total.....$21,000 61

STREET INSPECTORS.

Street Inspectors—Regulating and Grading—Months August, September, October, November and December, 1871.

Messrs. Cady and Lawrence reported that they had examined the pay rolls of the Bureau of Street Improvements and recommended payment to the following parties, which was approved and ordered to be paid, viz.:—

[illegible]—Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth sts	$80
William Gram—Lexington av., Sixty-sixth and Sixty-ninth sts	288
John Moore—Lexington av., Sixty-[illegible] and Sixty-ninth sts	297
H. T. Carroll—Eighth st. and Eighth av	231
H. Driscoll, Jr.—Sixty-eighth st. and Eighth av	306
James Wallace—Madison av., Eighty-sixth and Eighty-ninth sts	151
F. T. Young—105th st., Fourth and Eighth avs	236
H. Heid, Jr.—134th st., Fourth and Eighth avs	226
James Kehoe—134th st., Fourth and Eighth avs	297
Thomas K[illegible]—Tenth av., 134th st	286
Patrick J. McQuillen—Eighth av., Fiftieth and Seventy-seventh sts	298
Thomas O'Neill—Eighth av., Eighty-first to 10[illegible]th st	296
Godfrey Sheehan—Seventy-first st., Eighth av. and East River	114
O. B. Sloat—Eighth av., 106th and 126th sts	205
Thomas B. Taylor—172d st., Mt. Morris and Ninth avs	238
J. D. O'Reilly—Ninety third st., Fourth and Fifth avs	219

BUREAU OF MARKETS.

Resolutions ordering the payment of the following amounts for the above bureau were ordered to be paid:—

September.....$1,291 89 November.....$1,622 00
October..... 1,547 22 December..... 1,665 01

BUREAU OF ARREARS.

A resolution ordering the payment of the following amounts for the above bureau was approved:—

Pay roll for three months ending December, 1871	$5,930 90
Pay roll for four months ending December 31, 1871	2,433 60
Pay roll for four months ending December 31, 1871	2,666 59
Total	$11,031 09

STENOGRAPHERS' SALARIES.

The following stenographers' pay rolls were ordered to be paid by a resolution of the Board:—

A. F. Warburton, stenographer, October to December	$833 34
James B. Sheridan	833 34
Robert Macklin	833 33
Robert Berrynge	833 33
Charles B. Collier	833 33
James N. Powell	833 34
Joseph L. Blundell	833 33
John J. Cummings	833 33
Pay roll of Clerk of Supreme Court from October to December, 1871	5,250 00
A. Oakey Hall, salary as Mayor from September to December, 1871	1,666 68
Total	$13,583 32

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

The pay rolls for the Bureau of Receiver of Taxes for October, November and December, 1871, amounting to $4,000, were ordered to be paid.

AUDITING BUREAU.

Pay rolls of officers and appointees in the above bureau for the undermentioned amounts were ordered to be paid:—

October, 1871..... 1,816 64 December, 1871..... 1,416 64
November, 1871..... 1,816 64

PAY ROLLS OF ENGINEERS, ASSISTANTS AND LABORERS.

The report of Messrs. Cady and Lawrence on this pay roll stated that the undersigned persons appeared before the examiners and made oath as to their employments, and have been certified by the engineers in charge as entitled to the compensation claimed, which is set opposite to their names as follows, for the months of September, October, November and December:—

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Stevenson Towle	$332 34	$333 33	$333 33	$333 34
Dewitt C. Graham	333 34	333 33	333 33	333 34
Charles H. Meyers	208 34	208 33	208 33	208 34
John Avery	208 34	208 33	208 33	208 34
Robert New	208 34	208 33	208 33	208 34
Henry J. Kearney	208 34	208 33	208 33	208 34
William H. Collins	208 34	208 33	208 33	208 34
M. E. Noble	208 34	208 33	208 33	208 34
Felix Armstrong	208 34	208 33	208 33	208 34
Robert J. Brown	208 34	208 33	208 33	208 34
William McConkey	208 34	208 33	208 33	208 34
Robert J. Leary, account	—	208 33	208 33	208 34
Michael Cumley	208 34	208 33	208 33	208 34
Mark McGinn	—	208 33	208 33	208 34
Theodore Hunt	125 00	125 00	125 00	125 00
Frank B. Fennell	—	125 00	125 00	125 00
Trevor C. Lautzes	—	155 00	150 00	155 00
Francis Tull	130 00	130 00	130 00	130 00
Jos. D. Wright	120 00	130 00	120 00	130 00
Anciter G. Menvene	130 00	130 00	130 00	130 00
George Hackett	—	124 00	120 00	125 00
Geo. W. Isaacs	—	65 00	65 00	65 00
John Wall	105 00	108 50	105 00	108 50
Michael Hickey	105 00	108 50	105 00	108 50
Owen Loomen	63 00	65 00	65 00	65 00
Michael Newman	65 00	32 50		
Allen Connor	65 00	65 00	65 00	65 00
Thos. Hartigan	—	65 00	65 00	
Patrick Wier	—	32 50	65 00	65 00
Silvester Russell	—	—	—	84 00
Thomas Degnan	—	—	—	100 00

This report, which was signed by the Examining Committee and recommended to be paid, was so ordered, in accordance with the report.

THE BUREAU OF METER REGISTERS.

The pay roll of inspectors examining meters and clerks at the Bureau of Meter Register of the Department of Public Works was next brought before the Board, together with the report of the Examining Committee.

The report stated that the following persons, names and employments were set forth on the pay roll sent before the committee. The examiners stated that they have performed such services, and in consideration thereof the city is indebted to them in the amounts set opposite their names, and the payment thereof was recommended for the months of August, September and October:—

	August.	September.	October.
Eugene White	$166 66	$500	$166 66
James J. Weed	166 66	500	166 66
Ely Tayler	150 00	450	150 00
Robert J. Quinlan	150 00	450	150 00
George W. Swayze	100 00	300	100 00
H. N. Parker	100 00	300	100 00
James Riley	—	300	100 00
Peter H. Keelan	125 00	375	125 00
John Bellowes	150 00	450	150 00
John Bayley	100 00	300	100 00
A. Schmmer	100 00	300	100 00
Thomas H. Hart	125 00	375	125 00
Thomas R. Keating	100 00	300	100 00
John J. Kelly	—	300	100 00
John S. Rurth	—	125	—

The Board ordered the above amounts to be paid.

SURGEONS TO DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

The following was ordered to be paid:—

Joseph Hilton, for services as Surgeon for the Department of Parks, November, December, 1871, and January, 1872	$562 50
R. D. Nesmith, for the same	562 50

THE WATER POLICE.

Rolls of water police recommended for payment by the examiners and ordered to be paid for the months of October, November and December, 1871, at a salary of $83 33 per month. Total, $250 each:—

D. Hogan,
E. O. Baker,
M. P. Kennedy,
Joel Pike,
John McMullen,
John van Horn,
James Blackwell,
Peter Banta,
F. M. Johnson,
Martin Mager,
James H. Bell,
Chas. E. Hartshorn,
J. B. Horton,
F. Mulligan,
William Padger,
P. Mayhan,
H. M. Sadler,
Charles McKay,
P. Schole,
George Kuster,
A. P. Riker,
Michael Larkin,
Charles W. Fitch,
Benj. Schnitzer,
M. H. Weeks,
James O'Hara,
F. O'Brien,
George Cuddy,
Andrew McIntyre,
James Mackey,
Wm. Z. Ripley,
F. J. Dougherty,
D. Ahearn,
Henry Chambers,
R. Gardner,
Pat Hefferman,
John Cornish,
James Angus,
P. D. Klidoff,
Edward Hare,
James Ennis,
John Murphy,
Henry Kimble,
M. P. Breen,
Michael Hunt,
C. Schmitt,
H. J. Hanson,
James Thompson,
James R. Coulter,
F. G. Pifenger,
Michael Haley,
M. Galvin,
Thomas Jordan,
John C. Boeckel,
Daniel Flynn,
B. B. Libee,
T. J. Hanks,
J. J. Conley,
L. Taylor,
George E. Lovelace,
Ed. Kiernan,
Thomas Quinn,
P. H. Stewart,
John Gilroy,
James Rickirn,
Richard Dunphy,
David Jackson,
Robert Martin,
E. A. Wetmore,
M. Turner,
J. McCann,
Alfred Evans,
M. H. Cooper,
Henry Rommel,
John Keegan,
James Leonard,
E. L. Coffey,
C. T. Kipp,
Adam Stock,
Thomas Lennon,
J. Sherding,
George Quigley,
John McKeever,
M. E. Toerlin.

THE PUBLIC PARKS.

A large number of claims against the Department of Public Parks for 1871 unpaid, amounting in the aggregate to $164,081 48, were presented and laid over under the rule. Among them were the following claims, all of which were contracted by the former Commission:—

A. T. Stewart & Co., gloves	$225 00
William Baird, for pavement	6,950 00
David Babcock, for Battery basin	3,594 18
Bell Brothers, lumber	1,572 51
James C. Talcott	2,139 61
Bigelow Blue Stone Company	2,172 00
Wm. V. Crissey & Co	360 39
J. H. Sullivan, Seventh avenue pavement	21,285 00
Pam C. Coffin, hardware	556 58
James Duffy, milk	43 50
Cooper & Laufersweiler, flower pots	581 63
Francis Dugane, roofing	4,631 10
A. D. & M. Ewen, Surveyors for Assessments	2,121 25
Thea. F. Tone, unloading stone	1,210 53
Charles Guidet, pavement	21,645 76
Grahamite Asphalt Pavement Co	1,363 62
Anthony Imhoff, repairing bridges	2,465 19
Morgan Jones, plumbing	2,106 75
Laflin & Rand Powder Co., powder and fuse	2,550 00
William Gibson, stone boats	500 00
C. A. Harrington	11,009 80
J. H. Mismer, broken stone	2,599 12
Morgan Jones, plumbing	1,844 36
G. G. Rockwood, photographers	1,600 00
A. T. Stewart & Co., muslin, gloves, towels, upholstery, silk	619 98
Schillinger Artificial Stone Co	16,748 68
Talford & Scallon	2,705 81
Metropolitan Gaslight Co	8,935 08
Harlem Gaslight Co	7,052 71
Manhattan Gaslight Co	14,488 75
New York Gaslight Company	9,577 94
Peekskill Gravel Company	25,283 97
C. F. Grafulla	5,820 00
New York Printing Company	1,217 53
J. G. & J. Edge, fireworks	15,000 00
Composite Iron Works	2,750 00
Irah Chase, lampposts	8,271 28
New York *Evening Post*, annual report	12,812 94
A. J. Vanderpoel, services as counsel	2,500 00
Thomas C. P. Buckley, services as counsel	2,100 00
J. W. Bartlett, lamps	1,796 35

CLAIMS.

Commissioner VAN NORT moved that the claims of T. B. Smith, City Surveyor, and Messrs. Colfax, Overton & Co., for rent, be taken up at the next meeting. This was agreed to.

The Board adjourned until Thursday next at three o'clock P. M.

THE UNPAID CITY EMPLOYES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The people are at last aroused to a sense of their duty through the non-payment of the employés of the various departments of this city. The low and unparalleled state of our sufferings is most horrible. There might have been some excuse for the Comptroller ere this bill empowering him to pay the salaries of the different departments passed, but since there is none. Ever since he came into office he has been from day to day promising to pay the poor men dependent on their salaries for support. He, of course, is very sweet and plausible, having an excuse and a word for every one; but these excuses and polished lies are no excuse why ourselves and our little families should starve and pine away of hunger, as we have been doing for five or six months past. We are at last tired out of waiting on false promises, and our landlords and grocers and others whom we have depended upon for support for months past are tired of our waiting and promising. Now it is time this should end, and this is only the wish and voice of the whole public. It is no use for Green or Van Nort or Stebbins to go on as they have, trying out the patience of a law-abiding people; but hunger will break through a stone wall. It is more than pitiable to be experienced in the poverty that exists in the homes of the poor. This Board of Audit has only a light idea, and all that powers from what they have been told is in itself sufficient to animate them to better action. Since the Board sprang into existence it has done nothing but pay off contractors and big bugs, such as bigger and clerks, who are generally rich and get large salaries. He has, of course, from time to time paid off pipe men, policemen and others, who are very happy to receive their pay as a just reward of their labor. He has paid off the Tax Office big bugs, but does not understand that the attachés of the various courts, such as officers, are among the poorest of the poor, and they have not received a cent in five months, whereas the clerks and judges are paid up to 1871. This is a base wrong and should at once be seen to. What is the use of a Board sitting to bring up pay rolls and pass them over under the rule for a week or a fortnight, more especially the rolls of the courts, for in a few minutes all the information necessary can be obtained; and again, when these are passed upon it is a week, perchance a fortnight, when paid? This is, indeed, unworthy of any man or Board. There is another great wrong that is daily inflicted on the poor. At any time the heads of departments please men are dismissed and not paid till they please. This is wrong. Supposing the discharged man should require to leave the city to look for work elsewhere. He could not go without his money, and, consequently, he, with his family, must beg and starve in this city. This is horrible. How many a family, consisting of a sick child and mother and a cold stove and foodless house, are to-day waiting Green's pleasure! In a word, we want no more such huckstering. If we are not wanted discharge and pay us at once. It is worse than fatality to be naming such men as Cady and others to examine our claims. We are entitled to our pay and we want to get paid the day after the next Board of Audit meets. We can not stand it any longer. If we are put off again we will sue. This may be taken as a united determination. Mr. Editor, you have done much for us already, and by giving this an insertion in your paper you will be adding another favor to the many conferred. If Mr. Green is not able to proceed and grasp the situation more appropriately let him resign.

JUSTICE.

THE QUARANTINE QUIBBLES.

Injured Innocents Before the Committee of Commerce and Navigation—The Firm That Lost $10,000 Because Dr. Carnochan Wouldn't Trust the Yellow Fever—Little "Difficulties at Quarantine" and What Caused Them.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation of the Legislature met yesterday, in defiance of the popular prejudice in favor of a holiday on the 22d of February—not on Staten Island, however, but at their comfortable quarters in the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. Alberger was in the chair, and little Mr. Judd was around and about the chair, indefatigably conspicuous. The testimony was of a milk-and-water character, with more water than milk. This, of course, is inevitable where but one side of a story is heard.

James F. Pendergast, a shipping merchant, was the first witness called. He testified that he had

"DIFFICULTIES AT QUARANTINE."

His testimony was quite lengthy and disclosed the fact that the "difficulties" arose from the trifling circumstance of his having tried on two occasions to evade quarantine with vessels from ports infected with disease. The bark Wavelet, from Rio Janeiro, owned by the witness, was run into the "port" of Perth Amboy, to the imminent peril of the health of the city and country, although she carried "a clean bill of health." For this offence the Wavelet was seized by the Health Officer and turned back to quarantine. This "difficulty" cost Mr. Pendergast, or rather Pendergast Brothers & Co., altogether $320, which he thought was about four times too much. The kind of health that prevailed at Rio at the time the Wavelet sailed was shown in the affidavit of the steward, who made oath that yellow fever was prevalent in the city and among the shipping. And as to the value of consular certificates to shipmasters at foreign ports the following affidavit was read to the committee. Mr. Judd objected to its reception as evidence:—

"A CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH."

PORT OF NEW YORK,
LOWER QUARANTINE, August 17, 1871.

The undersigned, master of the British brig Victoria, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he arrived at Quarantine from Cienfuegos, Cuba, on the 16th inst., after a passage of twenty-six days; that the day previous to his departure from Cienfuegos he received a clean bill of health from the United States Vice Consul for that port; that at the time such bill of health was granted one of his crew was in hospital with yellow fever, and that he was in consequence obliged to leave him behind; that during the passage to this port the undersigned and six of the crew were attacked with yellow fever, and that John Olsen, seaman, died August 2 of said disease.

J. TRAFTON.

Among the grim jokes of this kind that came up was a "clean bill of health" given to a captain of a ship sailing from Copenhagen the morning of the day he died of cholera.

Mr. Pendergast stated, when cross-examined by Mr. John G. Boyd, counsel of the Health Officer, that his vessels were detained at Quarantine because of their coming from infected ports; the bark Campanero might have had disease on board on her arrival for all he knew; the Wavelet was brought back to Quarantine by the advice of the counsel of the Commissioners of Quarantine; the Health Officer's charges were illegal.

Mr. Boyd here read the law, which showed that the

FEES CHARGED WERE LEGAL.

The captains of the Wavelet and Campanero were imprisoned (but were afterwards let out on bail) for violating the Quarantine laws of the State. Mr. Pendergast volunteered the statement that the best medical talent in the country could be procured to act as Health Officer for a salary of $7,500 per annum, at which everybody tried to look grave. This was about all Mr. Pendergast had to say, though he took an unconscionable time in saying it—the wheat in the heap of chaff.

Mr. Joseph R. Busk, a general commission merchant, had had a "difficulty" or two at Quarantine also. Several of his vessels were detained there when, in his opinion, they ought to have come direct to the city. He considered this an injustice, although the vessels were loaded at ports infected with yellow fever. Then

THE QUARANTINE PEOPLE

would not let ordinary lighters go near the ships; they had them unloaded by the New York Lighterage and Stevedoring Company; this sort of interference with the business of Mr. Busk's firm cost for the season about ten thousand dollars; it would not have cost quite as much to have the vessels sail right up to the dock and unload; Mr. Boyd said he was sorry about the $10,000, but glad that the health and lives of millions of people had not been jeopardized.

Captain Ed. Finnerty, Deputy Port Warden and captain of the Quarantine steamer Fenton, was examined as to

WHAT HE KNEW ABOUT ABUSES.

He didn't know anything of the sort, and was allowed to go on his way rejoicing. Then John Decker testified; he got red in the face, and Mr. Johnson, counsel for the Commissioners, got pale in the face over a question of veracity. Mr. Decker thought that the Quarantine grounds on the island were sold too cheap, and Mr. Johnson knew they sold for what they were worth. Mr. Alberger had his say, and Mr. Judd, of course, two says. The wordy rumpus ended, as the whole investigation seems likely to end, in smoke.

THE NEW MANHATTAN MARKET.

Laying the Corner Stone—Speeches by the Rev. Dr. Osgood and Mayor Hall—Extent of the Building.

The corner stone of the new Manhattan Market was laid yesterday afternoon, at one o'clock, with appropriate ceremonies. The building, which is situated at the foot of West Thirty-fourth street, was gayly decorated with the flags of all nationalities, and, despite the many attractions elsewhere, about five thousand people were present. On the platform, at the east end of the structure, were the speakers, officers of the company and invited guests. In front was a band of music, and shortly before two o'clock the assemblage was called to order by the President, Paul J. Armour, who, in a circumstantial speech, traced the progress of the building from its inception, explaining the necessity long felt for market accommodation in the upper portion of the city, where produce was most consumed, especially in the vicinity of the larger hotels. He expressed himself logically confident in the success of the undertaking, more especially as it had been projected by private enterprise. The speaker then went into the details, and mentioned that the structure was 800 feet in length and 200 in width, which area is greater than that covered by Rome's ancient Coliseum or the stately Cathedral of St. Peter's. He said the square bounded by Eleventh avenue, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, will be devoted exclusively to market wagons, and various accommodations have been made for the reception and delivery of produce on the bulkhead 200 by 100 feet, with a pier 500 by 100 feet, which General McClellan, under the direction of the Department of Docks, is now constructing. From this pier supply boats will run every hour in the day to furnish shipping. The ceremony of

LAYING THE CORNER STONE

in front of the grand stand took place on the conclusion of the President's speech, and after the box containing the documents usually deposited on such occasions was placed in its receptacle. Mayor Hall made an exceedingly happy speech, drawing the points of his address from the surrounding neighborhood. He said, as he pointed to a venerable building opposite, that New York, ancient and modern, has met on a feast day and that a strong contrast existed between the romance of the past and the growing, grand realities of the present. There were the humble cottages of older days, here the palaces of industry of the present, and there," pointing to a moving train of cars and the engine, "the great civilizing influences of the present century, which had their initiative force in this city. In 1807 this very site was selected by the Commissioners, who laid out so mathematically the upper part of the city, for a market, and, by a happy coincidence, the proprietors of the present building fortunately chose the same locality for their new enterprise. The Rev. Dr. Osgood then made a speech appropriate to the day and event. Colonel Devoe, the Superintendent of Markets, then spoke in regard to the past and present market service, and showed statistically that under municipal control they yielded but one and a half per cent on the valuation. The concourse was dismissed with a benediction by the Rev. Dr. Osgood.

THE STREETS

Horrible Condition of the Wards in the Lower Part of the City.

SMALLPOX AND CHOLERA.

The Street Contractor's Little Game and the Public Payment for It.

Filth, Garbage and Refuse in the Streets—No Chance of Their Removal Until Summer—Startling Invitation to the Cholera—Why the Smallpox Spread—The People's Opinions About the Streets.

A "RELIC" OF THE "RING."

At the close of last summer considerable excitement was created in this city by the rapid travel of cholera from the East to Europe and the devastating march of the disease through European cities. The cholera had scarcely ever appeared in the Old World with more certain premonitions of doing most deadly work than it did last year, and experience pointed in this country to at least some share of the direful calamities the dread contagion carries with it.

Fortunately the winter season soon approached, and all fears of the approach of the disease were allayed; but before the cold season set in the tocsin of alarm was sounded in all the principal cities of the Union, and nowhere more forcibly or loudly than here in New York. But, as usual in this city when an imminent danger passes away, the city officials breathe more freely, and soon relapse into utter forgetfulness of duty, both present and future.

The horrible scourge of the smallpox though credited to uncontrollable causes, must necessarily have been induced by the wretched hygienic influences to which the greater part of the city is doomed. The rapid increase and steady hold of the smallpox cannot otherwise be accounted for than by seeking for the impure air, the filthy surroundings and the particular noxious vapors which abound in the lower wards of the city. That with a fully organized corps of surgeons the smallpox could have been stayed and killed off months ago the medical profession affirmed most unmistakably. The cause of the spread of the disease was the inability to employ doctors, and this again was caused by the unsettled state of municipal affairs, which prevented the Health Board from obtaining money in the ordinary way. Hence, we see the city filled with the most loathsome of all diseases and are compelled to acknowledge that not so much to a visitation of Providence is this misfortune due as to the corruption of individuals who have been in charge of the city government.

It is therefore of importance to be prepared for the recurrence of an epidemic such as that with which all this winter we have been afflicted. There can be no doubt but that the cholera which last year subsided on the European shores still lingers in its hideous lie ready to spread itself again when the first sunshine of summer warms the air. Experience has proved this, and even more. The imperfect knowledge which medical science has of the causes of this disease only renders the more imperative the necessity of being always prepared for it. Prevention becomes a duty, and this prevention rests with the rulers of the city in all governmental departments, and with the people it becomes a duty to see that their lives are not left exposed to a pestilence that scatters heath broadcast.

In view of the escape of New York and the whole of this Continent from the threatened cholera of last year, it becomes now a most serious question what should be done, upon the approach of the coming summer, to meet the impending danger. The records of the Health Department show that in the two great epidemics which rushed over this city in former years the death rate kept about even pace with the death rate of great European cities, and with this fact before us, it may be judged what is in store for the community should the cholera find its pathway next across the Atlantic. The horrible details of death from cholera in Europe were only too familiar to American readers last sumer.

The question then recurs, what is to be done to prepare for the scourge should it come? Naturally it might be answered that the Board of Health would be able to save the city from any impending epidemic. But the recent experience of the spread of the smallpox proves that such is not the case, and the only answer is that the people must save themselves. The head of the Health Bureau failed hundreds of times to save the city in the early part of the winter. He knew how the people's health might be preserved; but, as has been said, politics interfered, and the result was a weekly death roll appalling to think of. Now, the natural causes which led, to say the least, to a continuance of the smallpox are the very causes which cholera feeds upon. Filth in houses, accumulated garbage and ashes in the streets, want of ventilation, &c., &c., are invitatory to cholera.

And yet there is not, perhaps, in this country, or in any great city of Europe, a city so full of filth, so detestably repulsive in its poorer parts or so utterly neglected in even an attempt to procure cleanliness as New York. This, too, is altogether to be attributed to politics and to corruption, even when the very lives of the people are at stake. There can be no excuse for officials in this particular. The amount of money paid to the street contractor is something enormous. It would seem as if in proportion to the largeness of the expenditures for cleanliness so has been the neglect of the city's health. It does not make any difference whatever by what species of argument the street contractor might undertake to defend himself from the serious charge of leaving the city in a condition ready for pestilence. The truth is that at the present moment all the downtown wards are full of filth, knowingly and wilfully allowed to remain in the streets. There is scarcely a cross street from the Battery to Fourteenth street, especially on the east side, which is not full of mounds of garbage, ashes and refuse of all sorts. The street contractor would call all this rotting matter so many heaps of snow. The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Fourteenth and part of the Ninth wards, and especially the river fronts, are particularly abandoned. Most offensive odors, even in this frosty weather, arise from the piles of filthy matter in the streets of these localities. It is well known in the tenement house localities that the barrels for refuse in front of houses are left untouched for days; again, they are being constantly filled during the day with refuse of all kinds. Apart, however, from domestic matters, it is the right of the public to have the streets properly and thoroughly cleaned. Now, the fact is, that since the beginning of winter the street contractor has not had, until very lately, a single man employed to clean the streets, and the result is, as has been said, the accumulation for months of all sorts of refuse matter. Of course, this refuse matter must finally be removed, but the street contractor has no notion of expending the amount of money required for the purpose until the very last moment, which generally comes some time in March.

Most old New Yorkers will remember the time, before the appointment of a street cleaning commission, when the street cleaning of each ward was done by some of the residents of the ward. The cleansing of the ward was an official business, and any person was at liberty to bid for the job, the highest bidder getting the office. Then came the era of commissions, and of course there was appointed a street cleaning commission, who gave the job of cleaning the entire city to three contractors—Davoe, Brown and Knapp. The contract was made with these gentlemen for ten years, at $500,000 per year, besides pickings, and the bond was so framed as to render it almost impossible for the city to break it under any circumstances. These three gentlemen did not pay a cent to secure the contract. After a while, however, they thought it advisable to sell out their interest in it, which they did to Judge Whiting, for $300,000. Whiting, at that time, had street cleaning "on the brain," and, without much credit for his pains, endeavored to clean the streets thoroughly. But he, in turn, got tired of the job, and sold out his interest to Mr. Brown, the present contractor, for $300,000. Davoe & Co. held the contract for two years; Whiting for about the same time, and Brown has now been about two years in office, thus leaving four years more of the time of the original contract yet to run. It is said that the contract is to-day worth to the holder nearly three-quarters of a million dollars in income annually. It is only a few weeks since Contractor Brown sent in a bill to the city for $117,000, and, strange to say, got it paid at once—all except $10,000. Knowing how little expense the contractor is at, weekly, in doing the work undertaken by him, considerable comment has been occasioned by his so promptly receiving his pay for supposed services. Every other department of the city government has been clamoring for money, cases of a most distressing nature have been of weekly occurrence among clerks and other employés, and yet all these, the poorer men of the departments, were ignored, and in steps Contractor Brown with his little bill of $117,000 and gets $107,000 of the gross amount asked for. It is said that another handsome little amount, not far from $100,000, remains due to Mr. Brown since last year, and the whisper is around also that he has something of interest to him in this year's tax levy. But why, with all this extraordinary booming of money, should Mr. Brown be anxious to throw up the contractorship? Because, it is said, he wants to sell it to the city for $500,000, and to sell it, too, right away. The street contractor knows that the streets of this city have not been swept this winter; that if he has had men at all at work they were very few, that filth, garbage and refuse have accumulated in the streets of every ward of the city, and that it would at the present hour cost $60,000 to remove all this filth from all the wards. Hence Mr. Brown wants to save, by not expending, this $60,000, and to throw the work over on the city, and he is impelled to this course in no small degree from some rumors which prevail that anyhow the Board of Health shall soon get entire charge of the Street Cleaning Department.

On days when rain storms occur the condition of the streets in all the downtown portions of the community is sufficiently familiar, and the sufferings endured from the slush are sufficiently well remembered by all. But in these poorer districts on the east side of town and in cross streets here and there in the lower part of the city the streets never look dry or clean, muck, pools of stagnant water and the inevitable garbage always giving them an unhealthy appearance. It is scarcely too much to ask that for so much money the city should be kept thoroughly clean, especially as above Fourteenth street the Contractor is relieved by private street cleaners, who do all the work, with the consent of the Contractor, and receive compensation from the residents of the houses in each street. For cleaning Broadway after a snow storm the Street Contractor gets a separate and handsome annuity.

Under these circumstances the public are naturally growing indignant at the wretched manner in which the street cleaning is done, or left undone. During the recent few days of rain every one knows the inconveniences to which pedestrians were subjected, at every block, for want of sweepers at the crossings. This utter neglect has already gone too far to be borne with any longer, and the people's voice is beginning to speak plainly.

A number of communications have been received at the HERALD office during the recent thaw in relation to this serious matter, among others being the following:—

Dirty Condition of the Bowery.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I wish to call your attention to the condition of the Bowery. I have been living on the Bowery for upwards of twelve years, and have never seen the street so dirty and muddy as at present. I have not seen, nor has any one else seen, the street cleaned for the last two months. Where has the money to clean the streets gone? Yours, respectfully,

AN OLD HERALD READER.

Where Does the Money Go?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Did any one ever see such filthy, dirty streets in any other city but this? I venture to say no. What becomes of all the money that is appropriated for the cleaning of the same? The Americans consider themselves such a smart people—at least guess so—and yet they allow themselves to be gulled by a parcel of dirty, loafing thieves. I should say, instead of blowing what they could do if war was declared with England, if they would take hold of brooms and purify their dirty streets, it would suit them better. Do more and talk less.

AN AMERICAN.

Broadway a Dumping Ground.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Knowing your paper to be the best antidote for an evil, may I ask, if not too much of a favor, is there no way or law for preventing "ash men" from emptying ashes on the thoroughfares of our city at the time when they are most crowded with people? This morning on my way down town, on Broadway, between nine and ten o'clock, I saw no less than seven or eight of these carts emptying ashes, and the consequence was, as the wind was blowing quite hard, that nearly everybody on the block was covered with cinders, and once I was nearly blinded. Do not think that I am over punctilious about my appearance, but must say that it is not very pleasant to get down town looking something like an "ash cloud," and should think if there was a law requiring the "profession" in this business to rise a little earlier it would be much wiser.

WHISK BROOM.

Falling at the Crossings.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

You would please me very much if you would call attention in your paper to the condition of the streets, and especially of Broadway. Hundreds of persons fall at the corner of Broadway and John and Broadway and Fulton streets and in Maiden lane. If it was in my power I would send the Street Commissioners to the State Prison for life for not attending to their business. It is really a shame to see the streets as they are, even if you did not have to walk on them. I have fallen twice inside of one week and have totally destroyed my clothes.

A VICTIM.

What We Have to Suffer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

What in the name of all that is agonizing is to be inflicted upon us next? We are choked with mud and filth, besides being walled in. For humanity's sake cannot some one commence the work of street cleaning? It is useless for women to keep vigilance over their houses and vestibules when men are content to wallow in mire. The work of laying pipes, so bravely begun by the "New Gas Company," has fizzled, and the result is visible in huge piles of stone which have found a permanent lodging place on the sidewalk, while the replenishing of coal vaults is happily postponed for their accommodation. Is not our amiability a questionable virtue? Everything which imparts healthfulness and beauty to a city seems at a standstill in ours, and we are miserably degenerating into a passivity which will soon be our ruin unless some humane general comes to our rescue.

A SUFFERER.

THE DIAMOND FIELDS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Almost every person goes to the fields with the idea of returning with a fortune, but some too sanguine minds even entertain the most preposterous ideas of finding fortunes immediately on arrival, as if diamonds are to be obtained without trouble and without hard and continuous labor. It requires no amount of intellect, but any amount of muscle. We cannot all expect to be successful in our undertakings, nor can all expect to be successful diamond diggers; but this is no reason why men should not try. Those who have very little or no means are best at home; those who have permanent appointments should not go, and only those who have $1,500 to $2,000 to spare may think of taking the journey. The success which will attend the labors of the digger will greatly depend upon the character of the person by whom the search is undertaken. Some unquestionably will be more fortunate than others, but "perseverance" is the most necessary quality in diamond seeking, and is also to a considerable extent wanting in many of the parties.

Fortunes are not so easily found as many imagine. As a general rule, it takes not only money but time to find them. True, some few have found fortunes without much time and labor, but they are the lucky and favored few, and they are few, indeed, when compared with the many seeking their fortunes, and there are at present 30,000 diggers in the fields. Let no man go to the fields unless he has the determination to work and to do his best. Let him give the fields a lengthened trial, and I doubt not but that he will receive some remuneration for his outlay and labor.

It is not necessary for me to say anything of the passage by steamer, via Queenstown and Liverpool, to Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, but it may be mentioned that a line of stages to the fields will soon be running on this route. As these coaches will be drawn by horses, it is estimated they will run the entire 430 miles in seven days at the most; but for those who cannot spare the necessary a more economical way is by mule wagon, or still less by ox wagon. Wagon travelling, after all is said in its favor, is monotonous, whether it be through an uninteresting country, or, still more so, when it is over a flat, sandy plain—a scorching sun above, heated sand below, without a tree or even a single boulder to vary the scene—then it becomes intolerable. As there is more than one route from Port Elizabeth, I would propose that direction, via Cradock and Colesberg, 430 miles, to the fields; and in returning, via Fauresmith, Burghersdorp, Queenstown and Grahamstown, 480 miles, to the bay, in which the traveller will meet with a variety of scenery and refined gratifications, inspiring a secret delight and kindling a disinterested good will. Immigrants arriving from abroad will meet with every assistance from the American merchants at Port Elizabeth. It is only necessary to take a tent from here or England—as they are cheaper, better made and better quality of canvas—and a small outfit of woollen articles. All implements and tools can be obtained at the diggings.

It may not be out of place to mention here my acquaintance with an African traveller, an old colonist, who had been far into the interior and made extensive explorations, and who had seen and travelled with Dr. Livingstone, and also believes him to be a Living-stone still.

The climate is not very much warmer at the fields than at Port Elizabeth, but persons working in quarries thirty feet deep in search of diamonds, and living under canvas naturally feel it more. The thermometer in the summer indicates eighty four degrees in the shade and 115 degrees in the sun; generally in the winter it averages about eighty degrees in day time, and at night having ice half an inch in thickness, with heavy dews. The mornings and evenings are delightfully cool, and the diggers at every camp are enjoying excellent health.

The pressure exercised by the diamond fields increases in intensity. Goods, cash and population all tend toward the banks of the Vaal River, in the neighborhood of which large towns are rapidly rising. There is no doubt but that the diamond fields will be the making of the colony, inasmuch as it will create further interest all over the world prospecting will be carried on to a greater degree, gold found in paying quantities, as many minerals are known to exist, but requiring the capital only to work for them.

R. W. M.

ILLNESS OF SENATOR BUCKINGHAM.—Senator Buckingham is lying ill at his home in Norwich, Conn. His disease is gastric fever, and his friends throughout the country will wait with some anxiety for the good news of his convalescence. Senator Howe, his colleague on the New York Investigating Committee, is also sick, and the committee has found itself obliged to suspend its sessions. These Senators and their associates got through a large quantity of very exhausting labor while in New York, but whether this is the immediate cause of their indisposition we are not informed.—*Springfield Republican*, Feb. 22.

THE SANGUINARY SIXTH.

Frightful Stabbing Case in Mulberry Street.

One Italian Hacks Another with a Dirk Knife—The "Raphaels" and the "Bovis"—The Secret Society of the Five Points—Dying Statement of the Victim—The Cause of the Quarrel.

The murderous disposition of the Italian found another evidence in a horrible murder which was added yesterday afternoon to the long record of crime in the "Bloody Sixth" ward. About two o'clock in the afternoon notice was received at the Centre Street Hospital that the ambulance was required immediately at the Sixth precinct station house, in Franklin street. In a short time Dr. Amabile, the ambulance surgeon, returned to the hospital with an Italian named Giovanni Patrilla.

An immense crowd followed the ambulance to the hospital and remained outside for a considerable time after Patrilla had been taken to the reception ward. When he was first seen by Dr. Amabile at the Franklin street station house

TEN INCHES OF HIS ENTRAILS

were protruding from a frightful wound in his abdomen. This wound was an inch and a half long. He had besides a wound in the back three inches long, and a wound on the arm two inches long and an inch deep. He had a cut across the palm of his right hand, which almost severed his fingers from his hand. The doctor restored the entrails to

THEIR PROPER POSITION,

and the ambulance was slowly driven to the hospital, as Dr. Amabile feared that he would expire on the way. On examination at the hospital by Dr. Vandewater, the house surgeon, it was found that Patrilla had not very long to live. He was conscious when brought to the hospital, and stated to a HERALD reporter, who was present when the ambulance arrived, that he had been

STABBED BY ANOTHER ITALIAN,

named Michel Rosa, at No. 37 Mulberry street. Patrilla could speak but very little English, and was unable at that time to give a distinct account of the occurrence. At the Sixth precinct station house the reporter received the following account of the affair from Officer Dorcey, who arrested Rosa. He was on duty in Mulberry street about one o'clock in the afternoon, when he was informed that a man had been stabbed at an Italian boarding house, No. 37 Mulberry street. The officer hurried to the house and found Patrilla lying at the back of the hall and groaning piteously. He had his hand to his stomach and was bent up as if

SUFFERING GREAT AGONY,

from a wound in the abdomen. His coat was cut in the shoulder and on the back, and the front of his shirt was covered with blood. The officer summoned assistance, and the wounded man was removed on a stretcher to the station house. Officer Dorcey was told at No. 37 that Patrilla had been stabbed in the yard of the house and the assassin had made his escape. The officer made

A THOROUGH SEARCH

in the neighborhood but was unable to find Rosa. The officers on duty were informed of the occurrence, and the specials started in pursuit. Some time after Patrilla was brought to the station house Officer Dorcey thought he would go back to No. 37 and make a thorough search of the premises. He went through every room in the house and searched the basement. He was about to leave the house, when he found that there was an old cellar in which wood was stored which he had not yet searched. The place was quite dark, and the officer groped about with his club. In the furthest corner of the cellar he struck

SOMETHING SOFT,

when a man started to his feet.

The officer seized him by the arm and drew him to the door of the cellar, where he was identified by some of the persons in the house as Rosa, the man who had stabbed Patrilla. The officer took him to the Centre Street Hospital, where he was fully identified by Patrilla as the man who had stabbed him. The scene at the identification was a most extraordinary one. Both men

COMMENCED TO ABUSE

each other in Italian, and finally the Doctor had to order the removal of the prisoner for fear of the effect of the excitement on Patrilla. The latter fell back exhausted on his bed when Rosa was removed. Neither could speak much English, and Dr. Amabile acted as interpreter.

Rosa stated at that time most positively that he was not the man who had stabbed Patrilla, and that he had plenty of witnesses to prove it. He said that they had had some quarrel in the yard, but that he was not the man who had stabbed him. The HERALD reporter visited the Sixth precinct station house during the evening, and, through the courtesy of Captain Kennedy, was enabled to take the following statement from Rosa:—

ROSA'S STATEMENT.

I live at No. 37 Mulberry street and was in the yard of the house about one o'clock this afternoon. Patrilla and his wife came into the yard and passed me by. As they did so Patrilla knocked against me, and when I turned he struck me in the mouth with

A PIECE OF STICK

which he had in his hand. (The prisoner here showed a wound on his lip, which he says he received from Patrilla.) His wife told me not to get angry, as he would kill me. He was about to strike me again when I stabbed him. I did so in self-defence, as I feared he would kill me. There has been an old dispute between us about seventeen dollars, which he owed me for seven months. We were formerly such good friends that we used to lend money to each other.

Captain Kennedy showed the reporter the knife which Rosa used. It is a terrible looking instrument, with a blade eight inches long. It has a lever at the back, by which it can be used as a dirk or with the blade in an enclosed position. It has a fork attached, and the blade is so shaped as to inflict a wound that could be sewed up with difficulty by a surgeon. Rosa is a young man, twenty-five years of age, and in appearance has not much of the murderer about him. Captain Kennedy informed the reporter that since the murder of John Brown or "Bean John" by Antonio Aratra there are two factions of Italians at the "Five Points," and that the officers on duty

HAVE TO BE DOUBLED

to keep them at peace with each other. The prisoner acknowledged this, and said that one faction was called the "Raphaels" and the other the Boves, led by a man named Jacinto Bovi. He said that there is a regularly organized secret society among all the Italians in the city, and that the Bean Johns have broken with the parent society and are considered "outsiders."

At eight o'clock last night Patrilla's condition became so bad that Dr. Vandewater deemed it necessary to send for Coroner Herrman to take his ante-mortem statement. The Coroner empanelled a jury, and after Rosa was brought up to the hospital Patrilla made the following statement:—

"I, Giovanni Patrilla, being duly sworn, say that I reside at No. 37 Mulberry street; about one o'clock this afternoon I was in the yard of my house with my wife, when Michel Rosa caught her dress in an indecent manner and attempted to insult her. I turned to remonstrate with him, when he turned and stabbed me—I do not know how often. I now identify Michel Rosa as the man who stabbed me."

The knife was then shown to him, and he identified that also. Coroner Herrman committed Rosa to the Tombs to await the result of the injuries. Peritonitis had set in, and at a late hour last night Patrilla was in a dying condition.

The following witnesses in the case have been locked up:—Louis Cavanjaro, Mateli Mosco, Raphael Bovi, Leona. Rosa was a street laborer and Patrilla was a pedler. On being carried to the Tombs Rosa said when the woman comes she will tell all about it.

NEW YORK CITY.

A second reading will be given this evening by Mr. George Vandenhoff for the Young Men's Christian Association.

The first of two lectures on the "Flain Engine" was delivered last evening in the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, by Professor R. N. Hurston.

Coroner Young was yesterday called to Bellevue Hospital to hold an inquest on the body of George Colden, a stevedore, late of 79 Pike street, who died from the effects of injuries received by falling into the hold of a ship lying at pier 36 East River. Deceased received a fracture of the skull. The accident occurred on Wednesday.

The body of the man who died suddenly in Cahill's saloon, 19 Park row, on Wednesday evening, was subsequently identified as that of Mr. William G. Spencer, formerly of 112 West Twenty-third street. The body was taken to the Second precinct police station and Coroner Young called. Relatives took charge of the remains.

About one o'clock yesterday morning the body of an unknown man, forty years of age, was found by Officer Eckerson, of the Thirty-second precinct, floating in the water off the foot of 143d street, North River. Deceased was five feet eight inches in height, and wore a black frock coat, black vest, dark cloth pants and patent leather boots. The body, which was much decomposed, was sent to the Morgue and Coroner Young notified.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 22, 1872.

The tobacco manufacturers of this city have adopted resolutions protesting against the decision of the Committee of Ways and Means in recommending a tax of sixteen cents on smoking and twenty four cents on chewing tobacco, and urge a uniform tax on all manufactured tobacco.

A CHAPTER ON RENTS.

The Basis and Quality of Rental Values in This City Considered.

THE GREAT UPTOWN MOVEMENT

Past, Current and Prospective Changes in Trade Centres.

A NEW TENEMENT HOUSE DISTRICT.

Offices to Rent and Suggestions for Downtown "Flats."

A SHIFTING MARKET.

The question of rents is one of particular interest at this time. The annual flitting which has come to be one of the features of New York life is, however, by no means so exclusively "to the manner born" here as our tired nomads so often proclaim. An incident within the writer's knowledge in a town something over five hundred miles away, where a similar ill custom prevails, illustrates both the sympathy of other peoples with this failing of ours, and points an instructive moral in the same connection.

"I have been sent to you, Mr. ——," said a stranger in the town we have referred to, "by Mr. ——, as being a person who could recommend me a desirable residence; he says you have lived in so many parts of the city that you probably know more on this subject than any man I can find."

"Indeed," said the party interrogated, with a suspicious smile, "I am sorry to disappoint Mr. ——'s expectations, but you must tell him that really he could not have made a greater mistake than to credit me with the knowledge suggested. The fact is I have never lived long enough in any house to find out its good qualities, and must therefore decline to assume the responsibility which a compliance with your request would impose."

But to return to New York.

THE MIGRATORY DISPOSITION

is not confined to householders, but is equally noticeable in business circles, and, indeed, virtually has its inception there. Although we are accustomed in familiar conversation to speak of New York in rivalry with the great cities of the Old World, the majority of which, it is true, it in many points excels, yet in reality New York retains even to-day many of the features of a frontier town. We have no reference in this to the prevailing lawlessness, the barbarian splendor of such men as Tweed and Fisk, belonging to a society but yet imperfectly brought into the subjection of complete cultivation, but to the variety of nationalities represented in its population, each in turn asserting particular prominence, or other evidences of imperfection in its institutions. The shifting character of business in respect to locality evidences quite sufficiently that we are in

A TRANSITION STATE.

Deduced from this cause and effect we have in logical sequence the full explanation of our annual disturbance, the root of which is expansion.

The growth of New York being restrained in one direction as business increases and its requirements call for more space, population is necessarily pushed up the island in order to secure the required accommodation. This is the primary law of rental development of previously unused or unprofitably used places within the area of the city. There are other influences operating to modify this movement which have each their separate share in affecting values. First in its influence upon real estate values as represented by rental income, and most prominent in the commercial growth and prosperity of New York, is

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

By this we mean the wholesale or jobbing trade. What the Stock Exchange is to the numerous financial schemes and monetary undertakings which find their thermometrical expression and barometrical caution and assurance in the dealings there the dry goods trade is to the various commercial and manufacturing interests of this country. Thus the highest rental values of business property are obtained in that locality recognized as the centre of the dry goods trade, always now presumably including and relative to a portion of Broadway, which street may be regarded as a sort of Mississippi in the commercial flood of New York, inversely, however, feeding various supplementary channels of activity with the overflow of its opulent excitement. People are yet living who may remember when this trade was confined to the neighborhood of Pearl and South William streets, and successively in Pine, Cedar, John and William streets. This was in the early days of the metropolis, contemporary with the days of old John Jacob Astor.

THE FIRST IMPORTANT MOVEMENT

responsive to the awakening impulse which has given New York the commercial pre-eminence it now enjoys, followed the opening of the Erie Canal, which brought the whole business of the interior down to this city as the great distributing depot, and located the dry goods centre on the west side of Broadway in Dey, Cortlandt, Liberty, Fulton and the streets running parallel therewith and at right angles to Broadway and the North River. The direction thus given to business expansion has been since singularly adhered to in the steady extension of trade limits northwardly along the line of Broadway to the gradual and still growing neglect, as will be seen hereafter, of the east side. The reason of this preference, which the west side then obtained and has since held, will be readily perceived by a reference to the map of the city, in the continuous streets running north and south parallel to the great thoroughfare, as compared with the divergent direction of the streets on the east side, representing here the figure of a great counter, to which come to be served, from the West and South, over the lines of railroad that have their termini along the river's front, the city's best customers. The change of the dry goods business from the east to the west side having become an accomplished fact, as above noted, street after street was gradually entered and occupied by jobbers—Barclay, Murray, Warren, Chambers and Reade streets, with College place and Church street, including that portion of Broadway adjoining, being thus successively reached. About 1861

THE SECOND GREAT MOVEMENT

of the trade, which was marked by important real estate changes, occurred in the opening of H. B. Claflin's new store in West Broadway, whither the firm of Claflin, Mellen & Co. moved from the Trinity Building. The restless spirit of the jobbers had already carried some of them as high up as Duane and Worth streets, following in the wake of the hotels, but with Claflin's location in West Broadway a new centre was recognized around which the trade rapidly clustered. Church street at that time in this neighborhood was about the most worthless property in the city, being principally made up of wretched negro tenements, but these were quickly torn down and their sites occupied by magnificent warehouses, that were rented even before completed. So, too, with Worth, Leonard, Franklin, White, Walker and Lispenard streets, Canal street serving to mark the limit of uptown progress. Some four or five years ago a fresh agitation was provoked by the need of more room, and a further move was actively canvassed. This, however, did not suit the views of the property owners within the district previously mentioned, who had expended large sums of money for improvements that they had not yet regained; hence in order to head off this disposition for a change until such time as they had realized a legitimate return upon their investments they purchased the hospital grounds, upon which they erected several blocks of fine stores, which were rapidly taken up and for a time stayed the threatened movement. It has since, however, been developed with greater energy, and, from removals which have already been made and others contemplated, would seem to point out

BROOME STREET AS THE DRY GOODS CENTRE OF THE PERIOD.

In Mercer and Greene streets good paying tenement houses have been recently taken down and seven story, iron front buildings put up instead, in response to these indications. Among other evidences that such movement has already commenced we have the following changes already made or to be made this spring by leading houses:—White, Brown & Co. leave their present place of business, in Duane street, and remove to Broome street. Metz, Cleve & Co. have just moved to the corner of Canal and Wooster streets. Bartlett, Beers & Co. remove from No. 412 Broadway, east side, below Canal street, to the west side of Broadway, near Prince street. Curran, Goodwin, Walker & Co. dissolve partnership, and a portion of the firm will occupy the new building Nos. 476 and 478 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets. A. Rosch & Co. remove from Duane to Broome street. Almost the first, if not the first, to accomplish this change of base were Cochran, McLean & Co., who occupied Brooks' building on Broadway, corner of Broome street, immediately upon Brooks Bros.' removal to Union square, for which they pay the enormous rental of $125,000 per annum. The building is a five story brown stone, occupying three lots on Broadway, and running through to Crosby street. Messrs. Cochran, McLean & Co. sub-let a portion of it to another firm.

THE HIGHEST RENTS OF BUSINESS PROPERTY

are obtained from the dry goods trade. Leases here generally run for seven years, and sometimes ten, and the rent is usually apportioned so that in that time the full cost of the lot and building leased, with interest on the money invested, will be realized. Subsequently rentals are always on a graduating scale downwards; hence the necessity of securing the return of the capital out of the first lease. Spring, or at most Prince, street marks the present limit of these preferred values with that of the wholesale trade.

BEYOND PRINCE STREET AND UP TO STEWART'S

values are unsettled, this part of Broadway being in a transition state, passing from the occupation of retail dealers, and not yet wanted by wholesale men. Besides, too, the character of much of the business now located here is of a nature to affect property unfavorably—viz., gambling hells and disreputable saloons. "Murderers' block" also is not a desirable locality at present. Following

IN THE WAKE OF THE DRY GOODS HOUSES,

as they move up town, come in regular succession other branches of business, obeying the same general law which seems to direct all the growth of the city. Coming first are the cloth and woollen houses, and immediately after them the manufacturers of ready-made clothing, the same buyers from the South and West seeking each trade. Rents in the case of these trades, as was before noticed, are not as good as among the dry goods houses proper, and decline in proportion as the distance is marked from that trade centre. The boot and shoe trade, now chiefly located in Warren street, following behind the ready made clothing, has also commenced an uptown movement, and some of the largest houses are now located in White street.

THE HARDWARE TRADE,

which has so long appeared fixed in the neighborhood of Beekman, Cliff and Gold streets, is rapidly shifting to the west side of Broadway and locating in Warren, Chambers, Reade, and even as high up as Duane street. One of the largest houses in the trade, Hermann Boker & Co., of Nos. 43 and 50 Cliff street, has just completed a building in Duane street, on the hospital grounds, 50x100 feet. Chambers street from Broadway to College place is now nearly all hardware. This movement in particular affects values in the localities where the trade was formerly located, and in the case of the buildings vacated on the east side rents have decreased thirty, and even in some cases, sixty per cent.

MINOR MOVEMENTS

are noticeable also in the case of the drug trade, which appears to be shifting from Cedar and William streets to Liberty, Dey and Cortlandt streets, west of Broadway, while there are also indications of the movement, at no distant period, of the jewelry and plated ware business, now so distinctive a feature of John street and Maiden lane, to the neighborhood of Bond street.

A MORE IMPORTANT CHANGE,

however, than these last mentioned is proposed as a consequence of the decided tendency which has been exhibited during the past few years of wholesale business to move to the west side. The result of some of the movements above noted has been to depreciate the rental value of buildings on the east side, notably in Front and Water streets, from Peck slip to Broad street. There being not sufficient business to create a demand for these buildings, even for use as storehouses, the Brooklyn and Red Hook stores affording ample accommodation of that description, it is proposed to alter them into tenement houses, as the means of turning them again to profitable use. The idea is a most excellent one and should be carried out immediately. That it would pay there can be no question of doubt—and, indeed, it is about the only chance afforded—while it would be a great relief to many families now compelled, from the nature of their avocations, to live in over-crowded tenement houses elsewhere down town, for which miserable quarters they are charged exorbitant rents.

MORE TENEMENT HOUSE SPACE

down town is a great need in New York, as any one can realize by a stroll at night past the great tenement houses in the First, Fourth and Sixth wards; or standing at the Hamilton avenue ferry of an evening in noting the crowd of laboring men who cross that ferry to almost as miserable quarters in South Brooklyn. There are thousands of men who cannot live any distance away from their work down town, at present without the means of obtaining the proper lodgings which the enforcement of a strict sanitary system with respect to the dwellings of the poor would require them to have, and any measure looking to an amelioration of their condition in this respect would be a public benefit. As we said before, the scheme proposed cannot but result profitably, and can scarcely be too extensively carried out. The bill,

"OFFICES TO LET

in this building" is likely to be a prominent signboard this year in the neighborhood of the City Hall. The location of the new Post Office in the Park for some mysterious reason has moved property owners in that vicinity to alter their buildings into offices, while many new buildings now going up are being fitted up in that way. Among these is a building, almost completed, on the corner of Park place and College place; also a building belonging to the Security Fire Insurance Company, on the corner of Park place and Broadway; also a building on the corner of Reade street and Broadway; also a building on the corner of Pearl street and Broadway; also a building belonging to Judge Whiting, 50x125, on the corner of Leonard street and Broadway. Every man in Fulton, Vesey and Murray streets, Park place and Chambers street, west of Broadway, is possessed with the idea of making his fortune, renting offices when the Post Office is completed. Whence the illusion it is difficult to tell; but that it will be speedily dispelled there can be no doubt. Some few offices may find tenants, but certainly not more than nine-tenths of those being prepared, unless, as is proposed, the Real Estate Exchange should remove to the Astor House. The rotunda of that building would make a fine salesroom. Then there might be some removals from Pine and Cedar streets; but even these would not be many. As an evidence of how little benefit may be looked for from the Post Office, it may be mentioned that Pine and Cedar streets now offer among the cheapest rents in the city. These vacant offices, however, might still be put to profitable use, if fitted up as apartments for a superior class of tenants to those who usually congregate in tenement houses, who would be glad of a desirable residence in New York city, convenient to business, at a reasonable rent. There are many such, and many a loft now vacant in fine buildings down town might be thus utilized.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Having in view the facts above mentioned, the question of rents becomes one of very simple deduction. This has reference, of course, to business property, which only at this time furnishes the necessary data upon which to found an intelligent judgment. Although the 1st of May occupies the same prominence in the matter of removals in business circles as among householders, yet in the case of the former there is a sufficient proportion of leases entered upon on the 1st of February to determine the general character of the rent market. Judged by this standard we find that

RENTS HAVE NOT DECREASED,

nor do they show in general any immediate disposition that way. The new dry goods leases mostly show an advance of thirty per cent upon the previous rentals as the trade moves upward. As a sample of the feeling in the market the leases belonging to the Lorillard estate, numbering about one hundred, show generally a slight increase. The proportion of February leases to the yearly rentals is about one-third of the whole number. In respect to the May leases parties are yet holding off.

LOFTS

are difficult to rent, even in the best localities, where the stores and first floors are rapidly taken up. Many of these lofts have been empty for three years, and yet find no bidders. In this connection the suggestion given above concerning apartment houses in the neighborhood of the City Hall is also pertinent.

WALL STREET RENTS

do not seem to promise any important changes, and it is probable there will be fewer removals this year than last. The proposed erection of a mammoth building in Broad street, opposite the Stock Exchange, to extend from Wall street to Exchange place, is yet without influence upon rental values in this neighborhood. We are not of those who regard this new enterprise as offering such a certainty of profit as others. There is ample office room convenient to the Stock Exchange now for all the requirements of the men who do business there, and the new building is likely to offer more room of that kind than will be needed. The upper stories certainly cannot be regarded as desirable for brokers' or bankers' offices. Notwithstanding this prevailing steadiness we cannot but think that

THE OUTLOOK POINTS TO A DECLINE

in nearly all rental values in the city at no distant day. This will be brought about, not from any falling off of the commercial prosperity of the city, but as a consequence of the settlement of business into localities farther up town, admitting of freer expansion, which will ultimately result from the shifting of business now going on. The popular idea that New York is overcrowded is only true of districts. There is yet ample space on the island, if property utilized, for all the needs of metropolitan growth for the next ten years. The movement of business to the west side of the city, and its gradual extension northwardly, promises to secure this desideratum. This movement may continue for some time yet in that direction without crowding the inhabitants off the island, who have plenty of room in the region of Washington Heights for their occupation and residence. In this way we look to see the wholesale dry goods trade in time permanently located about Fourteenth street, University place and the lower part of Fifth avenue. Here, with ample space upon broad streets and thoroughfares, there will be less need to pay the high rentals now asked in more cramped localities and with the trade a fixture a corresponding decrease in rents must follow. We have already noticed the important influence which Messrs. Claflin & Co.'s removal from the Trinity Building to West Broadway exercised. While that firm remain where they now occupy the movement up town will halt short of the end we have pointed out, and be to some extent spasmodic and irregular. But when Claflin & Co. move again, as they must inevitably in the course of a couple of years at the utmost, they will again fix the location of the trade centre. That move, when it takes place, will be to where we have suggested.

There is nothing further to say at present upon the subject of rents. In respect to

HOUSES AND RETAIL STORES

the market is yet undecided. There is the usual endeavor among the tenant class to secure cheaper rents and the same disposition among landlords to withhold any concessions. The result will, as in former years, depend largely upon individual means and needs, and can scarcely be brought within the scope of any general observation. One thing is certain, however, that high priced houses must not this year, but for some years yet, go begging for occupants at former rentals, while houses ranging from $1,500 to $3,000 will be in demand. In the matter of the high priced houses the influences operating to depreciate their value that were so marked last year have been increased this year by the defeat of the Tammany Ring. The gigantic stealings which were carried on under the Tweed *régime* furnished the means of luxurious living to many who will now be compelled to curtail their expenses and temper their future existence with more moderate indulgence. It should also be borne in mind that the reckless expenditure of the Tammany thieves produced an inflation in real estate values and stimulated building beyond the ordinary requirements of the population. With the interruption of this circulation of ready money brought about by them must come a reaction which will be mainly felt in this direction.

GREAT COCK FIGHT.

A cocking main came off yesterday on Long Island between Westchester and Long Island for $50 a battle and $1,000 the odd fight, the conditions being that each side should show seventeen birds ranging in weight from 4 lbs. 4 oz. to 5 lbs. 6 oz. Thirteen battles were fought.

The first fight, between a Long Island red pile and a Westchester birch, both 4 lbs. 4 oz., was won by Long Island, after a short fight, by a well-directed brain blow.

In the second fight Long Island sent in a blue-brass and Westchester a black-red, and after an obstinate fight of fourteen minutes Westchester won.

The third fight was between a black-red from Long Island and a spangled muff from Westchester, both 4 lbs. 7 oz., and was won by Long Island in seven and a half minutes. Odds of 100 to 70 on Long Island winning the main were now offered.

The fourth fight, between 4 lbs. 11 oz. birds, was won in two minutes by Westchester.

The fifth fight was won by Westchester in six minutes, both birds 4 lbs. 8 oz.

The sixth fight, between a Westchester birch and a Long Island pyle, each 5 lbs., was won by Long Island in seven minutes.

The seventh fight was awarded to Long Island, as the Westchester handler touched his fowl while fighting.

The eighth fight, between two 5 lbs. 2 oz. birds, was won by Westchester after an obstinate struggle of eleven and a half minutes.

The ninth fight was won by Westchester in one and a half minutes, the birds weighing 5 lbs. 4 oz. each.

In the tenth fight the Long Island bird, weighing 5 lbs. 4 oz., beat the Westchester bird, weighing 5 lbs. 5 oz.

The eleventh fight, between two 5 lbs. 5 oz. birds, was won by Long Island in twelve minutes.

The twelfth fight was won by Westchester in two minutes, both birds weighing 5 lbs. 6 oz.

The thirteenth fight, which decided the main, was won by Westchester in nine minutes.

The main lasted five hours, forty minutes, and was won by Westchester by the score of seven battles to six.

A great deal of money changed hands, and the backers of Long Island lost heavily.

ICEBOAT RACE ON THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 22, 1872.

In a five-mile race to-day, between the Phantom and Quickstep, of the New Hamburg Iceboat Club, the Phantom won by thirty seconds. Time, 7m. 38s.

AQUATICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In a recent issue of the *World* I noticed an article—"Are the Atalanta Amateurs Professionals?" The writer of the article referred to states that members of the crew were induced to join their organization by promises of money or its equivalent. This he claims makes them professional oarsmen. An editorial appearing in the columns of the *Turf, Field and Farm* two days after completely refutes the statement made by the writer of the article in the *World*, and from the nature of this editorial one becomes impressed with the belief that the letter published in the *World* was written with malicious intentions to injure the prospects of an international match with the London Rowing Club. I am not a member of the Atalanta Club, but have been for a number of years an active member of a club next door to them, and I can vouch for the correctness of the statement made in the editorial alluded to—viz., that the crew of the Atalantas is composed of, strictly speaking, gentlemen amateurs. Knowing how widely your most valued paper circulates I hope that you will permit a little testimony to counteract evil impressions.

TRUE AMATEUR.

RACING AND TROTTING IN CALIFORNIA.

AGRICULTURAL PARK, FRIDAY, January 19, 1872.—Race for trotting horses and running mates, mile heats, three in five:—

Henry White's Alexander Benham and mate	1
James L. Eoff's Eugene Casserley and mate	dis.
C. D. Lusk's Katie Tricks and mate	dis.
Boston Connor's Charlie and mate	dr.

Time, 2:45¾.

AGRICULTURAL PARK, FRIDAY, January 19, 1872.—Trotting race, three in five, in harness:—

Mr. Munson's Hero	3	1	2	1	1
Mr. McCue's Silver Heels	2	2	1	2	2
Mr. Willett's San Quentin	1	3	3	3	3

Time, 3:13—3:01½—3:05¼—3:06—3:04.

AGRICULTURAL PARK, FRIDAY, January 19, 1872.—Running race, half-mile and repeat:—

[illegible] enters br. h. Richmond	1	1
John Cardinell enters s. g. Tommy Chandler	2	2

Time, 0:53—0:52½.

AGRICULTURAL PARK, SATURDAY, January 20, 1872.—Trotting race, two miles and repeat, in harness:—

Tom McClellan enters br. m. Lady Emma	2	2	1	1
H. L. Spencer enters b. m. Susie Hill	3	1	3	2
W. B. Burditt enters b. g. Democrat	1	3	4	dis.
Barney Rice enters br. m. Nelly Gratton	4	4	2	0

Time, 5:36—5:36½—5:37½—5:40.

AGRICULTURAL PARK, SATURDAY, January 20, 1872.—Trotting race, three in five:—

Henry White enters d. g. Thos. Jefferson	1	1	2	1
Mr. Starks enters bl. g. Pete	2	3	1	2
W. W. Burditt enters bl. g. Knox	3	2	3	3
Steve Crandall enters d. g. John Conglin	dr.			

Time, 2:55—2:49½—2:53½—2:51½.

FOREIGN RACING NOTES.

The following were the quotations in betting circles in London on Saturday, February 10:—

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.—20 to 1 against Falkirk, t & off.

GRAND NATIONAL.—100 to 8 against Scipio, t f & w; 13 to 1 against Primrose, t & off; 500 to 35 against Despatch, t & off; 17 to 1 against Schiedam, t; 100 to 5 against Bogue Homa, t; 100 to 5 against Young Fenton, t & off; 1,000 to 50 against The Lamb, t & off; 100 to 4 against The Doctor, t; 40 to 1 against Charlie, t; 1,000 to 15 against Scots Grey, t; 100 to 1 against Mars, t; 100 to 1 against Mr. Studd's lot, off; t 12 to 1; 40 to 1 against Despatch, 1, 2, 3, t; 450 to 100 against Primrose, 1, 2, 3, t.

CHESTER CUP.—2,000 to 100 against Sterling, t; 20 to 1 against Messager, t.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—100 to 6 against Digby Grand, t & off; 1,000 to 40 against Landmark, t & off; 100 to 3 against Anton, t; 1,000 to 20 against Hector, t; 1,000 to 25 against Meteor, t; 1,000 to 15 against Jackal, t; 1,850 to 200 against Mathew Dawson's lot, t & off; 1,600 to 200 taken previously.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.—600 to 100 against Laburnum, t; 375 to 50 against Prince Charlie, t; 400 to 50 also laid; 500 to 40 against Sir Amyas, t & w; 1,000 to 20 against Maid Marian colt, off.

DERBY.—500 to 50 against Cremorne, t & off; 1,000 to 75 against Maid Marian colt, t; 1,000 to 80 against Prince Charlie, t; 350 to 50 against Prince Charlie giving a win in the Two Thousand.

The following are the acceptances for the Chester Cup. Out of 103 subscribers thirty-six have been stricken out, leaving sixty-seven for the race, which comes off on the 8th of May:—

THE TRADESMEN'S PLATE of 200 sovs. (in specie), added to a Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft., and 5 only if declared; second to receive 50 sovs. from the stakes; winners after February 1, at ten A. M., of the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, or a 500 sovs. handicap, 10 lb.; the second for either or the winner of a 200 sovs. handicap 5 lbs. extra, both including winner's own stake. About two miles and a quarter. 103 subs., 36 of whom declared.

	Yrs.	st.	lb.		Yrs.	st.	lb.
Sterling	4	9	3	Chartreuse	5	6	8
Cardinal York	6	8	12	Dalby	a	6	8
Hawthornden	5	8	8	Bete Rouge	a	6	8
Paganini	a	8	6	Viper	4	6	7
Not Out	5	8	5	White Rose	4	6	7
Shannon	4	8	3	Pearl	4	6	7
Ringwood	4	8	0	Sunny	4	6	7
Bothwell	4	7	12	Chevreuse	4	6	7
The Dwarf	4	7	12	Ld. Salisbury	4	6	7
Taraban	a	7	10	Blandford	5	5	5
Christopher Sly	4	7	10	Black Gown	4	6	5
Jester	4	7	8	Cherie	6	6	2
Tabernacle	5	7	5	Marmora	4	6	2
Border Knight	6	7	5	Rabel	4	6	0
True Blue	6	7	5	C. by Caliban—Maid of Malvern	4	5	12
Islam	6	7	4	B. Sharp	4	5	12
Lord Glasgow	5	7	2	Queen of the Chase	3	5	11
Hobart	6	7	2	Lucy Banks	4	5	10
Whinyard	6	7	2	Preston	4	5	10
Rifeman	4	7	0	Messager	3	5	10
Syre, Lauren	6	7	0	York, Relish	3	5	9
Irregularity	5	7	0	Marquis of Lorne	3	5	9
Dopsall	4	7	0	Inveresk	3	5	9
Sonnat	5	7	0	Pompadour	3	5	9
Fax	5	6	13	Day Dream	3	5	7
Miss Shepherd	5	6	12	Blue Beard	3	5	7
Indian Ocean	5	6	12	Shields	3	5	7
The Lizard	6	6	12	Napolhain	3	5	7
[illegible]	6	6	12	Thistledown	3	5	7
Minstrel	4	6	10	Bella	3	5	7
Little Fairy	5	6	10	Coriander	3	5	7
Revenge	5	6	9	Solon	3	5	5
Bicycle	4	6	8				
Simpton	5	6	8				
Annie Wood	3	6	8				

A BURGLAR ARRESTED.

Edward McEwen, a rag man, twenty-one years of age, residing at 440 West Fortieth street, was arrested by Officer Dwyer, of the Twentieth precinct, on Wednesday night, upon complaint of John Fallon, of 411 West Forty-first street, also a rag dealer, charged with forcing open the front door of his basement at the above number and stealing a quantity of rags valued at $30. The prisoner being arraigned at Jefferson Market yesterday morning, denied the charge, but was fully committed for trial.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
THURSDAY, Feb. 22, 1872.

The holiday has been observed strictly in mercantile and banking circles down town.

We reproduce the latest prices of the leading stocks on Wednesday:—Western Union Telegraph, 69½ a 69¾; Pacific Mail, 57¼ a 57½; New York Central, consolidated, 97¾ a 97⅞; do. scrip, 92¾ a 93¾; Erie, 30⅞ a 31, Reading, 114⅝ a 114¾; Lake Shore, 91¼ a 91⅜; Union Pacific, 35 a 35¼; Pittsburg, 90⅜ a 90¾; Northwestern, 74⅝ a 74¾; do. preferred, 91 a 91½; Rock Island, 111¾ a 111⅞; St. Paul, 56¼ a 56½; do. preferred, 77⅛ a 77¼; Wabash, 75¼ a 75¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 44¼ a 44⅜; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 3⅞ a 4⅛; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 43½ a 43¾; Columbus, Cincinnati and Indiana Central, 21⅞ a 22.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE WHEAT TRADE.

The long dearth of speculation in wheat has been accounted for by the disappointment which attended the speculation in connection with the last European war. A comparison of the stocks now in the various markets of the world and afloat, as they were January 1, affords the *Chronicle* an opportunity for an interesting explanation of the wheat movement as follows:—

The crops of winter wheat—red, amber and white—on the Atlantic seaboard and in the Mississippi Valley for the year 1871 were exceedingly good, the quality and condition excellent and the yield large. The yield on the Pacific coast was somewhat deficient in quantity, though of good quality; the same remark applies to the crop of spring wheat, which, however, was late, so that before it could be marketed the new crop of winter wheat had been exported in large quantities to the Continent, where the yield had been largely deficient and where an important advance had taken place. This course of the Continental markets—the unusual circumstance that Germany and France were importing instead of exporting wheat—stimulated speculation in Great Britain and the United States, and otherwise contributed to a state of affairs under which our wheat markets have been struggling ever since. England, somewhat alarmed, put forth prodigious efforts to secure supplies, and the consequence was prices were advanced in the face of increasing supplies, with latterly a corresponding diminution of demand. On the belief, however, that the supply is really deficient, prices have been maintained with much firmness in our markets; but stocks in store have not materially diminished, and in view of all the circumstances the future of prices is involved in much doubt. Let us look for a moment at the question of supply. The following will show the approximate stocks of wheat in the leading markets of the world, on the 1st of January, for two years:—

	1871. Bushels.	1872. Bushels.
Leading markets of U. S.	10,243,000	10,844,000
London	2,962,000	4,609,000
Liverpool	2,906,000	4,108,000
Glasgow	2,182,000	2,077,000
Other British ports	2,640,400	4,232,300
France	*8,000,000	12,023,500
Germany and Holland	*2,000,000	*3,090,000
Odessa	4,000,000	6,500,000
Afloat for Great Britain	13,300,000	6,200,000
Total bushels	48,233,400	51,693,800

*Estimated.

It will be seen that the visible supply of wheat at the principal markets at the beginning of this year was about seven per cent larger than at the corresponding period last year. As respects the future there are fewer bases of speculation than one year ago. Then there was a general looking forward to a large demand from France when the armies which were on her soil should be withdrawn and peace restored; it was anticipated that there would be a considerable deficiency in the supplies of that country. This did not prove of much benefit to holders till a deficiency became apparent in the new crops of Germany, France and England. Now there is nothing of this sort to stimulate speculation. And yet it seems probable that the quantity to come from the hands of growers in the next five or six months will be much smaller than in the corresponding period last year.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The foreign trade of the United States for the past twenty years was as follows, the record coming down to the close of 1870. The statistics for 1871 are now in the hands of the Register of the Bureau of Statistics and will be compiled within the ensuing month. In the figures below comparison is made of the period from 1851 to 1860 with the war and gold premium period of 1861-1870:—

	Imports, Less Re-Exports.	Domestic Exports.
1851	$194,500,000	$196,600,000
1852	195,690,000	192,300,000
1853	250,400,000	213,400,000
1854	280,800,000	253,300,000
1855	233,000,000	246,700,000
1856	298,000,000	310,500,000
1857	336,900,000	338,300,000
1858	251,700,000	293,700,000
1859	317,800,000	335,800,000
1860	335,200,000	373,100,000
Total, ten years	$2,694,100,000	$2,754,300,000
[illegible]		60,200,000

	Imports, Less Re-Exports.	Domestic Exports.
1861	$332,000,000	$382,800,000
1862	261,300,000	213,200,000
1863	226,800,000	240,400,000
1864	309,300,000	241,900,000
1865	216,400,000	196,200,000
1866	430,700,000	417,100,000
1867	391,100,000	334,300,000
1868	351,200,000	352,700,000
1869	412,200,000	318,000,000
1870	431,900,000	420,500,000
Total	$3,362,900,000	$3,117,100,000
Excess of imports		245,800,000

NORTH CAROLINA BONDS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The attention of the public has been called, by the money articles in the HERALD and other news items, to the proposed doings of the present Legislature of North Carolina in reference to her debt. One would suppose that the State had been guilty of sins of omission enough in neglecting to provide for the interest on her debt; but I take it that the proposition to "scale it" will be looked upon by the outside world, and even by many of themselves, as of all scaly things the scaliest. Perhaps you remember the time when the "special taxes" were put on the market, heralded by messages from Governor Holden and other communications to the public, that these bonds were a good investment, and would be paid in manner and form and according to their letter and spirit.

Again, that they were endorsed by the New York Stock Exchange as "a good delivery," and finally confirmed by the payment of the State Treasurer of the first coupon upon maturity. Under these circumstances can it be wondered at that the public took them? Knowing that governments once sold at sixty, I bought from fifty seven down. Then thought my investment good, and have not yet changed my opinion. "How is this?" you say. "How about repudiation?" Now, don't let this goblin of a dark age frighten you. Repudiation is but a triplet relic of barbarism. The "spirit of the age" is to it sudden death. Sovereign States dare not repudiate, as a war against the State which is creditor, and against the active sympathies of indignant nations would soon "wipe out" such a sovereign. There is no place on the map of "eminent domain" for such a sovereign State. And, again, North Carolina is not a sovereign State. Not one of the States of our Union is sovereign, no more than any of the minor organizations of civil or municipal rule, such as cities, townships or boroughs, and hence is as liable in the proper courts as they would be. A peremptory mandamus, followed by attachments for the legislative, executive and judicial authorities, if need be, would soon settle all questions of the sacredness of a contract. Sovereignty is one of the surrendered rights of each State, in order to found a government which has the attributes of sovereignty—the war and peace-making power. This belongs to the United States alone. If the United States Court has power as between the States without special submission then no State is sovereign; and if that Court has power between States then it has power between the State and the constituent part of another in the name of that State. That this construction of our compact will be adopted cannot be doubted, for each State must have the right of war against a sister State, or redress for the grievances of its constituents in the name of the State in the proper Courts, but if all else fails we shall have to let our bonds escheat to our respective States, when they would be collected by tradition and precedent to the use of the State.

And again, repudiation in these days means bankruptcy first, in other words, if you can pay you shall pay. You shall not become bankrupts without first surrendering what property you have toward paying your debts. North Carolina would scamper own bonds, keep the railroad bonds, keep the increased taxation and even the taxes already raised to pay her interest. This cannot be done, for it is said "it takes two to make a bargain." But you say, what about Mississippi? I answer, Mississippi is taking; her creditors have slept upon their rights and ruined the State.

But enough of this. Now to the case in point. As an innocent holder I expect my [illegible] pay, and I will not be scaled. You may say "When will you get it?" Now don't be in a hurry; at least wait a reasonable time and the [illegible] will be [illegible] when our will come the time [illegible] of the State. We are informed that she is rapidly becoming in a flourishing condition. With this will revive trade upon her public works and railroads. As these roads become paying their bonds, which the State took in exchange for State bonds, will aid in paying the debt, also taxation from the roads and from increased valuation will help the matter along, besides capital from the North and from Europe, must, in the course of events, flow into the State. A State with honor can at [illegible] makes a garden, a State with dishonor capital makes a desert or leaves a swamp. After all her debt is but a bagatelle compared with her resources and prospects, being but $34,000,000. Many of the States have much larger, and of the cities the contrast is still greater. New York with her debt from one hundred and twenty million dollars, anywhere along; Brooklyn not yet computed, but in the power of figures; Philadelphia from seventy million to one hundred million dollars. This, if not encouraging, is not discouraging; and, if you were not before, I trust you will yet be of opinion with Governor Holden "that the bonds will be paid."

A BONDHOLDER.

OPENING OF AN ORGAN.

On Monday evening a fine organ was opened in Trinity chapel, West Twenty-fifth street, by the organist of the chapel, Walter B. Gilbert. The organ was built at a cost of $10,000 to the Trinity corporation, who returned their old organ, valued at $7,000, to the builders of the new instrument, Messrs. Odell & Co. This would make the entire cost of the new organ about $17,000. The exercises on the evening of the opening were as follows:—Introductory Organ Voluntary; Processional Hymn, "Hark the Sound of Holy Voices;" Psalm from the Psalter—Psalm 132; Lesson, "The Magnificat;" Anthem, "Glorify the Lord," W. B. Gilbert; Address by Rev. Dr. Dix. Ascription, "Thou Art Worthy O Lord;" Hymn, "Oh, Praise the Lord in that Blest Place." Recessional Hymn, "The Church's on a Foundation;" Concluding Organ Voluntary. The organ is one of the most magnificent ever made in this country, and the congregation were delighted and charmed with its richness of tone and volume of sound. Some of the principal organists in New York have been invited to play privately on the organ to test its power, including G. W. Morgan, Professor Berge, Dr. Schuyler, the celebrated fugue player, S. P. Warren, Professor Gomein, Dr. Pech and others.

A BEAR FIGHT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Williamsport (Pa.) *Gazette* says:—A gentleman reached Williamsport on Friday evening last from a "logging camp" in Potter county, who relates the particulars of an exciting encounter with an old bear and two cubs. It appears that a man named Joseph Ellmaker and his wife had made a small clearing in Jackson township. They have a comfortable log cabin, a small barn, several head of cattle and a few pigs. About nine o'clock on the evening of January 31 Mr. Ellmaker heard a great commotion among his cattle and pigs at the barn. On rushing out to ascertain the cause, imagine his surprise on finding that an old bear and two cubs had attacked a yearling calf. The bear had thrown the calf down and was preparing to drag it out of the yard. The cubs were running around snapping their teeth and uttering half suppressed growls of delight at the prospect of a good "square meal."

Mr. Ellmaker returned to the house at once and made preparations to attack the bears. He seized his rifle, while his wife armed herself with a long-handled double-bitted axe. Thus armed they advanced to the attack. The bears, made bold and ferocious by hunger, did not seem inclined to give up their prey. Rising upon her haunches the old bear showed fight, and the cubs crouched behind her, snarling fiercely. Mr. Ellmaker raised his rifle and fired at the black monster, thinking that if she were killed the cubs could be easily despatched or driven off. But he missed his aim, and only broke the fore paw of the animal. With a fierce growl of rage the old bear rushed at her assailants, followed by the cubs. They stood their ground for a few minutes, Mr. Ellmaker clubbing his rifle, while his wife cut one of the cubs severely in the shoulder with the axe. The rage of the animals became fearful, and the danger of facing them at once became apparent. Retreating rapidly to the house they barred the door and prepared to defend themselves. Mr. Ellmaker reloaded his rifle, and, firing through the window, killed a cub. The old bear now attempted to climb the log house, but owing to her broken paw was unable to do so. Another shot from the rifle wounded her severely in the head, when she set up the most hideous howls of rage. The animals loitered around until midnight, when they retired and all became still. In the morning the old bear was found dead about six hundred yards from the house and the cub lay where it fell in the early part of the engagement. The other had disappeared in the forest.

The two dead bears were secured and dressed. The old one weighed 330 pounds and the cub 193. It is seldom that bears are so bold; but their bravery on this occasion was caused, no doubt, by the cravings of hunger. The calf was badly lacerated by the teeth and claws of the animal.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

CONLINE—LELAND.—On Thursday, February 22, by the Rev. Mr. E. O. Flagg, D. D., Lieutenant JOHN CONLINE, of the regular United States Army, to EMMA J. LELAND, daughter of Major W. W. Leland, of this city.

RATH—MEYER.—On Wednesday evening, February 14, 1872, by Rev. William W. Newell, D. D., CHARLES HENRY RATH to Mrs. ANNA MEYER, all of New York.

SMITH—BACON.—At New Haven, on Wednesday, February 21, 1872, by the bride's father, at his residence, EUGENE SMITH, of New York, to KATHARINE WADSWORTH, daughter of the Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D.

WHITMAN—BOURNE.—At Tiverton, R. I., on Tuesday, 20th inst., by Rev. A. L. Whitman, JOHN L. WHITMAN, of Boston, to CLARA B. BOURNE, of New York city.

Died.

ABECASIS.—On Wednesday, February 21, at half-past four P. M., MARCO ABECASIS, aged 42.

Funeral will take place on Friday morning, at ten o'clock, from the residence of his brother, J. S. Abecasis, 46 West Forty-sixth street.

BELL.—On the morning of Thursday, the 22d inst., A. AUGUSTA, wife of John P. Bell and daughter of the late Noah Woodruff, in the 35th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 407 West Twenty-eighth street, on Saturday, the 24th inst., at one P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BELLOWS.—At Uniontown, on Tuesday, February 20, of pneumonia, GEORGE F. BELLOWS.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence. A special train will leave from foot of Desbrosses street at forty-five minutes after nine, on Saturday, 24th inst.

BERGEN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, February 20, JANE WYCKOFF, widow of Garret Bergen, in her 85th year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Garret G. Bergen, Third avenue, near Thirty-third street, Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, without further notice.

BERGH.—In this city, on Thursday morning, February 22, FRANCES LANSING, wife of John C. Bergh, deceased, and daughter of the late Edward R. Satterlee.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at Calvary church, Fourth avenue, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Albany on the following day for entombment.

BOGERT.—On Thursday, February 22, at her residence, 135th street, North New York, JULIA ANN NEWMAN, wife of William Bogert, formerly of Newburg.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

Newburg papers please copy.

BRECK.—On Thursday, February 22, of scarlet fever, CARRIE WARD, second daughter of William P. and Matila W. Breck, aged 7 years and 6 months.

Funeral from the house of her parents, 83 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, at eleven A. M. The remains will be taken to Waverley, N. J.

BRIGGS.—At Albany, of diphtheria, on Wednesday morning, February 21, GILMAN P. BRIGGS, eldest son of Captain George Briggs, of this city.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, Mott Haven, on Friday (to-day), 23d inst., at three o'clock P. M.

BROLLY.—On Thursday, February 22, JAMES S. BROLLY, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his brother-in-law, William J. Davison, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 232 West Twenty-fourth street, on Saturday, at one o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CASSADY.—On Thursday, February 22, MARY, widow of Laughlin Cassady, in the 71st year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 316 East Thirty-seventh street, on Saturday, 24th inst., at one o'clock P. M.

COATS.—In this city, on Thursday, February 22, JAMES COATS, aged 57 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother, 34 Second street, this day (Friday), at two o'clock P. M.

Glasgow (Scotland) papers please copy.

CULBERT.—On Sunday night, February 18, ANNA N., wife of Nathaniel Culbert and only daughter of the late Jared L. Moore.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 52 Second avenue, to-day (Friday), at one o'clock P. M.

DALRYMPLE.—On Wednesday, February 21, JOHN DALRYMPLE, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and of his brother Alexander are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 219 West Eleventh street, on Friday afternoon, 23d instant, at one o'clock, for interment in Greenwood.

At an informal meeting of the Atlantic Boat Club a resolution was passed calling members to meet at the Boat House at twelve o'clock M. on Friday, February 23, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late member, John Dalrymple.

RANSOM PARKER, JR., President.

DODGE.—On Thursday, February 22, SEWELL V. DODGE.

Funeral notice in Saturday's paper.

DOUGLASS.—On Wednesday, February 21, at Buena Vista, Delaware, in the 18th year of his age, LAYTON DOUGLASS, only son of James F. Douglass, Esq., and the late Ellen Sinclair Douglass, of New York.

Funeral services at Newcastle on Saturday morning.

ELLINGER.—On Thursday, February 22, at ten P. M., A. ELLINGER, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of the Mendelssohn Benevolent Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 82 avenue B, on Friday, the 23d inst., at one P. M.

MENDELSSOHN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The members of this society are hereby invited to appear this day at half-past one o'clock P. M. at No. 82 avenue B, in order to pay the last tribute of respect to our late member, Abraham Ellinger. By order of the President.

E. GOLDSCHMIDT, Financial Secretary.

FITZPATRICK.—On Wednesday, February 21, at his residence, Elizabethport, N. J., PETER FITZPATRICK, native of county Monaghan, Ireland, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 56th year of his age.

The friends of the family and those of his brother-in-law, Charles Quin, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Friday, 23d inst., at ten A. M., thence to St. Patrick's church, Elizabethport, where a high mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, thence by steamboat to foot of Liberty street New York, where carriages will be in waiting at three P. M. to accompany the remains to Calvary Cemetery.

FLEURY.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday, February 21, MARTHA, daughter of James A. and Hannah Maria Fleury, in the 19th year of her age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

FREEMAN.—On Wednesday, February 21, after a short but severe illness, JAMES C. FREEMAN, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 247 East Twenty-first street, on Friday, February 23, at one o'clock P. M.

GRACE.—At Manhattanville, on Wednesday, February 21, 1872, MARK GRACE, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Broadway, near 131st street, on Saturday, February 24, at ten A. M. The remains will be taken to the Church of the Annunciation, where a requiem high mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul; thence to Westchester.

GREER.—On Wednesday morning, February 21, of pneumonia, WILLIAM A. GREER, in the 37th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 319 President street, South Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, February 24, at two o'clock.

Norwich (Conn.) papers please copy.

HASBROUCK.—On Wednesday, February 21, 1872, LILLIE HASBROUCK, daughter of John L. and Mary C. Hasbrouck, in the 22d year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 24th inst., at one o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 151 West Twenty-third street.

HAUGHWOUT.—At Port Richmond, on Wednesday, February 21, MARGARET, relict of John Haughwout.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Reformed church, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

HOLDEN.—On Wednesday, February 21, AMANDA L., daughter of Samuel and Louisa Holden.

The funeral services will be held to-day (Friday), at one P. M., at the residence of her father, 355 West Seventeenth street.

HOLMES.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, February 21, 1872, Mr. JOHN HOLMES, of Norfolk, England, in the 73d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 123 Cumberland street, on Saturday, February 24, at two o'clock.

HYDE.—On Tuesday, February, 20, after a brief illness, Miss ESTHER SOPHIA HYDE, daughter of the late Ebenezer Hyde.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Collegiate Reform Dutch church, corner of Lafayette place and Fourth street, on Friday, the 23d instant, at four o'clock P. M.

IRVINE.—On Thursday, February 22, 1872, ANNIE IRVINE, mother to Ingram N. W. Irvine, aged 46 years and 9 months.

Funeral services will take place at St. Augustine's Chapel, 262 Bowery, on Saturday, February 24, at eleven o'clock A. M. All friends are respectfully invited.

JAPHA.—On Thursday, February 22, at half-past nine o'clock A. M., EPHRAIM JAPHA, late President of the Congregation Shaari Zedek, aged 53 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 96 East Broadway, on Friday, the 23d inst., at nine o'clock A. M. Members of the Congregation Shaari Zedek and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

The members of the Congregation Shaari Zedek are requested to attend the funeral of our late President, E. Japha, on Friday morning, the 23d inst., at nine o'clock, from his late residence, 96 East Broadway.

By order of the Board. S. LATZ, Secretary.

The members of Darcy Lodge, 187, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of this lodge at their rooms, 594 Broadway, this (Friday) morning, 23d inst., at nine o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, Secretary E. Japha. By order of

A. MAGNER, M.

KAVANAGH.—On Thursday, February 22, ELIZABETH, daughter of John and Elizabeth Kavanagh, aged 1 year and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 271 Delancey street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

KNIGHT.—On Thursday morning, February 22, of scarlet fever, SANTIAGO KNIGHT, son of George A. and Juana O. Knight, of Matanzas, Cuba, aged 10 years.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his uncle, Thomas W. Bartholomew, 439 East Fifty-seventh street. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LALOR.—On Wednesday evening, the 21st inst., of scarlet fever, MARY, beloved daughter of Richard I. and Anna S. Lalor, in her 5th year.

Her funeral will take place from 96 Summit street, South Brooklyn, on Friday, at two P. M.

LARKIN.—On Wednesday, February 21, MARY BRADLEY, native of Ballemaina, county Antrim, Ireland, the wife of Patrick Larkin, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 241 West [illegible] street, on Friday, February 23, at one o'clock P. M. Her remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

LOCKROW.—At his residence, 36 Great Jones street, on Wednesday, February 21, at a quarter to six P. M., Dr. VAN BUREN LOCKROW, aged 54 years.

Funeral from his house, this (Friday) afternoon, at five o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited. Remains to be taken to Albany.

STATE RIGHTS LODGE, NO. 46, I. O. OF O. F.—The members of this lodge are hereby notified to attend at their rooms, No. 189 Bowery, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, to attend the funeral of Past Grand Van Buren Lockrow, of American Lodge, No. 32, Albany, N. Y.

HENRY ASH, N. G.

MACKENZIE.—On Monday, February 19, suddenly, JAMES B. MACKENZIE, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, W. E. Pier, 301 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, this day (Friday) at two o'clock P. M.

MORROGH.—In New Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, February 21, MARY F., wife of Dr. Clifford Morrogh, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the solemn requiem mass at the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Somerset street, at half-past ten o'clock A. M., on Friday, 23d inst. Trains leave Cortlandt street at seven and half-past eight A. M.

MULLEDA.—On Wednesday, February 21, after giving birth to a daughter, KATE, the beloved wife of Harry S. Mulleda, of the Irish Confederation.

The funeral will take place on Friday, at two o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 325 East Thirty-seventh street.

MYER.—At Harlem, on Thursday, February 22, Mrs. MARY ANN MYER, widow of John J. Myer, in the 90th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Fifth avenue and 125th street, on Saturday, at eleven o'clock A. M.

MCCARTHY.—On Thursday, February 22, after a painful illness, DENIS MCCARTHY, in the 68th year of his age, a native of Ballyvoneer, parish of Doneraile, county Cork Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 71 Bayard street, from thence to the Church of the Transfiguration, Mott street, on Saturday, February 24, at two o'clock P. M., where a requiem high mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul.

Cork papers please copy.

MCNALLY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, February 22, 1872, JAMES MCNALLY, aged 3 years and 17 days, son of James and Hannah McNally.

Funeral will take place at one o'clock P. M. this day, from 232 York street.

O'CONNELL.—On Wednesday, February 21, MARY, widow of Morgan O'Connell.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 35 Market street, on Friday, at two o'clock.

SCHMIDT.—On Wednesday evening, February 21, at half-past seven, GEORGE F., the beloved son and only child of John and Matilda Schmidt, aged 8 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, February 23, at the residence of his parents, 189 Greene street, at one o'clock.

SPENCER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, February 21, WILLIAM G. SPENCER, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 112 West Twenty-third street, on Saturday, the 24th inst., at one o'clock P. M., without further notice.

THEALL.—On Thursday, February 22, NICHOLAS THEALL, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Friday) afternoon, at three o'clock, at his late residence, [illegible] Allen street. The remains will be conveyed for interment to Rye on Saturday by the half-past eleven A. M. train from Twenty-seventh street depot.

VAIL.—On Tuesday, February 20, after a short and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, [illegible] ROCKEFELLOW, wife of Charles G. Vail and daughter of Garrett M. La Forge, aged 26 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, [illegible] Rodney street, Williamsburg, on Friday, February 23, at two o'clock P. M.

VALENTINE.—At his residence, 70 South Tenth street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, February 21, WILLIAM A. VALENTINE, aged 63 years.

WILLIS.—At Englewood, on Tuesday night, February 20, WILLIE, only son of Henry and Martha Willis.

Funeral on Friday, February 23, from his late residence, Englewood, at [illegible].

WINDHAM.—At Greenpoint, on Tuesday, February 20, ANN MARIA WINDHAM, wife of [illegible] Windham, aged 55 years, 6 months and [illegible] days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Christian church, in Leonard street, Greenpoint, Saturday, the 24th, at half-past one.

WOOLF.—FRANKLIN LODGE, No. 447, F. AND A. M.—The Brothers of the above Lodge will meet at their rooms, corner Centre and Grand streets, on Friday morning, at [illegible] o'clock, to attend the funeral of our deceased Worthy Brother, Barnett Woolf. By order of

A. T. SIMMONS, Master.

POLITICAL.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OPENED.

The Labor Convention Nominate David Davis, of Illinois, for President, and Gov. Parker, of New Jersey, for Vice President.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Presidential Candidates on the Teetotal Platform.

Convention of Missouri Republicans.

Endorsement of the Administration of General Grant.

PLATFORMS AND RESOLUTIONS.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The National Labor Convention at Columbus—The Labor Platform—A General Review of the Political Field—David Davis, of Illinois, Nominated for President, and Governor Joel Parker, of New Jersey, for the Vice Presidency.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1872.

The National Labor Convention reassembled at ten o'clock this morning, and spent much of the time in discussing the question of admitting as a delegate James Kilgore, as a representative of International Section 26 of Pennsylvania. He was finally admitted as a part of the Pennsylvania delegation.

The Committee on the Platform made a report, the financial plank of which was discussed until noon. The Convention then took a recess.

The Convention reassembled at two o'clock.

The Committee on the Platform reported resolutions, which were taken up seriatim and adopted.

The preamble declares that all political power is inherent in the people and free government is founded on their authority and established for their benefit; that all citizens are equal in political rights and entitled to the largest religious and political liberty compatible with the good order of society, as also the use and enjoyment of the fruits of their labor and talents, and no man is entitled to exclusive, separate emolument or privileges from government except in consideration of public service, and any laws destructive of these fundamental principles are without moral binding force and should be repealed; and believing that all evils resulting from unjust legislation now affecting the industrial classes can be removed by the adoption of the principles contained in the following declarations:—

The first resolution declares that it is the duty to establish a just standard of distribution of capital and labor by providing a purely national circulating medium, based on the faith and resources of the nation, issued directly to the people, without the intervention of any banking corporations, which money shall be legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, interchangeable at the option of the holder for government bonds, bearing a small rate of interest, not exceeding 3 65-100 per cent, subject to future legislation by Congress.

The second resolution favors the payment of the national debt according to the original contract.

The third declares the exemption of government bonds from taxation a violation of all the just principles of the revenue laws.

The fourth opposes the sale of public lands to individuals or corporations, and favors the holding of them for the benefit of landless settlers.

The fifth favors the admission free of duty of articles in common use not produced here, and a revenue upon articles of luxury, and also such duty upon articles of manufacture as, we having the raw materials in abundance, will assist in further developing the resources of the country.

The sixth advocates the prohibition of the importation of the Chinese by legislation.

The seventh favors the Eight Hour law.

The eighth demands the abolition of the contract labor in prisons.

The ninth favors assessing and collecting of war taxes during the progress of the war instead of leaving the debt to posterity.

The tenth calls for Congressional legislation to prevent the exorbitant charges by railroads and telegraphs.

The elev[illegible] the one-term principle.

The twelfth favors general amnesty and equality of rights and privileges to all.

The Committee on Platform reported additional resolutions, the first of which demands the subjection of the military to the civil power and the confinement of its operations to national purposes alone.

The second asks for a revision of the Patent Laws so as to give labor, more fully, the benefit of its own ideas on inventions.

Third, that fitness and not political or personal consideration, should be the only recommendation to any public office.

These were adopted without debate.

A resolution for the postponement of the Presidential nomination until May was voted down.

David Davis, of Illinois, was nominated for President on the third ballot, the vote standing, David Davis, 201; Joel Parker, of New Jersey, 7; Horace H. Day, of New York, 3. Mr. Davis' nomination was made unanimous.

Joel Parker, of New Jersey, was nominated for Vice President on the first formal ballot, the vote standing as follows:—Joel Parker, 112; E. M. Chamberlin, of Connecticut, 57; Thomas H. Ewing, of Ohio, 22. Mr. Parker's nomination was made unanimous.

After appointing committees to wait on the nominees an executive committee of one from each State was appointed, and the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the National Executive Committee.

The National Prohibition Convention—A New Party To Be Formed—The Republican and Democratic Parties Do Not Sufficiently Recognize Temperance—James Black, of Pennsylvania, for President, and John Russell, of Michigan, for Vice President.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 22, 1872.

The National Prohibition Convention met here this morning. There were 194 delegates present from nine States. Rev. John Russell, chairman of the National Committee, called the Convention to order.

Gideon T. Stewart, of Ohio, welcomed the delegates in a few remarks, urging the adoption of a platform that should place them before the country in no uncertain position.

After the appointment of the usual committees a permanent organization was effected by electing Samuel Chase President. Mr. Chase thanked the Convention in a few remarks, declaring the persons present justified in meeting in Convention and forming a new party, because both the republican and democratic parties ignored the question of temperance.

The Convention then took a recess.

The Convention then adopted a preamble and resolutions. The preamble recites that as all political parties are hopelessly unwilling to adopt an adequate policy on the question of prohibition, therefore this Convention declares that the traffic in intoxicating beverages is a dishonor to Christian civilization, inimical to the best interests of society, a political wrong of unequaled enormity, subversive of the ordinary objects of government, not capable of being regulated or restrained by any system of license whatever, and imperatively demanded for its suppression effective legal prohibition, both by State and national legislation.

The resolutions declare there can be no greater peril to a nation than the existing party competition for the liquor vote; that removals from public offices for mere difference of opinion is wrong; that fixed and moderate salaries should take the place of fees and perquisites; that all means be taken to prevent corruption and encourage economy; that the President and Vice President should be elected directly by the people; in favor of a sound national currency adequate to business and convertible in gold and silver at the will of the holder; that the rates of ocean and inland postage, railroad and telegraph charges and the rates of transportation should be made as low as possible by law; oppose discrimination in favor of capital against labor as well as monopoly and class legislation; favor extension of suffrage to all, regardless of sex; fostering and extension of common schools by the government; a liberal policy to encourage emigration.

A large number of names were presented for nomination for the Presidency, among them David Davis, of Illinois, Chief Justice Chase, B. F. Butler, James Black, of Pennsylvania, Gerrit Smith, J. D. Cox, Horace Greeley.

All were referred to a special committee, who reported James Black, of Pennsylvania, for President, and John Russell, of Michigan, for Vice President. The report was adopted and the Convention adjourned sine die at half-past ten P. M.

OHIO.

Democratic State Central Committee.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 22, 1872.

The Democratic State Central Committee met to-day and adjourned until June 13, without giving any date for the State Convention.

MISSOURI.

The State Republican Convention in Session—Temporary and Permanent Organizations—Blow's Blast on Unity of Action—Nominations to the National Council—President Grant's Administration Supported and Approved—Names of the Delegates for the Nine Districts and State at Large.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 22, 1872.

The State Republican Convention, holding at the Capitol to-day, was very fully attended, all parts of the State being represented. The Convention was not called to order until twelve o'clock, General Sheppard, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, taking the chair. He delivered a brief address, referring to the reunited condition of the republican party in Missouri, and expressing his gratification at seeing in the Convention equal numbers of delegates from the liberal and radical wings of the party.

The election of temporary officers of the Convention resulted in the choice of Colonel Van Horn, of Kansas City, temporary President, and Benjamin H. Wilson, Secretary.

The Convention has taken a recess till two o'clock, when the election of permanent officers will ensue.

Before the recess Henry T. Blow, of St. Louis, addressed the Convention, advising a closer union of the party and the abolition of all differences among the republicans.

At two o'clock Hon. George H. Shields was made permanent President, with one Vice President from each Congressional district.

Each Congressional delegation nominated three delegates and three alternates to the National Republican Convention. Three delegates and three alternates from the State at large were also nominated.

After electing the State Executive Committee for the coming year the Convention adjourned till half-past seven P. M.

At the evening session the following resolutions were adopted:—

The first congratulates the people of Missouri and the United States that the principles of the republican party, as enunciated by the National Convention of 1868, and which have determined the internal and foreign policy of our government, have realized the blessings of peace and prosperity at home, and vindicated the honor, stability and power of the American republic among the nations of the world, and we reaffirm our adherence to those principles.

The second endorses the national administration and recites at length its achievements.

The third states that inasmuch as the discouraging elements of other States are now looking to Missouri for the confirmation of their hopes of division in our ranks, we take this occasion to proclaim to the republicans of the nation that the party in this State is now united, vigorous and enthusiastic; there is no cause for schism and there is no schism; that it will poll the full republican vote of the State for the nominee of the National Republican Convention; that the present so-called liberal republican faction, if considered apart from the democratic party, as it should not be, is contemptible in numbers, too feeble to organize, too cunning to expose its weakness by a separate organization—a mere clique of disaffected persons seeking to perpetuate a division which is now utterly groundless, without the endorsement of a respectable minority of republicans and harmless to embarrass the party.

The fourth declares confidence in the present Chief Magistrate and pledges the party to support the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention.

The fifth favors general and universal amnesty, and endorses the recommendations of the President in his last annual Message.

After the adoption of the platform the Convention adjourned and resolved itself into a mass meeting. Speeches were made by the Hon. E. O. Stanard, J. H. Joyce, P. Boyd and others.

The following are the delegates appointed to the National Convention:—

First Congressional district—Chauncey J. Filley, Henry A. Clover, John C. Orrick.

Second district—G. A. Finkelnberg, Henry T. Blow and E. O. Stanard.

Third district—George A. Mosner, Gustave St. Gertram and B. Calhoun.

Fourth district—Colonel W. F. Cloud, J. P. Ellis and J. M. Filler.

Fifth district—Colonel John H. Stager, Hon. N. McWilliam and D. O. Dollemayer.

Sixth district—William Warner, J. J. Husel, R. T. Van Horn.

Seventh district—B. O. Thompson, N. A. Winters and John Bittenger.

Eighth district—H. F. Deimer, J. R. Peters and W. Bishop.

Ninth district—Edward Draper, E. P. Dwyer and Theodore Brewer.

Delegates at Large—Hon. John B. Henderson, S. S. Burdett and J. F. Benjamin.

INDIANA.

The Delegates of the State Republican Convention to the National Convention—A Broad Platform—Grant for President and Colfax for Vice President—The Resolutions Adopted.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22, 1872.

The Convention nominated W. W. Curry for Secretary of State; A. Wildman, Auditor; John B. Glover, Treasurer; Colonel James B. Black, Reporter of the Supreme Court; Charles Schell, Clerk of the Supreme Court; B. W. Smith, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Joseph C. Denny, Attorney General; Governor Conrad Baker, Hon. H. S. Lane, General G. K. Steele, delegates at large to the National Republican Convention; General Nathan Kimball, Hon J. S. Buckles, Captain John Schwartz and Hon. W. A. Woods, Presidential electors at large.

The first resolution declares adhesion to the Declaration of Independence and the constitution of the United States, and asserts the authority of the national government against all theories of States rights.

The second approves all acts of Congress and of the administration which puts the rights of all citizens under the protection of national authority when assailed by hostile legislation and violence, and demands the enforcement of the laws that the rights of all citizens may be protected.

The third congratulates the country upon the restoration of the Union, declares that the obligation to the soldiers and sailors shall never be forgotten, demands the payment of bounties and pensions without cost to the recipients, and attributes all the calamities of the rebellion to the democracy.

The fourth approves the foreign policy of the administration.

The fifth approves the action of Congress and the present administration in their efforts to reduce expenditures, the tariff and taxation and the maintenance of the public credit.

The sixth favors the development of the State industries and national legislation to protect the coal and iron interests.

The seventh approves the financial policy of the administration.

The eighth recommends the abolition of the offices of State agent and State printer.

The ninth opposes further grants of the public lands to railroads or other corporations, and demands that the public domain be reserved for the use of actual settlers, for soldiers and for purposes of general education.

The tenth is that Congress ought to interfere for the protection of emigrants—to shield them from the unjust exactions levied upon them in the shape of capitation taxes under the laws of New York and other seaboard cities.

The eleventh approves the efforts being made to expose, remove and punish corrupt officials, whether of municipalities, State or nation, and condemns all attempts by corporations, monopolies or conventions to influence elections or legislation by the use of corrupt means.

The twelfth pledges the party to cherish and maintain the public freeholds.

The thirteenth favors the remodelling of the State criminal code.

The fourteenth approves the efforts of the workingmen to improve their condition and vindicate their independence, and declares the republican party the true friends of the laborer.

The fifteenth favors the adoption of an amendment to the State constitution to prohibit the State from assuming or paying the canal debt.

The sixteenth endorses the administration of Governor Baker.

The seventeenth approves the acts of the Indiana Senators and republican Representatives in Congress.

The eighteenth approves the administration of President Grant, and instructs the delegates to the National Convention to vote for Grant and Colfax for President and Vice President.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the proceedings of the Convention were harmonious throughout.

Indiana Democratic Central Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 22, 1872.

The Democratic State Central Committee to-day decided to hold the State Convention on Wednesday, June 12.

ILLINOIS.

Caucus of the Democratic State Central Committee.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22, 1872.

The Democratic State Central Committee held a caucus here this afternoon to discuss the political situation and decide on the calling of a State Convention.

The caucus was a close one, but it is known that the proposition to call the State Convention was voted down, and the committee adjourned to meet again on the 6th of May. This is regarded by the liberal democrats as a triumph of the "passive" party.

THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE.

Governor Reed's Impeachment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1872.

Information from Florida states that the Legislature adjourned sine die at noon on Monday last. It is stated that the counsel of Governor Reed asserts that the adjournment of the High Court of Impeachment without day is tantamount to a dismissal of the charge against him. This question, it was understood, would be referred to the Supreme Court of the State.

SALE OF STEEDS.

Young and Old Blooded Horses Sold at Auction, in Orange County, at Taylor's Stock Farms.

The inauguration of a large sale of blooded horses took place yesterday at one of the breeding farms of Mr. A. K. Taylor, in Orange county, near Turner's station, on the Erie Railway, with Major C. W. Barker as auctioneer. Mr. Taylor's stables contained 151 horses of all ages, the majority of which, however, were young, and had been bred and born on the place. In the stock of colts were many promising specimens, showing the results of care in breeding and the good quality of blood transmitted from worthy ancestors. Among those of the latter which, until sold yesterday, were in the possession of Mr. Taylor may be mentioned the well known Tippoo Saib, a beautiful, sleek and graceful brown stallion, twenty years of age, and the only living half-brother of the celebrated Hambletonian, who was among the ancestors of a long line of noble animals. Rubicon is another notable horse, with a very extensive genealogical record—what might be called, in fact, an almost royal descent. Vindicator is an old animal, who still shows the pride and temper of good blood, and, it is said, can speed better than 2:30.

About four hundred persons were present at the sale, which, after the crowd had been freely treated to sandwiches, ale, Bourbon and Hennessey, was begun at about one o'clock. The bidding at first was rather slow, but grew better, as the best horses were reserved until the last. As will be seen by the prices obtained for the young stock, which was thought on all sides to have been very fair, it will be seen that the sale was quite as successful as could be expected when the out-of-door weather was most heart-chilling, with a keenness in the north wind that even generous libations could not repel. The following horses were sold privately without being put under the hammer:—

A brown stallion, 15¾ hands, 4 years old, sired by Billy Denton, by Hambletonian: dam was a fine-bred mare from Virginia; sold for $1,200.

A chestnut colt, 14¾ hands, by Billy Denton, dam by American Star; sold for $600.

Bay colt, 3 years old, 15¾ hands, by Hustus' Mambrino, dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; sold for $700.

Chestnut colt, 2 years old, by Billy Denton, dam a Virginia mare; sold for $800.

Bay colt, 1 year old, by Billy Denton; dam a fine-bred mare from Virginia; sold for $500.

Bay gelding, 4 years old, 15¾ hands high, by Givean's Hambletonian, dam by Goldsmith's Volunteer; sold for $300.

The animals sold at auction were the following:—

1. A bay gelding, 1 year old, by Rubicon, dam by George M. Patchen, Jr., granddam by Sarsaparilla; sold for $105, to George E. Perrin, who bought the famous Flora Temple in 1850 for $330.

2. A chestnut filly, 1 year old, sired by Rubicon, dam by Webster. This filly and dam took a gold medal at Prospect Park in 1870. She was sold to Mr. Kane for $100.

3. A chestnut mare, 15¼ hands high, by Sarsaparilla: she is 10 years old and was sold for $150, to Mr. L. S. Ballard.

4. A blue mare, 7 years old, 15¾ hands high, by Independence, dam by Messenger-Duroc, and said to trot in 2:30; was sold to S. Sayles for $185.

5. A bay colt, by Billy Denton, dam by Post's Hambletonian, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; was sold to Mr. George G. Lobdell for $205.

6. A chestnut colt, 4 years old, by Delmonico, dam by Guy Miller, was sold to Mr. Charles H. Woodbury for $450.

7. A chestnut colt, 4 years old, full brother to the last, was sold to the same purchaser for $410.

8. A black stallion, 3 years old, 15¾ hands high, by Toronto Chief, Jr., dam Flying Cloud, said to have paced a mile in 2:24, was sold to Charles Heinzel for $950.

9. Vindicator, bay stallion, 16 hands high, by Eureka, by Long Island Black Hawk, dam of Vindicator by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; said to trot better than 2:30, 8 years old; was sold to J. H. Bertholf for $1,000.

10. Rubicon, bay stallion, 16 hands high; said to trot in 2:30; sired by Independence, by Washington, Jr. Rubicon's dam was the celebrated mare Ruby, from Brandon, Vt., owned by John Jackson. Ruby was sired by Hambletonian, of Pawlet, Vt., by Bishop's Hambletonian, by imported Messenger, and is described as the finest mare in Vermont in her day. Rubicon was sold to George G. Rogers for $575.

11. Tippoo Saib, bay stallion, by Brook's New York Black Hawk, by Long Island Black Hawk. The dam of Tippoo Saib was the Charles Kent mare (the dam of Rysdyk's Hambletonian). Sold to Mr. Chas. Heinzel for $500.

12. A black colt, 15½ hands high, 3 years old, by Tippoo Saib, out of a mare by Mambrino Paymaster, was sold to Mr. J. S. Birch for $225.

14. A chestnut colt, 2 years old, by Tactics, out of mare by Billy Denton, was sold to Frank Gwynne for $—.

15. A bay colt, by Messenger Hambletonian, out of daughter of old American Star, was bought by Mr. D. D. Beekman for $425.

16. A black horse, 5 years old, 15¾ hands high, by Messenger Hambletonian, out of a daughter of Ethan Allen, bought by Judge Fullerton for $730.

17. A bay gelding, 15¼ hands high, by Volunteer, dam by imported Consternation, said to trot in 2.50, bought by Thomas Mills for $400.

18. A bay gelding, 4 years old, 15¼ hands high, by Ray Richmond, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, out of dam by Webster's Fiddler, was sold to Mr. Jefferson Patten for $310.

19. A brown mare, 11 years old, 16 hands high, by Alexander's Abdallah, dam a Messenger mare; bought by Mr. Nathaniel Roe, for $410.

20. A dapple mare, 10 years old, 15¼ hands high, by Sackett's Hambletonian, dam by Roe's Abdallah Chief, second dam Arabian mare; sold to Mr. D. D. Beekman for $550.

21. A chestnut mare, 8 years old, 15¼ hands high, by Webster; sold to Mr. James Devlin for $260.

22. Mary Nefus, a brown mare, by old Cassius M. Clay; bought by Mr. P. B. Taylor for $100.

23. A chestnut mare, 5 years old, 15¾ hands high, by Billy Denton, out of a mare from Virginia; said to trot fast; sold to Mr. Rose, of Staten Island, for $1,500.

24. A roan mare, 15 hands high, 5 years old, by a son of Hambletonian, dam by Tippo Saib, and said to trot in 2:45 to the pole; sold to Mr. William M. Beekman for $950.

25. A bay mare, 15¾ hands high, 5 years old, by Volunteer; Otto André, $550.

26. A gray mare, 15¼ hands high, 5 years old, by Gray Eagle: dam Blazing Star, by American Star; said to trot 2:35 to the pole; sold to Mr. Josiah Bartlett for $825.

27. A bay filly, 3 years old, 15 hands high, by Rich's Jupiter (the sire of Lady Emma): dam Lady Murphy, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; bought by Mr. J. L. Baldwin for $395.

28. A bay filly, 15¾ hands high, by Messenger Hambletonian, dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; S. L. Gardiner, $410.

29. A bay filly, 2 years old, 14¾ hands high, by Messenger Hambletonian, dam by Volunteer, great dam by Welling's Hambletonian; sold to Mr. N. Roe for $400.

30. A gray filly, 3 years old, 15¼ hands high, by Messenger Hambletonian, dam by Webster's Fiddler; sold to Judge Fullerton for $600.

31. A bay filly, 3 years old, 15¼ hands high, by Rubicon; dam a Messenger-Duroc mare, sold to Mr. Richard Goodrich for $300.

Fifteen horses were withdrawn from the sale by the proprietor after being offered, and one mare had died since the announcement was printed. This sale is to be followed by others at each of Mr. Taylor's three farms in Orange county. The pedigrees of the horses were guaranteed to be correct.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT RECEPTION.

The Seventy-first regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., last evening celebrated Washington's Birthday, as usual, by a grand full dress reception at the armory, Broadway, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets. Except the display of a few regimental flags at the rear of the orchestra stand, which was placed near the centre windows of the hall, no attempt at decorations was made. The regiment, however, in its handsome dark blue uniform, white trimmed and bright buttoned, looked well, and played the host in excellent style, the floor, too, being relieved by the various uniforms of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth and Twenty-second New York regiments, and the Thirteenth and Forty-seventh regiments of Brooklyn. Soon after nine o'clock the guests began to arrive in large numbers, about five hundred persons being on the floor at eleven o'clock, and at midnight fully one thousand ladies and gentlemen were in the whirl of the dance or promenade. The toilets of the ladies were of the most brilliant description. The music was by the band of the Seventy-first regiment, the following being the programme:—Grand Opening March, Seventy-first Regiment Waltz, Student's Dance, Quadrille, Petit Faust, Galop, Fair Ladies, Lancers, Union League, Polka Redowa, Dinorah, Polka, Dandy; Lancers, Le Garmo, Redowa, Wine, Women and Song; Quadrille, Les Brigands, Galop, Pigeon Carrier; Lancers, Aurora, Schottische, Agile, Quadrille, Favorita, Waltz, One Thousand and One Nights, Galop, Postillon d'Amour, Lancers, Genevieve, Trois Temps, Fata Morgana, Quadrille, Fleur de Thé, Redowa, On the Rhine, Quodlibet, Medley; Home, Sweet Home.

The Floor Committee was under the direction of Captain Abram L. Weber, and the House Committee of Captain James S. Turner. The reception closed shortly after two o'clock A. M.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 22, 1872.

The 5th annual commencement of the Washington University Medical School took place in Concordia Hall to-day. There were twenty seven graduates, mostly from Southern and Western States.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The Valley Railroad Advocated by the People of Ohio and Inhabitants Living on the Proposed Route.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1872.

A large meeting was held here last evening for the purpose of discussing the building of the Valley Railroad. The proposed route of the road is from Cleveland through Akron and Canton to Bowerston and thence on the Panhandle road to Wheeling, a distance of 120 miles, passing through country rich in agriculture and mineral resources and thickly populated. Large delegations from towns along the proposed route were present at the meeting.

A number of speeches were made, all favoring the enterprise. It is claimed that the completion of this road will reduce the price of coal in this city fifty cents per ton and give a cheaper rate of freight to towns on the route.

A resolution that the road be constructed was adopted and a committee appointed to solicit subscriptions.

Another Road Leased to the Philadelphia Railroad King.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1872.

The stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad this morning ratified the lease of that road to Thomas Scott and the Southern Security Company for ninety-nine years. The officers of the Memphis and Little Rock and Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroads having agreed upon the the terms of consolidation of those roads adjourned to meet in Little Rock to-morrow, for the purpose of signing the articles of consolidation.

Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad.

AUGUSTA, Me, Feb. 22, 1872.

An act passed the House to-day authorizing Portland to extend $2,500,000 to aid in the construction of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad.

The St. Paul (Minn.) and Chicago Roads.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 22, 1872.

The bill confirming the St. Paul and Chicago Railroad to the St. Paul and Milwaukee Railroad passed the House yesterday.

Accident on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Death of the Engineer and Injuries to the Fireman and Passengers.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 22, 1872.

The fast train going west on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, while running with good speed, yesterday morning ran into a heavy fall of rock sixty miles east of this place. The engine and baggage car were hurled down an embankment and several passenger cars thrown from the track. J. Dorsey, the engineer, was instantly killed and the fireman severely injured. The passengers escaped with slight injuries.

FIRES.

A Church and Thirty Other Buildings Destroyed in Selinsgrove, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22, 1872.

A fire at Selinsgrove, Pa., last night, destroyed thirteen dwellings, five stores, a Baptist church and twelve stables and barns. Loss about one hundred thousand dollars.

Cotton and Flour Mills Destroyed at Kenwood.

ALBANY, Feb. 22, 1872.

R. A. Street's cotton knitting mill and Coffin & Simpson's flour mill, at Kenwood, just below this city, were burned this afternoon. The total loss is about fifty thousand dollars, partially insured. Several dwellings in the vicinity were damaged.

The following companies held insurance on the cotton and grist mills destroyed:—The Royal, of Liverpool, $2,000; Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, $3,000; Albany, $2,000; Howard, of Boston, $2,000; Manufacturers', of Boston, $2,000; North British, of London, $2,500; The Queen, of London, $3,700; Triumph, of Cincinnati, $2,000; Andes, of Cincinnati, $2,500; People's, of Worcester, $2,500; Hartford, of Hartford, $2,000; Phoenix, of Hartford, $2,500; Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia, $2,500; American, of Philadelphia, $2,000; St. Nicholas, of New York, $1,250; Commerce, of Albany, $2,000; Royal, of Liverpool, $2,000; Pennsylvania Fire, of Philadelphia, $2,000; International, of New York, $2,000; Aitna, of Hartford, $2,000. Total, $48,000.

Fire in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 22, 1872.

A destructive fire occurred at Arkadelphia, Clark county, on Sunday night. The stores of Stuart & Greene, C. C. Scott & Co., R. E. Reames, B. Parks, A. A. Anderson, the Spencer Hotel and the law office of Governor Flanigan were totally destroyed. C. C. Scott & Co. were insured for $5,000 and R. E. Reames for $3,000 in Arkansas home companies.

Fire at St. Mary's Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22, 1872.

The spoke factory of Bimel & Co. and an adjoining dwelling at St. Mary's, Ohio, were burned yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $30,000. There is no insurance on the factory.

NEBRASKA LEGISLATIVE MUDDLE.

The Extra Session of the Legislature Declared Illegal by the Supreme Court.

OMAHA, Feb. 22, 1872.

The Supreme Court to-day decided that the present extra session of the State Legislature is illegal, and held that the proclamation of Acting Governor James revoking the call of the President was authorized.

The Legislature is disbanding.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 22—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅜ for both money and the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 91½; 1865, old, 92; 1867, 92; ten-forties, 89.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Feb. 22—P. M.—Rentes closed at 56f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22—4:30 P. M.—The cotton market closed quiet. Middling uplands, 11⅛ a 11⅜d.; middling Orleans, 11⅜d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22—4:30 P. M.—The market is quiet. Corn, 29s. 3d. per quarter.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 22.—Tallow, 50s. per cwt. Spirits turpentine, 55s. 6d. a 56s. per cwt.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Feb. 22, 1872.

Sugar quiet. Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch standard, 10 a 10½ reals per arrobe.

Exchange quiet and steady.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises....... 6 43 | Moon rises....eve — —
Sun sets........ 5 45 | High water, morn 7 49

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF FEBRUARY AND MARCH.

Steamers.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Atlantic	Feb 24	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Trinacria	Feb 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of London	Feb 24	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
St. Laurent	Feb 24	Havre	58 Broadway.
New York	Feb 24	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
City of Montreal	Mar 2	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Baltic	Mar 2	Liverpool	19 Broadway
Anglia	Mar 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Main	Mar 2	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Wisconsin	Mar 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Oceanic	Mar 9	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Washington	Mar 9	Havre	58 Broadway
Columbia	Mar 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Brooklyn	Mar 9	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Wyoming	Mar 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Paris	Mar 16	Liverpool	15 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 22, 1872.

CLEARED.

Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston—P F Dimock.

Ship Savoir Faire (Br), Aitcheson, Liverpool—J Hyde Sparks.

Schr Joe Kelly, Chapman, Aspinwall—M Perez & Obarrio.

Schr Lottie Linwood, Eldredge, San Blas—Miller & Houghton.

Schr Julia D. Berryman, Cape Haytl—B F Metcalf & Co.

Schr E & L Corders, Smith, Havana—Bentley, Miller & Co.

Schr D S Webb, Grom, Norfolk—C E Stevens.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Allemannia (Ger), Brandt, Hamburg Feb 7, and Havre 10th, at 11 40 PM, with mdse and 250 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had variable winds to the Banks, from thence strong SW and NW gales. Feb 15, lat 47 40, lon 37 30, passed a French steamer, bound east; 20th, lat 42 27, lon 57 01, a North German steamer, do.

Steamship Thorvaldsen (Dan), [illegible], Antwerp Jan 20 and Falmouth Feb 4, with mdse, to Funch, Edye & Co. Feb 1[illegible], at 5 30 PM, lat 47 55, lon 50 11, struck a field of ice and ran through it until 1:30 AM 16th, then was compelled to [illegible] 20th [illegible] off George's Shoals, passed a [illegible] steamship, bound east.

Steamship North America, Weir, Rio Janeiro Jan 26, Bahia [illegible], Para 7th and St Thomas 14th, with mdse and passengers to W R Garrison. 19th and 20th experienced a very heavy gale commencing from [illegible] and hauling to NW, in which lost overboard [illegible] mahogany, [illegible] horses and [illegible]. Feb 7, at Para, [illegible] steamship Merrimack, bound [illegible].

Steamship City of Merida, Deaken, Vera Cruz Feb 10, Progreso 13th, and Havana 17th, at 5 PM, with mdse and passengers to F Alexandre & Sons. 19th, [illegible] at 4 PM, [illegible] ship Geo C Hunter, from New Orleans for Havre; 21st, 2 PM, steamship Leo, hence for Savannah. 19th and 20th, experienced heavy northerly gales and high cross seas.

Steamship Ashland, Moore, Fernandina, Feb 17, with mdse and passengers, to James Hand. 21st inst, 12 30 PM, exchanged signals with steamship James Adger, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Feb 20, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Midnight, Brock, Shanghae, Nov 12, with teas, to order. Passed Anjier Dec 2, Cape of Good Hope Jan 5, and crossed the Equator Feb 1, had fine weather up to Feb 15, since strong NW and NE gales. Jan 16, lat 19 S, lon 10 W, spoke ship Orpheus, from Whampoa for Boston. Feb 16, in the Gulf, bark Henry Buck, from Buenos Ayres for New York.

Ship Nile (Br), Newcomb, Liverpool, 67 days, with mdse to Snow & Burgess.

Brig I Howland (of Boston), Freeman, Grand Turk, TI, 13 days, with salt to John M Smith's Son & Co; vessel to Crocker, Wood & Co. Had fine weather up to Hatteras, from thence 6 days, with N and NE gales.

Schr Uncle Tom, Huntley, Jacksonville, 11 days, with yellow pine to Warren Kap. Been 5 days north of Hatteras with heavy head winds.

Schr J Simmons, Godfrey, Virginia.

Schr John S Gilmore, Smith, Virginia.

Schr John Shay, Fisher, Baltimore.

Schr Mary J Fisher, Lawrence, Baltimore for New Bedford.

Schr W S Doughton, Bayles, Camden, NJ.

Schr M H Wescott, Gandy, Greenwich, NJ.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Ferguson & Wood.

Schr Charley Woolsey, Parker, New Haven for New York.

Schr R T Hedges, Jonson, Providence for New York.

Schr Leona, Davis, Fortune Bay, NF, for New York.

Schr Samuel P Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford for New York.

Schr Orlando Smith, Ferris, Port Chester for New York.

Schr Charley Miller, Cobb, New Haven for Baltimore.

Schr John A Hammond, Robbins, Providence for New York.

Schr Saml Ricker, Ricker, Norwalk for New York.

Schr Henry Nickerson, Nickerson, Mystic for Baltimore.

Schr Quickstep, Jones, Brookhaven for New York.

Schr Laura A Dodd, Bearse, Fortune Bay, NF, for New York, with fish to order.

Schr Mercer, Wasson, Bridgeport for New York.

Schr Dart, Williams, Stamford for New York.

Schr Lizzie (of New York), New Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr Niagara, Townsend, Bridgeport for New York.

Schr Chas A Grainer, Harvey, Newport for New York.

Schr Ella L Smith, Smith, Providence for Baltimore.

Schr Archer & Reeves, Ireland, Providence for New York.

Schr Etta May, Dix, Calais for New York, with lumber to order.

Schr Anna M McIntyre (Br), Callant, Halifax, NS, for Philadelphia.

Schr Annie Murchie, Morrell, Calais for New York, with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr Josephine Caswell, Stonington for New York.

Schr Santa Maria, Harding, Providence for New York.

Schr J B Tice, Hall, Boston for Port Johnson.

Steamer Thetis, Gale, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Isaac Odell.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Glaucus, Walden, New York for Boston.

Schr J Morrison, Nickerson, Port Johnson for Boston.

Schr Spray, Smith, Virginia for New Haven.

Schr Euola C, Cunningham, New York for Gloucester.

Schr Jacob Lorillard, Clark, Port Johnson for New Haven.

Schr Cynosure, Pinkham, New York for Boston.

Schr Electric Flash, McDonald, New York for Gloucester.

Schr James Phelps, Rockwell, New York for New London.

Schr Ney, Briggs, Elizabethport for Fall River.

Schr Entire, Kinnear, Elizabethport for Fall River.

Schr Mary Clark, Herrick, New York for Portland.

Schr Mary Higgins, Higgins, Virginia for Boston.

Schr Chief, Johnson, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr Louisa Frances, Mott, New York for New Bedford.

Schr James Bayles, Arnold, New York for Providence.

Schr J Freeman, Eaton, Port Johnson for Providence.

Steamer Galatea, Nye, New York for Providence.

BELOW.

Bark Stella Maris, from Bombay (by pilot boat Ezra Nye, No 2).

SAILED.

Steamships Cimbria, Hamburg; South America, Rio Janeiro, &c; Gen Barnes, Savannah; Albemarle, Richmond; Crescent City, Havana and Nassau.

Sailed 21st, steamships Republic, and Erin, for Liverpool.

Wind at sunset NNW, fresh.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMSHIP CITY OF GALVESTON, from New Orleans for New York, returned to N O 22d with loss of rudder.

BARK FLORIS (of Boston), Ellis, when six hours out from the port of Tagal, touched on a coral reef on the 17th of Feb, but floated off with 11½ feet of water in the hold. The captain beached her. Tagal is on the northern coast of the island of Java. The Floris had a valuable cargo of coffee, &c, on foreign account. She is a fine vessel of 960 tons register, built at East Boston in 1867, and is owned by Messrs Nickerson & Co, of Boston.

BARK CONSTANCE, partly loaded for Boston, went ashore near Passaroeang previous to 7th inst. Got off, and has been towed to Sourabaya for repairs.

BARK BALTIC (Br), from New York for St Mary's, Ga, before reported ashore on Body Island, went to pieces soon after striking. She anchors, sails, rigging and the remnants of the sails were to be sold at auction, on the beach, Feb 16.

BARK PANUCO (of Liverpool), entered the port of Vera Cruz 5th inst, at noon, in a very heavy norther; in casting anchor one chain parted and she immediately commenced to drag on the reefs below the city; at 9 PM she commenced to go to pieces, and in the morning nothing was seen of her, owing to the very heavy sea on the reefs no assistance could be rendered. All hands were lost except the second officer, one sailor and the cook.

BRIG ALERT (Br), bound from Halifax, NS, to Ponce, PR, arrived at her port of destination dismasted.

BRIG MAGGIE, Morgan, at Baltimore from Rio Janeiro, store bulwarks and lost sails and spars.

BRIG GLADIATOR (Br), from Matanzas, while getting underway at Fortress Monroe morning of 21st to proceed up to Baltimore, drifted on the bar. The United States revenue steamer Colfax went to her assistance and tried to get her off on the morning and evening tides, but was unsuccessful until the next morning, when she got her off.

SCHR TWO BROTHERS was ashore yesterday (22d) on the bar at Fortress Monroe.

LIVERPOOL, Feb 14—Bark Jas M Churchill (Br), Edwards, from London for New Bedford, has put into Falmouth, leaky.

Bark John Banfield (Br), Davis, from New York for Antwerp, has put into Scilly in distress.

Bark Alice Roy (Br), Douglass, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, has been damaged by collision at Antwerp.

Bark Solomon, Holloway, from Cardiff Feb 3 for New York, has put into Queenstown in a leaky condition.

16th—Ship Charles [illegible], Lechere, from New York, has arrived at Antwerp, damaged, having been in collision.

17th—Ship Isaac Webb, Mortimer, from Liverpool Dec 26 for New York, has put back to Queenstown badly damaged, loss of sails and with the crew completely exhausted. She bore up from 29 W.

19th—Ship Roxburgh Castle (Dan), Ebsen, from London Dec 24 for Pensacola, has been lost at sea.

ST THOMAS, Feb 13—The British brig Rainbow, Marshall master, bound with general cargo from New York to St Thomas, ran ashore on the 2d inst on the NW end of the island of Barbuda. The vessel filled rapidly and shortly sank to her rails. Part of the cargo and the specie, amounting to $28,599, was saved. The cargo saved is very much damaged, and was taken to Antigua and was there being sold at public auction. The vessel is reported a total loss. The lessees of the island (the Codrington family) claim £2,000 salvage money. Barbuda is situated about 27 miles NE of Antigua. It contains some 400 inhabitants. The Codrington family have leased it from the British crown, and the island has been colonized by them. They make their own laws, and all the inhabitants are under their control. It is said if the claim of £2,000 is not allowed, that a much greater salvage would be awarded to the lessees, and in all such cases they have claimed and got from 33⅓ to 50 per cent. The £2,000 is in full of all that may be saved from the wreck.

The bark Lydia was repairing and nearly ready, when, on the 6th inst, the British bark J W Barse in entering the harbor ran into her and carried away her bowsprit and jibboom. This has been repaired, and the Lydia will soon be ready for sea. A bottomry and respondentia bond has been issued on vessel and cargo at 25 per cent premium.

The brig Village Belle (Br) has been condemned by survey and ordered to be sold at public auction. Her cargo of coals has been stored, and advertisements have been issued for tonnage to carry forward the coals to St John, NB.

The British brig Amelia Ann, of Maitland, NS, from Halifax, bound to Boston with coals, arrived on the 8th inst, leaking. A survey has been held, and she has been ordered to discharge.

On the afternoon of the 3d inst Mr Murphy commenced pumping and by morning of the 4th he had raised the steamer Colombian and towed her to the western part of the harbor, where he grounded her in shallow water. Mr Murphy now has the steamer entirely under control. He intends towing her into one of the outer bays and there clean and repair her. She is said to be perfect, only needing thorough cleansing from rust. A public subscription has been started to present him with a gold medal, as a tribute to the perseverance he has shown.

The British brig Almata, Capt Head, from New York, bound to Gibraltar, with petroleum, arrived to-day (13th), leaking badly; will have to discharge. She leaks as she lies port in 16 inches per hour.

Miscellaneous.

Doctor Wilson, the attentive purser of the steamship North America, from Rio Janeiro, &c, will please accept our thanks for his attentions.

We are under obligations to Mail Agent Anthon M Velez and Purser J W Bensel, of the steamship City of Merida, from Vera Cruz and Havana, for the prompt delivery of our files, despatches, &c.

Mr C Hunter, the obliging purser of the steamship Ashland, from Fernandina, has our thanks for his attentions.

The purser of the steamship Charleston, from Charleston, has our thanks for favors.

STEAMSHIP SAN JACINTO, from Rio Janeiro for New York, stopped at St Thomas Feb 14, and would leave next day.

Notice to Mariners.

EAST COAST OF ENGLAND—WRECK OF THE ADA, OFF THE RIVER HUMBER.

TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON, Feb 6, 1872.

Further notice is hereby given that a green buoy, marked with the word "wreck," has been placed 29 fathoms eastward of the steamship Ada, sunk about 10 fathoms southward of the Sand Hale Buoy, at the entrance to the River Humber.

The buoy lies in 4 fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearings, viz:—

Spurn Light Vessel, NE ¾ N, distant nearly 2 miles.
Spurn High Lighthouse, NNW ½ W, distant 4 1-10th miles.
Bull Light Vessel, NW ¼ W, distant 4 4-10ths miles.
Donna Nook Beacon, SW ¾ W, distant 4 miles.
The wreck is a wash at low water.

By order. ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.

JAPAN—KIUSIU—FIXED LIGHT AT SATANO MISAKI, CAPE CHICKAKOFF.

The Japanese government has given notice that a light is now exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected at Satano Misaki (Cape Chickakoff), south point of Kiusiu.

The light is a fixed white light, obscured landward from N N W ½ W to N E by E ¾ E; elevated 200 feet above the level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 21 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is of the first order.

The lighthouse, 35 feet high, is constructed of iron, octagonal shaped, and painted white. It is situated on a small island lying about 270 yards from the main land. Position, lat 30 deg 58 min 30 sec N, lon 130 deg 40 min E.

Also that the temporary light hitherto used has been discontinued.

(All bearings are magnetic. Variation 2 degs westerly in 1872.)

MEDITERRANEAN—SICILY—FIXED AND FLASHING LIGHT ON ISLAND OF CAPE PASSARO.

With reference to Notice to Mariners, dated November 25, 1871, announcing the establishment of a light on the island of Cape Passaro, the Italian government has given notice of the following error in the description of the light:—Instead of being "a fixed and flashing white light, showing a flash every three minutes," it should be a fixed white light showing a red flash every three minutes.

FRANCE—GULF OF FOZ—ALTERATION IN LIGHT, PORT [illegible].

The French government has given notice that the following alteration has been made in the light in the port at Port [illegible] Gulf of Foz:—

A sector of red light of 41 degrees of arc is shown towards the approach of the Rhone River or from the entrance of St Louis Canal on one side to a depth of 32 feet water or [illegible].

The red light should in clear weather be seen from a distance of 8 miles, and the white light 12 miles.

SPAIN—HARBOR LIGHTS AT MARBELLA.

The Spanish government has given notice that two harbor lights are exhibited from the extremity of the iron mole at Marbella.

The lights are fixed red lights, placed horizontally, and elevated 23 feet above the level of the sea.

The mole is now 370 yards long.

By command of their Lordships,
GEORGE HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, Jan 22, 1872.

Whalemen.

Bark Matilda Sears, Gifford, of Dartmouth, was at Hobart Town Nov 2, with oil as last reported 850 bbls sp and 160 do wh oil, all told. Had shipped 160 bbls sp oil to London by bark Ethel. Bound south sperm whaling, and touch at Bay of Islands in May next; all well.

Bark Lancer Macy, NB, was at Albany, NH, Dec 8, having taken small whale, making 30 bbls sp oil, last season.

Spoken.

Schr C M Newins, from — for Providence, Feb 21, off Absecum (by pilot boat Charlotte Webb, No 5).

Schr C A Johnson, from Wilmington, NC, for Manzanilla, with rudder head sprung, Feb 17, lat 34 30, lon 74.

Foreign Ports.

CIENFUEGOS, Feb 11—Arrived, bark Ann Elizabeth, Phelan, St Jago; brigs Perces Hinckley, Foster, and Atalaya, Cole, do; schr Nellie Scott, Milan, do; 12th, brig John Welsh, Jr, Vanselow, Philadelphia.

Sailed 13th, schrs M C Mosely, Townsend, Philadelphia; 13th, C W May, Johnson, do; 14th, brig Queen of the West, Bowing, Boston.

CARDENAS, Feb 14—Arrived, brigs Peri, Perkins, Boston; Condova, Stedman, Havana; schr Chas H Kelly, Haskell, Bath.

Sailed 12th, bark Francis Collins (Br), Leavitt, New York; 14th, Annetta, Fleming, do; schr Hattie Ross, Ulrick, north of Hatteras.

HAVANA, Feb 12—Arrived, bark (not schr) Parepa, Packard, Swansea; 13th, brig Giles Loring, Pinkham, Boston; 14th, barks Flora, Mulford, New York; Nellie May, Black, Montevideo (and cleared 15th for New Orleans); 15th, Almira Coombs, Hanson, Boston; brig Two Brothers, Weaver, New York; 16th, steamship Yazoo, Catharine, Philadelphia; brig Etta M Tucker, Tucker, St John, NB; schr Mary E Long, Hardy, Portland.

Sailed 15th, steamship Saxonia (NG), Winzen, New Orleans; barks Geo Gilchrist, Hart, do; Trinidad, Echelta, do; schrs Hattie E Simpson, Davis, Matanzas; Four Sisters, Shearer, Sagua; Lookout, Nichols, Caibarien; 16th, barks Martha A McNeil, Watts, New Orleans; Sebastian Guma, Salom, do; Ines, Ros, Savannah; Jas E Ward, Nickerson, Matanzas; T F Whiton, Carver, New York; brigs Mary Gibbs, Whittemore, do; General Prim (Nor), Oberas, Boston; schr Emily Curtis, Barbour, Matanzas.

Cleared 16th, brigs Sarah A Holbrook, Tuttle, and Belle Walters, Walters, New York.

IQUIQUE, Jan 15—In port ship Gentoo, Linnell, for New York, ldg; barks Penang (Br), for do do; Condor (Swed), Brorjen, for do do.

LIVERPOOL, Feb 22—Arrived, ship Juliet, Dugnid, New York 20 days.

MATANZAS, Feb 14—Arrived, brig Angela, Brown, Havana; 15th, bark H D Stover, Pierce, Portland; brig A C Titcomb, Hall, New York; schr Maggie, Fadden, Portland.

Sailed 14th, schrs Lothair, Fluviller, Portland; H S Marlor, Wines, New York; Emma Heather, Heather, Philadelphia; 15th, brig W H Bickmore, Bickmore, New York.

PERNAMBUCO, Jan 31—In port bark Hazard, Karstens, from Boston, arrived 29th, for New York, ldg sugar; schr S C Evans, Hulse, ldg sugar for River Plate.

PARA, Jan 25—Arrived, schrs Thos J Frazier, Plum, New York (and sailed Feb 5 on her return); 28th, D H Bisbee, Anderson, do via Maranham; Feb 2, Frank Howard, Dermott, New York; 7th, steamship Merrimac, Slocum, do for Rio Janeiro (and proceeded).

RIO JANEIRO, Jan 21—Arrived, brigs Frances Jane, Jones, Baltimore; 22d, Senorita, Young, do.

Sailed 12th, barks Brazileira (NG), Jacbens, Hampton Roads; 18th, J L Pendergast (Br), Kline, New York; brig Carolina (Swe), Sjoestrom, Hampton Roads; 14th, bark Paladin, Hudgins, Baltimore; 18th, brig Union (Br), Le Brocq, do; 19th, barks Clifton (Br), Gavet, do; Contest (Br), Scott, Hampton Roads; ship Eldorado, Haskell, Callao; 20th, bark Tupeka, Olsen, Pernambuco.

In port Jan 22, ships Montpelier, Dizer; Undaunted, Dinsmore; Samuel Watts, Hyler; Sylvanus Blanchard, McAlevy, and Topgallant, Phillips, unc; barks Lord Baltimore (Br), Huxford, for Hampton Roads, ldg; Alice Tainter (Br), Losberg, for New York, do; Minalto (Br), for do or Baltimore, do; Santa Ursula (Br), Dickman, for Hampton Roads; brigs Henriette (Br), for do; Fingal (Swe), for New Orleans; schrs Mary A Rich, Bowden, for the United States. Also brigs J H Dillinsham, Harriman, and C S Packard, Packard, unc.

Chartered—Nor bark Jernbyrd, for Hampton Roads or Gulf port, to load 4500 bags.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb 22—Arrived, steamships Leipzig, Jaeger, New York for Bremen; Berlin, Undutsch, Baltimore for do.

SANTOS, Jan 16—Cleared, brig Yankee (NG), New York; 20th, bark Brazileira (NG), Hampton Roads; schr Alexandre (Br), New York.

In port Jan 20, bark Countess of Dudley (Br), for Hampton Roads, ldg 4000 bags; brig Para (Br), for New York, ldg 400 do.

ST THOMAS, Feb 2—Arrived, brig Mary C Comery, Comery, Barbados (and sailed 7th for Cuba); 4th, bark Ciara, Nickels, Batavia (and sailed 15th for Boston); brig H H McGilvery, Stubbs, Paramaribo (and sailed 7th for Cuba); 5th, bark Ernest (Fr), Mocair, Boston (and sailed same day for ——); 8th, schr Joseph Baymore, Burdge, Barbados (and sailed 9th for Wilmington, NC); 13th, brig Almata (Br), Head, New York for Gibraltar in distress (see Disasters); 14th, steamship San Jacinto, Hazard, Rio Janeiro for New York (to sail next day).

Sailed Jan 30, bark Hirundo (Nor), Simonsen, Savannah; Feb 2, brigs Diana (Nor), Jonassen, Laguayra to load for Philadelphia; 3d, Lizzie Troop, Perry, Turks Islands, to load for Boston.

SAGUA, Feb 13—Sailed, bark Zulma, Peterson, Philadelphia.

ST JAGO, Feb 8—Arrived, schr Eva N Johnson, Johnson, New York.

TURKS ISLAND, Feb 8—No Am vessel in port.

American Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb 21—Sailed, brig Josie Devereux, Boston; schr J P Stuckney, do.

BOSTON, Feb 21—Arrived, schrs C S Grove, Crowell, Richmond; Transit, Racket, Port Johnson, Herbert Manson, Crowell, Elizabethport, Henry D May, May, Weehawken; Plymouth Rock, Crocker, Hoboken. Below, schr E R Emerson, from Baltimore; also a bark and a brig unknown. Also below, schr Stephen Morris, Seaman, from Hoboken for Portland.

Cleared—Steamship Geo Appold, Loveland, Baltimore via Norfolk; ship Gov Langdon, Kenney, Madras and Calcutta; barks Woodbine (Br), Colun, King's Ferry, Ga, Montana, Mudgett, Havana; brigs Jennie A Cheney, Arey, Cienfuegos; Unicorn (Dutch), Cook, Surinam; St Michael (Br), Bernier, Trinidad; schrs O M Remington, Chapman, Hayti; Etta (Br), Barnett, St Domingo.

Sailed—Steamships George Appold, and Saxon; brigs E M Heslen, and Edna Hall, and from the channel, brig H Houston.

BALTIMORE, Feb 21—Arrived, brigs Credig (Br), Evans, Palermo; Parana (Br), Edzett, Matanzas; Maggie, Moran, Rio Janeiro; schrs Wm Miller, Wilson, Turks Island; R H Farber, Cobb, Portland; Uncas, Champlin, New London; Surprise, Beers, Providence.

Cleared—Steamship G W Lord, Rogers, Havana (and sailed); bark Mindora, Barclay, West Indies (and sailed); brigs Svea (Nor), Norup, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders; Helen, Furbish, Savannah; schrs Helen Hasbrouck, Soper, Hoboken; R W Huddell, Maloy, Apponang; John J Ward, Inman, Jersey City; John E Sanford, Westgate, and Addie Walton, Crosby, Boston.

CHARLESTON, Feb 22—Sailed, steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, New York; schr E M Pennell, Brunswick, Ga.

DIGHTON, Feb 19—Arrived, schr Henry Hobart, Benton, Elizabethport.

FERNANDINA, Feb 17—In port brigs Hyppolite (Br), Pepper, for Hull, cleared; Thos Fletcher, Pendleton, repg; L H Kimball, Lunt, ldg; schrs Willie Mowe, for New York ldg; Harry White, Hopkins, for Boston, do; steamer S S Ellsworth, Matoon, from Oswego.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb 22—Passed in for Baltimore bark Twilight, from Liverpool; brig Mississippi, from Demerara.

FALL RIVER, Feb 21—Sailed, schr Clarissa Allen, Hodgdon, New York.

MOBILE, Feb 17—Arrived, ship Emerald Isle, Biowers, Liverpool.

Cleared—Brig Amoenita (NG), Heturich, Cork for orders; schrs Linda, Taylor, Savannah; Willie (Br), Webster, Kingston, Ja.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb 17—Arrived, steamship Liberty, Reed, Baltimore via Havana and Key West; barks Marienlyst, Lindhart, Bordeaux; Giovanni (Sp), Battista, Palermo.

Cleared—Steamships George Cromwell, Clapp, and United States, Crowell, New York; ships Gen Berry, Scoensaier, Liverpool; David (Br), Manson, do; Abbotsford (Br), Cooper, do; barks Thos Cochran, Smith, do; Rosalie (Br), Enneclman, do; R P Buck, Curtis, do; William, Harding, Amsterdam.

22d—Returned, steamship City of Galveston, hence yesterday for New York, with loss of rudder.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Feb 17—Sailed, ship Genevieve Strickland; bark W A Jenkins.

NORFOLK, Feb 20—Arrived, schrs Montezuma, Allen, Beverly; Tookalita, Reed, Rockport; Chas H Kelly, Chase, Newport.

NARRAGANSETT, Feb 19—At anchor off South Ferry, schr Stephen Morris, Seaman, Hoboken for Portland.

NEW BEDFORD, Feb 20—Arrived, schr Charlie & Willie, Cousins, Alexandria.

NEWPORT, Feb 20, PM—Arrived, schrs Blackstone, Wickson, Providence for New York, Hannah Blackman, Arnold, East Greenwich for do.

Sailed—Schr Rena, Bishop, New York for Winterport.

21st, Arrived, schrs Percy, Cowell, Eastport for New York; Alton T Miner, Miner, Fall River for do.

NEW HAVEN, Feb 22—Arrived, schrs Favorite, Clark, Virginia; Baltimore, Francis, Port Johnson; J Lorrillard, Clark, do; Fashion, Carbury, Hoboken; H E Brown, Sackett, do; sloops Emperor, Vail, do; Native, Brown, do; Betsey Ann, Read, New York; Competent, Hurley, do.

Sailed—Schr H E Brown, Sackett, New York; sloop Emperor, Vail, do.

NEW LONDON, Feb 18—Arrived, steamer Utility, Nickerson, Alexandria for Norwich; schr Sparkling Sea, Butler, Providence for New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 21—Arrived, brigs J Polledo (Br), Dyer, Matanzas; L L Wadsworth, Shackford, do; George E Dale, Smith, do; schrs Sone Wilson, Walls, do; Anna M McIntyre (Br), Gallant, Halifax; Sidney Price, Godfrey, Salem; S P M Tasker, Allen, and B Vanneman, Brower, Boston.

Cleared—Ship Neckar (Nor), Sorensen, Cork or Falmouth for orders; brig Alnon Rowell, Atherton, Cardenas; schr West Dennis, Crowell, Boston.

PORTLAND, Feb 21—Arrived, brig Caprera, Blanchard, Pernambuco via Hampton Roads.

Cleared 20th, schrs Horton, Farquhar, Ponce, PR; F S Lindsey, Hamilton, New York.

PROVIDENCE, Feb 21—Arrived, schrs Benj T Crocker, Harding, Rappahannock River; Ontario, Barber, and James Hoffman, Shropshire, Port Johnson.

Cleared—Schr Carrie Holmes, Potter, Jacksonville.

Sailed—Schrs S S Godfrey, Steelman, Norfolk; Benj S Wright, Reder, Rappahannock River; David Collins, Townsend, Philadelphia or Baltimore; J G Fell, Nickerson, and Henrietta, Treen, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 22—Arrived, ship Golden Gate (Br), Swinton, Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Feb 22—Cleared, ships Abby Everson (Br), Dunkerton, Liverpool; Hvetdora (Nor), Hosli, Havre; bark Hipparchus (Br), [illegible], Liverpool; schrs Starlight, Fall River; Enterprise, New York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb 20, PM—Sailed, bark Alice Tarlton.

21st, AM—Sailed, schrs Nellie Mitchell, Jesse Rhynas, Eve; schrs E S Leonard, Sea Bird, Carrie, Sea Lark, John H Hancock, Samuel Fish, E R Emerson, Ontario, Charles A Jones, F J Rabson, St Croix, Rena.

WILMINGTON, NC, Feb 19—Arrived, schrs W G Dearborn, Scull, and F J Lockwood, St John, New York; Sarah Brown, Fisher, Providence.

Cleared—Brig Otto (Br), Crowell, Cork for orders; schrs Emma C Rommel, Rider, and Thomas Borz, Cannon, New York.

20th, Arrived, schrs L A Danenhower, Grace, and Palma, Rankin, New York.

Cleared—Steamship Fanita, Doane, New York; brig Ellza Mara, Horie, Pavana; schrs M A Coombs, Coombs, Ponce; Clara Rankin, Falker, Kennebunkport.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FROM different States; legal everywhere; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity required; no charge until divorce granted; advice free.
M. HOUSE, Attorney, 180 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FROM the courts of different States. [illegible] Advice free. Notary Public and Commissioner of every State.
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A.—ALTO-RELIEVO.—THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO buy your Gas Fixtures, Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., is 600 Broadway, [illegible] headquarters [illegible] of Gas Fitters. We put them up free of charge with globes.
McKEWEN & PUTNAM, 600 Broadway.

A.—AT 600 BROADWAY, McKEWEN & PUTNAM'S ILLUMINATIONS, of all kinds, for signs, Crystal Transparent Signs, [illegible] ornaments. Call and see.
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CHINA AND GLASS.—CHINA AND GLASS SELLING off cheap; closing out of the business. A large stock to be sold at ruinous rates.
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CORNS, CURED, 50c. EACH; BUNIONS, NAILS, [illegible] cured without pain. Dr. RICE'S ANNIHILATOR cures Corns, Bunions, Nails, &c. By mail, 50c. Dr. RICE, 210 Broadway, corner Fulton street.

PURIFY THE BLOOD, RENOVATE YOUR SYSTEM.—Use HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM. Had at depot of EDWIN F. HYATT, 4 Grand street, New York. $1 per bottle, $5 half a dozen. Sent everywhere by express. Sold by druggists.

CHARLESTON BLOCKADED.

Communication with West Virginia's Capital Cut Off by Ice.

A Week in the Old City—Public and State Buildings—Personnel of the Senate and House of Delegates—The Constitutional Convention; Its Officers and Proceedings—Reminiscences of the "Good Old Days"—Papers Suspending Publication—Scarcity of Provisions.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb 14, 1872.

Sixty miles of ice stretches out from this place, barring a comfortable and respectable transit to civilization. The capital of West Virginia is a queer little old place, of primitive ancestry, perfectly emblematic of an old Virginia town, save that portion which has been built since the close of the war, which is of the most advanced style of architectural beauty. It contains about five thousand inhabitants, and sits directly upon the banks of the Kanawha, in the midst of a region rich in mineral products and teeming with all the fruits of intelligent husbandry. It is forty-three miles from here to the Ohio River, and the regular means of transit is by steamer. A railroad known as the Chesapeake and Ohio which, when completed, is to be one of the most important lines of railway in the Southern country, now ranges from the opposite side of the river from the town to a place known as Huntington, its present terminus, as far from civilization as this place and equally obstructed, and is the means by which passengers and mails are transported from here during the ice blockade. Charleston is, taking it all in all, a queer, romantic spot. Right on the bank of the river it sits, forming a picture of civilization and a calm, clear frontispiece to a heavy, rugged mountain background. All around it are the evidences of its mineral wealth, in the shape of salt wells, which turn out millions of bushels of the finest salt yearly, and coal mines of the richest bituminous and anthracite coal, which is found in such abundant quantities within easy range that the great veins crop out upon the banks of the river, and are washed off by the action of the water and picked up by the poor inhabitants without even the trouble of mining. In the summer it is a most delightful spot. Few places on this Continent furnish more attractions than this, but none are more desolate and dreary when the chilling blasts of winter hold sway. For weeks the place has been

SHUT OUT FROM CIVILIZATION

by great barriers of ice, mails arrive scarcely once a week, and the means of transit are greatly impeded, and, at times, almost wholly obstructed. Nevertheless, the little place is alive, and, at times, cheerful with excitement. Members of the Constitutional Convention and the Legislature with the other officers of the government and the thousand and one hangers-on of legislative bodies, relieve in a great degree, the dulness that usually exists in winter time, and makes one almost forget that while he is in the middle of the country—geographically, almost, in the centre of civilization—he is without its benefits. This is the permanent capital of West Virginia, which was removed here from Wheeling only two years since, but already a little State house, small but neat and substantial in its build, furnishes accommodations for the legislative duties of its representatives.

The Senate is composed of thirteen members, and is without a man who has been known to the State or country as a man of marked ability. In fact, a visit to the body does not impress one with a very great appreciation of the abilities of the little circle of thirteen that is known as the Senate of West Virginia.

The House of Delegates consists of forty-eight members and may be considered the counterpart of the Senate, so far as learning and ability are concerned.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION,

which is in session, is the principal feature of attraction. A Methodist church has been transformed into a place for its sittings, and while diminutive in size and ungainly in appearance, it answers the purpose. Up in the pulpit sits Mr. Samuel Price, who was known to the country before the war as a Virginia politician—having been at one time Lieutenant Governor of the State and at others held several prominent positions—as the presiding officer of the Convention. He is a tall man, with little, short gray whiskers and a restless eye, with no marked characteristics, save perhaps his proportions, to speak of. The Convention consists of seventy-two members, among whom are Mr. Charles J. Faulkner, well known both in Virginia State and national politics, and one of the most marked men of the times; he is short in stature, with a clean, well shaven face, and although over sixty is as active as a young man of twenty, he is the ablest man by far in the State. There also is Waitman T. Willey, who but a year since passed out of the Senate Chamber of the United States to give place to Hon. Henry G. Davis. Colonel John Blair Hoge is also in the body, and had gained a good reputation as a man of ability even before the war. No other men of particular mark or notoriety are there, although the body taking it all in all, is very creditable to the State. Of the legislative proceedings I have no reason to speak, but some of the scenes in the Constitutional Convention have been exceedingly ludicrous.

THE OLD FIRE OF SECESSION

seems to have been kindled in the breasts of many who came here to remodel the organic law of the State, and buncombe speeches have been the order of the day. The most ridiculous resolutions have been introduced and discussed in relation to housing the national flag over the church, and in relation to perpetuating the names of the rebel leaders, Lee and Davis, by changing the names of counties to their names, but the good sense of the Convention has each time voted them down, and they have resulted in no harm and a great deal of good to their windy advocates, who were, if we have been rightly informed, of that class of men who were invisible in war and invincible in peace. It is exceedingly interesting to listen to the debates of this convention; to see some old defender of the antiquities of Virginia dilating upon some pet measure which he is pleased to characterize as a return to

THE GOOD OLD DAYS GONE BY.

One wants to revive the old system of viva voce voting another wants the same old system of judiciary as when his father lived, while another desires to incorporate some passage into the new constitution that will not commit the State to the national compact if she should, at some future day, desire to withdraw from it. But, fortunately for the State, this class of men are slightly in the minority, and such men as Faulkner and others, live, progressive, energetic men, up to the exigencies of the times, vote down those measures as introduced. So with all the curiosities that are presented. I have spent a week in this little seat of government, barred from the privileges and desires of civilization, with satisfaction almost, as well as no little profit. For ten days no mail has arrived, last week the

PAPERS WERE FORCED TO SUSPEND PUBLICATION

on account of the impossibility of obtaining supplies, and the Legislative and Constitutional Convention proceedings have been lost to the world on account of the blockade. Even provisions are getting low, and the bill of fare at the Hale House, where I am domiciled is getting exceedingly meagre. Governor Jacobs, who presides over the affairs of State, is a right pleasant individual and the other State officers have been courteous in their attentions during my sojourn here. As the mail leaves this morning or rather an attempt is going to be made to force a way over the overland route, some seventy miles distance I entrust this letter to him. If it reaches its destination in time these notes upon the capital of Western Virginia, snow and ice bound may serve to interest those who are not cognizant of the fact that we have a State right in what is known as a happy medium, between two extremes—that is, while within the heart of civilization, without its privileges and pleasures.

"SHALL OUR POCKETS BE PICKED?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

SIR—Saturday evening last, while waiting at the corner of Third avenue and Eighth street for an "up" Third avenue car, I noticed a group of men standing on the curbstone on the opposite side of the street. When the car arrived and I walked to the side of the track the men walked up to the car, jumped on after me, surrounded me on both sides, and one of them quickly entering the car, planted himself in the doorway and grasped a handstrap. A glance at those around me on the platform convinced me they were pickpockets and thieves. I quickly buttoned my coat and attempted to enter the car. The man at the door was [illegible] and tried to stop me back in [illegible] straight [illegible] as I doubled up my fists, I threw him [illegible] and let me get in the car. I then went on the front platform, when the conductor [illegible] and said, [illegible] the man in the car. He and his comrades [illegible] would have gone through you like a flash. [illegible] of being beaten [illegible] Third avenue [illegible] very [illegible]

[illegible] reform [illegible]

NEW YORK, [illegible]

THE COURTS.

The Jumel Estate Case—Notice to the Bar—Decision in Bankruptcy—Jurisdiction of the Court—Ingersoll in Court in a Civil Suit—Application for the Custody of a Child—A Libel Suit.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Jumel Estate Case.

Before Judge Shipman.

The further hearing of the case of George Washington Bowen vs. Nelson Chase was resumed yesterday.

Counsel for defendant, Mr. Charles O'Conor and Mr. Carter offered in evidence two commissions. They were both issued to a person named Jonathan Clarke a resident of Providence appointing him a second lieutenant in the army of the Revolution, and also a [illegible]. These commissions bore the signature of John Hancock one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. This testimony was put in by the defendant for the purpose of showing that the family of Bowen the plaintiff, was an entirely different one from the Bowens from whom it is claimed by the plaintiff Madame Jumel is descended. It is claimed by the defence that this Clarke was the grandfather of Mrs. Chase.

Aaron B. Mills who has resided for a long time on Washington Heights deposed that he had been acquainted with Mme. Jumel; that he had had repeated conversations with her, and that in all those conversations she never once mentioned she had a son.

Jedediah W. Hart, who had been a police captain in this city, testified that he lived near Mme. Jumel and was frequently at her house. He was accompanied there by Fire Marshal Baker in reference to a fire that had occurred at her barn. The witness stated that Mme. Jumel, did not on that occasion as was stated to the Fire Marshal, declared she had a son who would one day return and drive away the people who were around her.

Mr. Michael W. Devine, an attorney and counsellor at law of this city, testified that he had been in Providence, R. I., for a considerable time, looking up evidence in relation to the will of Madame Jumel, by which, among other bequests, was left a considerable amount of property to the Protestant Episcopal church at Washington Heights. On the occasion of that visit to Providence the witness interrogated the plaintiff Bowen as to who his parents were. He replied that he did not know. Witness then asked him if Madame Jumel was his mother. He said she was not. He added that for thirty years he had been in the habit of visiting Saratoga, and that if he had known Madame Jumel was his mother he would have gone and spoken to her.

The Court adjourned till this morning.

Notice to the Bar—February Term.

Judge Woodruff will call the equity calendar in his chambers on Monday, February 26, at eleven A. M.

The Grand Jury will be charged by Judge Blatchford, in the District Court room, on Monday, February 26, at eleven A. M.

Judge Benedict will sit for the trial of criminal cases, with the petit jury, in the Circuit Court room, on Tuesday, March 5, at eleven A. M., and continue for four weeks. KENNETH G. WHITE, Clerk.

FEBRUARY 22, 1872.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Jurisdiction of the Court—Service of Subpœnas—Law of England and America on the Subject.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Yesterday Judge Blatchford rendered a decision in the case of Thomas Hyslop, assignee in bankruptcy of Ely Hoppock, vs. Ely Hoppock and others, which has raised a question as to the jurisdiction of the Court and its power to issue process in certain causes. The following is the decision:—

The bill in this case was filed October 5, 1871, to set aside certain conveyances of real estate as fraudulent as against the creditors of Ely Hoppock, the bankrupt. A subpœna to appear and answer was issued, but cannot be served on the defendants, Ely Hoppock and his wife, by reason of their continued absence from the jurisdiction of this Court. Inquiry has been made at their last place of abode, but they cannot be found so as to be served with the subpœna, and it is alleged that they have gone out of the State or otherwise absconded to avoid the service of process of this Court. It is stated that they are in receipt of the rents of the property sought to be affected by the bill, and that their son, as their agent, receives the rents and transmits the same to them monthly. On these facts the plaintiff asks that an order be made directing said defendants to appear at a day to be named and answer the bill, and that such order be served by publication or otherwise, or that an order be made for the service of the subpœna upon the said son of the defendants for them, and that such service be deemed good service on them, and that thereupon an order be made directing an appearance to be entered for said defendants.

The ground on which this application is made is that where the service of the subpœna cannot be made by ordinary means a resort may be had to extraordinary means, such as service at the last place of abode or on some other person, and that by statute in England such substituted service on a receiver of rents is allowed.

I regard this whole subject, so far as service of the subpœna in this suit is concerned, as regulated by act of Congress and the rules established by the Supreme Court. Under the eleventh section of the act of September 24, 1789 (1 United States Statutes at Large, 79), if the defendants are inhabitants of the United States this suit cannot be brought against them by any original process in any other district than that whereof they are inhabitants or in which they shall be found at the time of serving the process. If they are inhabitants of the United States and of this district, or are found within this district, the subpœna may, by rule 13 in equity, be served on them personally, or on the husband personally for the wife, or by leaving a copy at the dwelling house or usual place of abode of each of them, in this district, with some free white person who is a member or resident in the family. If they are not inhabitants of this district, and are not found within this district, I know of no statute conferring on this Court the power of obtaining jurisdiction over their persons in this suit by any service of process made otherwise than in accordance with rule 13, or the power to make any one of the orders applied for. In the absence of any statute, or of any rule having the force of a statute, conferring such power, I must refuse the application. A. G. Hull for the application.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

A Partnership Affair of James H. Ingersoll.

James H. Ingersoll et al. vs. Eugene A. Heath et al.—This was a motion to wind up the affairs of the firm of Heath & Co. and for the appointment of a receiver. Ingersoll, Austin & Heath, as it appears by the papers, in August last formed a partnership for three years, Heath being general partner and the two others special partners. Ingersoll, as alleged, put in [illegible] and Austin [illegible]. They now charge that Heath misrepresented to them the amount of business he could control, and further, that in various matters he violated the partnership articles, including the endorsement of a firm check. On the part of Heath affidavits were submitted denying the charges against him, and, in addition to this, charging misrepresentation by Ingersoll & Austin. A month after the partnership he alleges that the two latter crippled the partnership by loaning $5,000 of the partnership funds to a Connecticut furniture company of which Ingersoll was President and Austin Vice President and general manager. It is stated that this company went into bankruptcy in November last mainly on account of its liability to pay this loan. Mr. Heath explains his endorsing a note of the partnership, drawn by an authorized member of the firm, as having been necessary to give it currency and as having been fully authorized by his partners. He also denies all the other alleged violations of the partnership articles. He further alleges that the present and other proceedings instituted by the plaintiffs are efforts to frighten him into the surrender of his rights. There was a lengthy argument, in which these charges and counter charges were dwelt upon with the usual lawyer like zeal. When the lawyers had finished the Judge took the papers, reserving his decision.

Seeking the Custody of His Child.

In re Gilbert Watters.—Complaint was made by Watters, who is a colored waiter, that Mrs. Catharine Bailey, having custody of his child, would not allow him to see it. The Judge had the necessary habeas corpus papers prepared preliminary to investigating the facts in the case.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

The Libel Suit Against the American Agriculturist.

Before Judge Brady.

Byron vs. Judd et al.—In this case, which is a suit for $10,000 damages against the proprietors of the American Agriculturist for an alleged libel, the jury rendered a verdict for the defendants.

Mr. H. J. Allen for plaintiff and Mr. Hull for defendants.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Ingraham.—Nos. 146, [illegible] 155, 156.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 1—Held by Judge Van [illegible]—Nos. [illegible] Part 2—Held by Judge Brady.—Nos. [illegible] 2664, [illegible] 2645, 2698, [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 1—Held by Judge Freedman.—Nos. [illegible] Part 2—Held by Judge Sedgwick.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART 1—Held by Judge [illegible]—Nos. [illegible] Part 2—Held by Judge Loew.—Nos. 1766, 1916, 2126, 2122, 2030, 2041, 2090, 2144, 458, 1863, 2091, 1511, 2061, 1134, 2084, 2144, 177, 204, 1765, 1613.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Parts 1, 2, and 3.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Feb. 22, 1872.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for February 23:—Nos. 143, 160, 163, 154, 155, 98, 157, 158.

SEWER MIASMA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your Monday's issue you had a practicable and most important article on the deleterious effects of sewer miasma upon the general health of our people. The writer has made the subject a specialty practically, having worked and planned sewers for the past twenty years. I have in that time seen many workmen made sick and contract typhoid through exposure to the noxious gases of sewers, and I have no doubt but that partial epidemics have followed from those individual cases. My observation and practice enables me to state what I know to be the main cause of the noxious gases arising from street sewers and permeating the atmosphere. Upon every corner of the street you will observe a brick sewer basin and overflow to receive water and matter from the surface of the street. These sewer basins are about five feet in diameter and ten feet deep, they charge directly into the sewer, and this entrance is always open, actually forming a perfect ventilator by which the noxious sewer gases are discharged into the streets at nearly every corner. The remedy is very simple, and has been realized in all public buildings, especially in our public schools, and is familiar to all plumbers and sewer builders.

It is simply to trap the sewer basin on the corner of the street as you would the basin or water closet that you use (without any discharge of gases) in your dwelling. This last has been done by the Croton Board in one instance, at the foot of Fulton street, near the ferry, and the whole neighborhood, which was formerly made unbearable on account of the noxious gases, has been rendered wholesome. An iron basin with an eight-inch sewer trap and discharge, has been substituted, and the nuisance completely remedied. There is no difficulty in doing the same wherever entrance is made into the sewers from the street corners. The iron basin is an improved substitute over the miserable, perishable brick receiving basin, and can, or ought to be, made and put in at a less price. I call your especial attention to this most vitally important subject, and would suggest that a competent committee of the Board of Health give the subject immediate consideration. They will find that by the neglect of a simple and natural law, known and practised universally, the arteries of sewer filth are discharged at every street corner to jeopardize public health. Yours truly, VENTILATOR.

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

The Troy *Times* will move into its new office about the 10th of March.

Messrs. Cook & Son, formerly proprietors of the Bennington (Vt.) *Banner*, have purchased the Milford (Mass.) *Journal*.

Laura Keene is reported to be on the point of starting one of those unique engines of public opinion—a society journal.

Colonel C. W. Styles, of the Albany (Ga.) *News*, has been nominated as the democratic candidate for the State Senate from the Tenth district.

Granville O. Turbett, formerly editor of the Nashville *Union and American*, and subsequently President of the Bank of Tennessee, died in Nashville last week.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

Board of Aldermen.

STATED SESSION.

MONDAY, Feb. 19, 1872—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, No. 15 City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John Cochrane, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:—

Aldermen Coman, Conover, Falconer, Fitzgerald, Gilsey, Joyce, Martin, McLaren, Mehrbach, Plunkitt, Radde, Vance, Van Schaick and Wilder—15.

The minutes of the last meeting (February 12, 1872) were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman WILDER—

Petition of A. J. H. Duganne, that the New York Republican be designated to publish the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen and also for the publication of a weekly official paper.

Which was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

By Alderman MEHRBACH—

Petition of citizens, requesting that the usual number of street lamps be placed and lighted on First avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman RADDE—

Remonstrance of property owners in the city of New York against the extension of Lafayette place from Great Jones street to Bleecker street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman VANCE—

Petition of property owners on West Twentieth street, from Eighth avenue to Thirteenth or Exterior avenue, to have the same paved.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman VANCE—

Resolved, That Madison avenue, from Forty-second street to Eighty-fourth street, be numbered, under direction of the Department of Public Works.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By Alderman GILSEY—

Resolved, That John C. O'Brien & Co. be and they are hereby designated and appointed Printers to the Corporation, and all other resolutions or ordinances heretofore passed inconsistent or conflicting with the provisions of this resolution are hereby annulled, rescinded and repealed, and that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the bills incurred in accordance with the terms of this resolution, upon the same being certified by the Clerks of the respective Boards of the Common Council, and the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay no bills for printing, indexing or binding ordered hereafter except to the printers hereby designated; and in future that no more than five hundred copies of minutes or documents be printed, except by the order of the Board directing the publication of the same.

Which was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

By Alderman MEHRBACH—

Resolved, That Henry E. Rothschild and Charles F. Schmohl be and hereby are appointed Commissioners of Deeds in and for the city and county of New York in the place and stead respectively of Joseph Shannon and George Thompson, who were recently appointed, but failed to qualify.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman VAN SCHAICK—

Resolved, That the County Clerk be requested to report to this Board the number and names of Commissioners of Deeds appointed by the old Board who have failed to qualify or for any other cause have not accepted the position up to January 1, 1872, and the number who have failed to qualify to this date.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman RADDE—

Whereas the streets of this city have been for a long time and are still in a most horrible and filthy condition, so much so that the dirt and filth in many and especially the narrow streets have taken the proportion of large heaps, emitting an insufferable stench, and tending to produce sickness and contagious diseases of the worst kind, and being exceedingly unpleasant to pedestrians, and

Whereas the people of this city have elected us on the platform of reform, and therefore justly expect from this Board to correct all existing evils, of which the aforesaid is one of the greatest and most dangerous; therefore

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Works be and the same hereby is requested to furnish to the Board a copy of the contract or contracts now in force for the cleaning of streets and sewers of this city, together with the reasons why the terms of such contract or contracts are not complied with on the part of the contractor or contractors.

Resolved, That the Health Department of this city be requested to co-operate with this Board to secure the so much required reform in the cleaning of the streets and sewers of this city.

The preamble and resolutions were adopted separately, on motion of Alderman JOYCE.

By the same—

Resolved, That on the north side of Fourteenth street, from Second to First avenue, the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged full width where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, in Common Council convened:—

That on the north side of Fourteenth street, from Second to First avenue the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged full width where not already done, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an inspector thereon and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty deem it necessary for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed;

Therefore be it further ordained, That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantages which each may be deemed to acquire.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman FALCONER—

Resolved, That A. D. Conover and Edward C. Boardman be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners of Deeds in and for the city and county of New York, in the place and stead respectively of P. H. Hopkins and John Ivers, who were recently appointed, but who failed to qualify.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman WILDER—

Resolved, That William B. Ayers is hereby appointed Commissioner of Deeds in place of —— who failed to qualify.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman FITZGERALD—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in Sixteenth street, from the Second avenue to the East River, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By the same—

Resolved, That Sixteenth street, from the Second avenue to the East River be [illegible] graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, in Common Council convened—

That Sixteenth street, from the Second avenue to the East River be [illegible] and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged where not already done, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an inspector thereon and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty deem it necessary for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed;

Therefore be it further ordained, That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantages which each may be deemed to acquire.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By Alderman MEHRBACH—

Resolved, That on the north side of Fifty-first street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, between Nos. 320 and 346 the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged full width, where not already done under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, in Common Council convened:—

That on the north side of Fifty-first street between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, between Nos. 320 and 346 the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged full width, where not already done under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an inspector thereon and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty deem it necessary for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed;

Therefore be it further ordained, That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantages which each may be deemed to acquire.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By Alderman JOYCE—

Whereas a bill is now pending before the Legislature of the State, which, by its provisions is intended to afford immediate relief to a very large poor and deserving class of our people. The bill in question is entitled "An act for the Relief of Contractors in the city of New York," and by its passage by the Legislature will at once enable the contractors to resume work on the several contracts lately suspended, which deprived large numbers of laborers of the employment necessary to enable them to provide for their families, many of whom, in consequence of the inability of such contractors to pay their laborers for work performed and wages due at the time of the suspension, have been and many still are suffering for the common necessaries of life, be it therefore

Resolved, That the Common Council does hereby respectfully, yet earnestly ask the Legislature to pass the bill in question at as early a day as possible, and we also hereby earnestly request the representatives of the city in the Legislature of this State, now in session, to use every honorable means in their power to effect the passage of said act at the earliest possible period.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to the owners of property on both sides of 126th street, from the Sixth to the Eighth avenue, to regulate, grade, set curb and gutter stones, and flag the sidewalks in front of their property at their own expense and under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman PLUNKITT—

Resolved, That Worth street, from Chatham square to Centre street, be regulated and graded, according to the red line on the diagram on file in this office, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Be it ordained, by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, in Common Council convened:—

That Worth street, from Chatham square to Centre street, be regulated and graded, according to the red line on the diagram on file in this office, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an inspector thereon and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty deem it necessary, for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed.

Therefore be it further ordained, That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantages which each may be deemed to acquire.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

By Alderman MARTIN—

Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvert be built on each of the four corners at the intersection of Eighty-first street and the Boulevard, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Be it ordained, by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, in Common Council convened:—

That a receiving basin and culvert be built on each of the four corners at the intersection of Eighty-first street and the Boulevard, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an inspector thereon and one of the city surveyors.

And whereas the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty deem it necessary for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed;

Therefore be it further ordained, That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantages which each may be deemed to acquire.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By the same—

Resolved, That a free drinking hydrant be placed at the southwest corner of Seventy-first street and Eighth avenue, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By the same—

Resolved, That Twenty-first street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, in Common Council convened:—

That Twenty-first street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an inspector thereon and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty deem it necessary for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed.

Therefore, be it further ordained, That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantages which each may be deemed to acquire.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

By the same—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Sixtieth street, from Tenth avenue to the Hudson River, under the direction of the Commissioners of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Be it ordained, by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, in Common Council convened:—

That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Sixtieth street, from Tenth avenue to the Hudson River, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an inspector thereon and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty deem it necessary, for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed,

Therefore, be it further ordained, That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantages which each may be deemed to acquire.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Tenth avenue, from Eighty-first street to Ninety-second street, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged, where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Be it ordained, by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, in Common Council convened:—

That Tenth avenue, from Eighty-first street to Ninety-second street, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged, where not already done, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an inspector thereon, and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty deem it necessary for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed,

Therefore, be it further ordained, That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantages which each may be deemed to acquire.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

By the same—

Resolved, That Eighty-second street, from Eighth avenue to the Boulevard be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged where not already done under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Be it ordained, by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, in Common Council convened:—

That Eighty-second street, from Eighth avenue to the Boulevard be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged where not already done under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an inspector thereon and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty deem it necessary for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed.

Therefore be it further ordained, That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantages which each may be deemed to acquire.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Eightieth street, from Eighth to Tenth avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged where not already done under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Be it ordained, by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, in Common Council convened:—

That Eightieth street, from Eighth to Tenth avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged, where not already done, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an inspector thereon and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty deem it necessary for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed.

Therefore, be it further ordained, That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantages which each may be deemed to acquire.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Eighty-fourth street, from the Boulevard to the River Drive, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Be it ordained, by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, in Common Council convened:—

That Eighty-fourth street, from the Boulevard to the River Drive, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged where not already done, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an inspector thereon and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty deem it necessary for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed.

Therefore, be it further ordained, that the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantages which each may be deemed to acquire.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That a brick sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Eighty-first street, from the River Drive to Tenth avenue, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Be it ordained, by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, in Common Council convened—

That a brick sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Eighty-first street, from the River Drive to Tenth avenue, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an inspector thereon and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty deem it necessary, for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed.

Therefore be it further ordained, That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantages which each may be deemed to acquire.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Eighty-fifth street from Eighth avenue to the Boulevard be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Be it ordained, by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, in Common Council convened:—

That Eighty-fifth street, from Eighth avenue to the Boulevard be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged where not already done, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an inspector thereon and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty deem it necessary for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed:—

Therefore be it further ordained, That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expenses of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantages which each may be deemed to acquire.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Eightieth street, from Eleventh avenue to the River Drive, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioners of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Be it ordained, by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, in Common Council convened:—

That Eightieth street, from Eleventh avenue to the River Drive, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged where not already done, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an inspector thereon, and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty deem it necessary for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed;

Therefore, be it further ordained, That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as near as may be, to the advantages which each may be deemed to acquire.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman FITZGERALD—

Resolved, That Michael O'Leary be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the city and county of New York, in the place and stead of James Keenan, who was recently appointed, but who failed to qualify.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the annexed resolution in favor of removing the hydrant now on the southwest corner of Seventy-third street and Eighth avenue to the southwest corner of Seventy-second street and Eighth avenue, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, respectfully

REPORT

That, having carefully examined the subject, they are in favor of the proposed improvement, believing the work to be necessary, and no objection having been made thereto. Accordingly your committee recommend that said resolution be adopted.

Resolved, That the hydrant now on the southwest corner of Seventy-third street and Eighth avenue be removed to the southwest corner of Seventy-second street and Eighth avenue under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

W. RADDE,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
G. W. PLUNKITT,
Committee on Streets.

The question was about to be taken on the adoption of the resolution,

When Alderman JOYCE rose to a point of order and stated it to be that it was not competent for the Board to pass the resolution to-day, as it involved an expenditure of money.

The PRESIDENT ruled that the point of order was not well taken, and decided that the introduction of the resolution and its reference to a committee at a previous meeting, three days having elapsed before being reported by the committee, was a compliance with section 29 of the City Charter.

Alderman JOYCE moved that the paper be laid over.

Which was lost.

The question was then taken on the acceptance of the report and the adoption of the resolution.

Which was lost by the following vote:—

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Falconer, Fitzgerald, Gilsey, Martin, McLaren, Radde, Vance, Van Schaick and Wilder—10.

Negative—Aldermen Conover, Joyce, Mehrbach and Plunkitt—4.

Whereupon Alderman PLUNKITT moved a reconsideration of the foregoing vote.

Which was carried.

He then moved that the paper be laid on the table.

Which was also carried.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the annexed resolution in favor of renumbering Park place, from Broadway to West street, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, respectfully

REPORT.

That, having carefully examined the subject, they are in favor of the said resolution, and that no objection has been made thereto. Accordingly your committee recommend the adoption of the said resolution.

Resolved, That Park place, from Broadway to West street, be renumbered, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

WILLIAM RADDE,
G. W. PLUNKITT,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the annexed resolution and report from the Board of Assistant Aldermen in favor of a street lamp to be placed and lighted on the northeast corner of Lewis and Broome streets, respectfully

REPORT.

That, having carefully examined the subject, they are in favor of the proposed improvement, believing the work to be necessary, and no objection having been made thereto. Accordingly your committee recommend that said resolution be concurred in.

Resolved, That a street lamp be placed and lighted on the northeast corner of Lewis and Broome streets, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

WILLIAM RADDE,
G. W. PLUNKITT,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the annexed petition of W. H. Horsmann & Son, in favor of renumbering the east side of Broadway, between Walker and Canal streets, respectfully

REPORT

That, having carefully examined the subject, they are in favor of the said petition, and that no objection has been made thereto. Accordingly your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the east side of Broadway, between Walker and Canal streets, be renumbered, in accordance with the annexed petition, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

WILLIAM RADDE,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
G. W. PLUNKITT,
Committee on Streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets respectfully

REPORT

That, in their opinion, the act authorizing the extension of Lafayette place should be at once rescinded. They believe the entire committee to be of the same opinion, but they doubt the power of this Board to perform this act, they, therefore, ask information of this Board regarding this matter.

WILLIAM RADDE,
G. W. PLUNKITT,
Committee on Streets.

Before action was taken on the foregoing,

Alderman VAN SCHAICK moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution introduced by him at the last meeting, rescinding and repealing the resolution approved by the Mayor October 11, 1869 authorizing the extension of Lafayette place, from Great Jones to Bleecker street.

Which was carried.

The resolution having been read,

Alderman VAN SCHAICK moved that it be temporarily laid on the table, it being understood that a special meeting of the Board would be held on Wednesday next for the consideration of the resolution.

Which was carried.

The Committee on Roads, to whom was referred the accompanying resolution and ordinance to regulate, &c., Sixty-seventh street, from Third to Fourth avenue, respectfully

REPORT.

That they have examined the subject so referred and find that the contemplated improvement is a very desirable one, particularly so to the Managers of the Mount Sinai Hospital and other owners and occupants. Your committee, therefore, respectfully recommend the adoption of the resolution and ordinance.

Resolved, That Sixty-seventh street, from Third to Fourth avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged, where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Be it ordained, by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, in Common Council convened:—

That Sixty-seventh street, from Third to Fourth avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged, where not already done, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an inspector thereon, and one of the City Surveyors.

And, whereas the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty deem it necessary for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed.

Therefore, be it further ordained, That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantages which each may be deemed to acquire.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM JOYCE,
GEORGE W. PLUNKITT,
WILLIAM RADDE,
Committee on Roads.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Law, to whom was referred a resolution [illegible] respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and is hereby directed to commence such proceedings as he may deem proper to recover from the grantees or lessees of all property granted or leased by the city of New York without [illegible] legal and adequate consideration, or [illegible] nominal rents.

L. VAN SCHAICK,
JOHN FALCONER,
JAMES FITZGERALD,
Committee on Law.

Which was adopted by the following vote:—

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Coman, Conover, Falconer, Fitzgerald, Gilsey, Joyce, Martin, McLaren, Mehrbach, Plunkitt, Radde, Vance, Van Schaick and Wilder—15.

Alderman VAN SCHAICK moved that when this Board adjourns it adjourn to meet again on Wednesday next, 21st instant, at one o'clock P. M. and that the resolution to repeal the resolution [illegible] for the extension of Lafayette place, from Great Jones to Bleecker street, be made the special order of business for that day.

Which was carried.

And on motion the Board adjourned.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 PLEASANT, WELL FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, second (bathroom) floor, all conveniences, with Board; one partially furnished, on first floor low prices, brown stone genteel neighborhood. 48 Seventh avenue.

$2 TO $6 PER WEEK. FURNISHED ROOMS TO let with or without Board, and for light housekeeping. American family. 89 Hudson street, corner Harrison.

4 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, FIRST HOUSE from Fifth avenue. A large Room, on fourth floor, southern exposure suitable for two persons, with Board, references exchanged.

5 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, SECOND DOOR from Macdougal street. Rooms, with Board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, home comforts; location pleasant and convenient.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK. PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH excellent Board, for families and single persons at 175 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

15TH STREET, 203 EAST, NEAR THIRD AVENUE.—A neatly furnished second story Room with Bedroom adjoining, has hot and cold water, will be let separately if desired, with or without Board.

15TH STREET, 61 WEST.—A FEW VERY DESIRABLE Rooms for families and single gentlemen, with Board; private table if desired.

15TH STREET, 148 WEST.—A NICELY FURNISHED front Room and Hall Bedroom (southern exposure), to let, separately or together, with good Board.

17 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, on third floor (back), one large and beautiful Room, nicely furnished, also a fine Room on fourth floor, house first class.

19 EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—ELEGANT SUIT of Rooms, private table if required. Other well furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

19 WEST TENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Large, delightful Suit of front Rooms, second floor, with superior Board, house extra wide, location unexceptionable, single Room for gentleman.

20TH STREET, NO. 27 EAST, NEAR BROADWAY.—A Room for gentleman and wife, also a front hall Room to let, with Board. References.

20 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—A SUIT OF two Rooms, Parlor and Bedroom, with all conveniences, splendidly furnished, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, best of tables, also two Rooms on the fourth floor.

22D STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.—Furnished Apartments and single Rooms for family or single gentlemen, with or without Board; table boarders taken, first class accommodations. 56 West.

30 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PARLOR AND Bedroom to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; references given and required.

36 EAST TWENTY-FIRST.—TWO BRIGHT, CHEERful Rooms, connecting, second floor, front, handsomely furnished, with liberal table and comforts of a quiet and refined home, references exchanged.

38 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen may be accommodated with elegant furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

38 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—Several handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, terms reasonable. No moving in May.

50 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place.—Parlor and Bedroom, on first floor, to let, with Board, to families or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

51 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Fifth avenue and Broadway.—Large newly furnished Rooms with Board, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; reference.

53 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, with first class Board or private table; also day Boarders, an Office for a doctor.

54 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—WITH BOARD, two Rooms on first floor.

58 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—A LARGE FRONT Room, third floor, with one or two connecting, if required, to rent, with Board, a small family of adults. References exchanged.

61 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—THIRD STORY ROOM TO let, with Board to a gentleman and wife, furnished or unfurnished, only a few boarders taken, dinner at one o'clock.

63 MADISON AVENUE, CORNER TWENTY-SEVENTH street.—Newly furnished Rooms, with Board, for gentleman and wife, prices moderate. Rooms, with Board, for single gentlemen. A rare chance.

77 AMITY STREET.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with pleasant Rooms and Board, at moderate rates, second floor.

107 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms for gentleman and wife, Board for the lady only.

127 EAST THIRTIETH STREET.—BOARD AND Rooms for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, location and accommodations strictly first class, all modern conveniences, references.

129 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—TWO YOUNG ladies can be accommodated with handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board, with a widow.

132 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—ELEGANTLY FURnished Rooms, with all modern improvements, in a first class neighborhood, with Board for lady.

134 LEXINGTON AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets.—Rooms to let, with first class Board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

138 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, SECOND BROWN stone house east of Irving place.—Large Room and alcove Bedroom, second floor, front, also a suit of Rooms, second floor southern exposure, with Board for two gentlemen and their wives or two small families, modern improvements, prices moderate, no moving in May. References.

140 EAST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDSOMEly furnished Rooms, with first class Board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, references exchanged.

159 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let, with Board, two very pretty Rooms, on second floor, suitable for a small family, at moderate prices. References exchanged.

220 WEST TENTH STREET.—A SMALL FAMILY will let one or two pleasant Rooms, containing gas and water, with good Board, on moderate terms, house has all the improvements.

231 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—TO RENT, in a new and cosey House, a front Room, first floor, newly furnished, to those wishing a quiet and comfortable home, with or without partial Board, where there are no boarders.

359 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR NINTH avenue.—Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can have pleasant Rooms and good Board; reference exchanged.

BOARD.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WALnut furniture carpets, &c., the best, family small and table first class. References. 211 East Thirteenth street, between Second and Third avenues.

FURNISHED AND NEATLY KEPT ROOMS TO RENT, with or without Breakfast. 347 Fourth avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, MONTROSE station, N. J., one hour from Barclay street via Morris and Essex Railroad.—Favorable arrangements can be made for the spring and summer seasons at this popular hotel, which for comfort and convenience has no equal in the vicinity of New York, 24 trains daily.
C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES BOARD IN A RESPECTable family; references. Address, with terms (not to exceed $40 per month), RUSSE, Herald office.

A LADY DESIRES PERMANENT BOARD, IN A respectable neighborhood, private family preferred, terms not to exceed $8 per week; references. Address, with particulars, HOME, box 112 Herald office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES A SINGLE ROOM, with Board; terms, $5 per week, east side, above Fourteenth street, preferred. Address G. W. F., Herald office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, NOW ENGAGED IN one of the first institutions of the city, desires a home in exchange for French or Italian lessons, best of references given. L. E., 15 East 16th st.

BOARD WANTED—IMMEDIATELY FOR TWO ADULTS (mother and son), within a few hours' ride [illegible] New York, a farm preferred [illegible] Rooms required. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, with full particulars, A. D., box [illegible] Post office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A CHILD NINE YEARS old; terms must be low. Address S. D. S., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS IN A MODERN HOUSE, with or without Board, may be obtained at the [illegible] House, Nos. 13 and 15 [illegible] street, Brooklyn, only five minutes' walk to Fulton and Catharine ferries, terms moderate and according to accommodation.

COUNTRY BOARD.

TWO OR THREE CHILDREN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with Board in the country [illegible] from New York, where they would have a mother's care; best references. Call all the week at No. 2 Depau place, Thompson street.

HOTELS.

AT [illegible] [illegible]

AT ST. JULIEN HOTEL, ONE DOOR WEST OF Broadway, No. 4 Washington place. [illegible] Rooms, elegantly furnished [illegible] rooms $1. [illegible] French restaurant [illegible]

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH AVENUE, TWENTY-second street [illegible] Broadway [illegible] elegantly furnished. Table d'Hote [illegible] and transient [illegible] splendid location and accommodations.
[illegible] TOMPKINS, Proprietor.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, NO. 30 BOWERY, CORNER of Bayard street. 300 [illegible] Rooms, neatly furnished, 50c. and 50c. per night, $3 to $4 per week, for gentlemen only.

INSTRUCTION.

A [illegible]

A [illegible] French, [illegible] and [illegible]

MESDEMOISELLES [illegible] CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding [illegible] formerly [illegible] East Thirty-fifth street. French classes for ladies three times a week.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

32 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches; best city reference.

64 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, FIRST FLOOR.—A young woman as cook and to assist with washing; city reference.

102 MONROE ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook in a private family, hotel or a first class boarding house. Call for two days.

107 WEST 23D ST., NEAR 6TH AV. (PRIVATE STABLES).—A first rate cook; best city reference. Call for two days.

111 WEST 16TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; no objection to assist with washing; is a good baker and thoroughly understands her business; would like to go to Poughkeepsie, or near it; good reference.

123 EAST 16TH ST.—A MOTHER AND DAUGHTER (Protestants) as cook and waitress in a private family; best city reference.

139 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good references.

143 WEST 29TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

152 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as good cook; can take charge of a kitchen; no objection to a boarding house; city reference. Apply in the store.

158 WEST 40TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family.

177 WEST 45TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—AS cook in a private family.

201 WEST 30TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—AS COOK in a private family or boarding house; can come well recommended. Call for two days.

204 WEST 36TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer.

206 WEST 27TH ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as cook and to do washing in a small family; city reference.

216 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Best city reference.

242 WEST 30TH ST., ROOM 10.—AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; city and country reference.

307 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, REAR.—A RESPECTable woman as cook in a private family or boarding house; thoroughly understands cooking, baking and pastries; city reference given.

326 2D AV., CORNER 19TH ST., IN STORE.—AN experienced woman as good cook and excellent washer and ironer in a private family; good reference.

328 EAST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is a good baker; city reference.

406 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young girl as cook; is a good baker; willing to assist with the coarse washing; best city reference from last employer.

424 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESpectable young girl to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; city reference.

468 53D ST., NEAR 10TH AV., TOP FLOOR, BACK room.—A young girl as good cook, washer and ironer; good reference.

518 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH avs.—A respectable woman as cook in a private boarding house; no objection to do coarse washing and ironing; best city references. Can be seen from 10 to 6.

557 7TH AV., BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH STS.—A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good city reference.

608 2D AV., BETWEEN 33D AND 34TH STS.—A respectable girl as first class cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; six years' city reference.

709 7TH AV., BETWEEN 48TH AND 49TH STS., IN store.—A respectable woman as first class cook; city reference.

1,112 2D AV., NEAR 59TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, wash and ironer; good city references.

A FRENCH COOK WOULD LIKE TO FIND A SITUAtion in a private family; good reference. Address G. M., Herald office.

COOK.—A GERMAN WOMAN, WHO IS A FIRST CLASS cook in all its branches and can give the very best references as to capacity and character, wants a place in a private family. Call for two days at Hines' restaurant, 5th av. and 59th st.

Chambermaids, &c.

3 EAST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; best city references.

32 WEST 44TH STREET.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference; city or country.

77 ELIZABETH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid. Can be seen from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

144 WEST 30TH ST.—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting; best city reference.

146 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress or infant's nurse; good reference as nurse.

147 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

206 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting; no objections to take care of children; good city reference.

210 WEST 27TH ST., TWO FLIGHTS OF STAIRS UP, room No. 9.—A respectable young Protestant girl as chambermaid or nurse. Can be seen for two days.

229 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 16.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in washing and ironing; best reference from last place.

233 WEST 35TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A REspectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; first class city reference.

241 WEST 22D ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; excellent city references.

245 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; obliging; not long in the city; reference.

278 1ST AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS.—Two respectable girls as chambermaids in a hotel; good reference.

405 WEST 46TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting and assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference. Call for two days.

423 WEST 48TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing.

426 WEST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing in a private family; good city reference.

881 2D AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS.—A young girl as chambermaid or waitress; city reference from her last place.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

49 MACDOUGAL ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day; latest fashions; best reference. Call or address.

63 CLINTON PLACE, 8TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—MME. GRENIER does French dressmaking in all its branches; her charges for elegant evening and walking costumes are far less than any first class reliable dressmaker in this city.

66 CHARLES ST.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine wishes a few more engagements by the week or month; terms reasonable; no objection to the country. Call or address for two days.

112 WEST 40TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wishes to go out by the day or week; thoroughly understands the business.

122 WEST 29TH ST., BASEMENT BELL.—A COMpetent dressmaker to go out by the day or week in private families; understands family sewing of all kinds; no objection to act as lady's maid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

141 60TH ST., CORNER OF LEXINGTON AV., PRESent employer's.—A respectable girl as seamstress; can do all kinds of embroidery and family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

252 EAST 40TH ST., CORNER 2D AV., FIRST floor.—A young person as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; good operator; city reference.

255 EAST 40TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSmaker desires a few more engagements to go out by the day; has the latest styles and patterns; understands Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines.

308 WEST 23D ST., OR 317 WEST 11TH ST.—A FIRST class dressmaker to go out by the day or week; good fitter and trimmer, sewing on any machine; terms moderate.

338 4TH AV.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS WOULD like to go out by the day or week; is accustomed to making dresses; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good reference.

448 WEST 29TH ST.—A GERMAN GIRL WANTS A few more customers for whom she can work by the day, with or without machine.

810 GREENWICH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED LADY wishes work [illegible] and gentlemen's [illegible] operator on [illegible] willing to go out [illegible] family [illegible] for two days.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WISHES A FEW more engagements by the day or week, or would take cutting and fitting to do at home. Address COMPETENT, box 200 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

AN ENERGETIC DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS [illegible] Address M. E., box 132 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

TO FAMILIES.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR, WITH A Wheeler & W[illegible] [illegible] Fargo, 496 Broadway.

General Housework, &c.

129 WEST 23D ST.—A SMART [illegible] general housework [illegible]

144 WEST 29TH ST.—A GIRL TO [illegible] housework [illegible]

203 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 23D ST.—A [illegible] to do general housework; city reference.

210 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general housework in a small private family; good reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

General Housework, &c.

252 WEST 52D ST.—A PROTESTANT AMERICAN girl to do the housework of small family; excellent city reference.

252 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference from last place.

408½ EAST 15TH ST., IN THE FANCY STORE.—An English woman to do general housework in a small private family; is a first class washer and ironer and a good plain cook; willing and obliging; must be the only servant.

420 EAST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A.—A young girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

601 WASHINGTON ST., CORNER LEROY.—A REspectable woman to do general housework in a private family; has a daughter fifteen years old, who can wait on table; would go a short distance out of the city.

631 2D AV., IN THE FANCY STORE.—A YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference from last place.

1,322 3D AV., BETWEEN 75TH AND 76TH STS.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family. Call for two days.

Housekeepers, &c.

55 HESTER ST., NEAR ESSEX.—A WELL EDUcated lady would like a position as housekeeper in a hotel or private family, or any position of trust; no objection to the country. Call for two days.

64 AMITY PLACE, CORNER 5TH AV., FIRST floor.—An American lady as housekeeper for an elderly gentleman; no objection to travel as companion. Call on Mrs. MILLAR.

141 EAST 13TH ST., ROOM 5.—A YOUNG GERMAN girl to do general housework.

212 FULTON ST.—AN AMERICAN MIDDLE-AGED widow as housekeeper for a widower; no objection to the country or to children; city reference. Call for two days.

226 SULLIVAN ST., ROOM 17, TOP FLOOR.—A respectable girl to do housework or as cook; is willing and obliging.

333 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—As housekeeper; no objection to a short distance in the country.

A WIDOW, WITH A LITTLE GIRL 5 YEARS OLD, wishes a position as housekeeper; is fully competent; or would do housework for a small family, city or country. Address Mrs. DAVIS, Harlem Post office.

A YOUNG WIDOW, OF AGREEABLE MANNERS and qualified to take the whole charge and make a home pleasant, wishes a position as housekeeper. Address, appointing interview, Mrs. ARNAUD, Post office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND REspectability, a position as housekeeper or companion in a tidy, quiet Christian family. Address B. C. D., care of J. C. T., 43 Grove st.

Laundresses, &c.

119 WEST 19TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress solicits washing to do at home; understands fluting; does linens and fineries in superior style.

122 WEST 20TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first class laundress. Good city reference.

144 WEST 29TH ST.—A GIRL AS LAUNDRESS; CAN be well recommended.

145 WEST 50TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as laundress; best city reference.

203 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class laundress in a private family; perfectly understands French fluting and all kinds of fine washing; best city reference from last place.

209 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A FIRST class laundress, who thoroughly understands her business and can take full charge of a laundry; excellent city reference. Call for two days.

220 SULLIVAN ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—Gentlemen and ladies can have their washing well and neatly done by a respectable colored woman at her own house. Call on or address A. F., for two days.

460 WEST 23D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable girl as excellent laundress.

469 WEST 42D ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A competent laundress wishes some ladies' and gentlemen's washing at home and will go out the first of the week; best reference.

521 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES some ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her own house; can do all kinds of fluting. Call or address.

704 3D AV., BETWEEN 44TH AND 45TH STS., THIRD floor, right hand side.—A first class laundress to take family washing to her own home; understands shirt polishing and French fluting; all kinds of linen done up in magnificent style; or would engage with a family by the day or week; good reference from last place. Call for two days.

704 3D AV., BETWEEN 44TH AND 45TH STS., THIRD floor, right hand side.—A respectable girl as first class laundress; understands all kinds of shirt polishing and French fluting; best city reference from last place. Can be seen for two days.

752 3D AV., CORNER 47TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS laundress; best city reference.

Nurses, &c.

25 WEST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, AGED 16, TO take care of children and do light work; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best city reference.

39 CANNON ST., REAR.—A LADY WITH A FULL breast of milk as wet nurse.

100 WEST 30TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED AND COMpetent nurse, to take care of children; is a good plain sewer; no objection to the country; good reference.

230 BERGEN ST., BROOKLYN.—A MIDDLE AGED English sick nurse; possesses manipulating powers; can be recommended by families who will gladly testify; also medical gentlemen; can be engaged immediately.

334 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROtestant young woman as nurse to one child; can take the entire charge of the nursery; good plain sewer. Address A. C. P.

336 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as children's nurse; good city reference from last place.

385 9TH AV., BETWEEN 54TH AND 55TH STS.—A young married woman, 23 years old, who has lost her own baby, one month old, wishes a baby to nurse at her own house. Apply for three days to Mrs. BURNS.

411 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS wet nurse.

415 EAST 22D ST., FIRST FLIGHT STAIRS, BACK.—A respectable woman, who has lately lost her baby, would take one to nurse at her own residence.

430 WEST 40TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable girl to take full charge of a baby and make herself generally useful; best reference from her last place.

520 GREENWICH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED monthly nurse wishes a few engagements, or would take care of an invalid or an infant from its birth.

709 7TH AV., BETWEEN 48TH AND 49TH STS.—A very respectable girl as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; city reference.

Waitresses, &c.

208 WEST 26TH ST., FIRST HALL, BACK ROOM.—A young woman as first class waitress or would do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; highest city reference. Call to-day.

230 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress, chambermaid and sewer; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would go to the country.

317 WEST 23TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class waitress in a private family; good city references. Ring bell 17.

458 4TH AV., NEAR 31ST ST.—A MOST EXPERIenced waitress; understands her business in all its branches; good city reference.

Miscellaneous.

A CANADIAN PERSON, WHO IS THOROUGHLY competent, desires a situation as companion and attend upon an invalid lady, or as housekeeper in a hotel or private family; highest reference given. Address box 227 Hamilton (Ont.) Post office.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

28 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL as nursery governess or companion to an invalid lady; best city reference. Call on or address SARAH TOWNER.

410 EAST 52D ST.—VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN English lady, competent to impart a thorough education, teaches English, French and music. Address.

1,371 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH sts.—A young colored woman as hair dresser; terms moderate.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS SALESlady in a fancy goods store; one that understands the business and speaks both the German and English languages. Address Miss LOW, Newark Post office, New Jersey.

A YOUNG, EDUCATED LADY DESIRES COPYING to do at home; writes a good, legible hand. Triflers will oblige by taking no notice of this. Address IMMEDIATE, Herald office.

A GERMAN LADY, RESIDING IN GLASGOW, SCOTland, conversing English and French, wishes to accompany one or two ladies as travelling companion to Europe during the summer months; references exchanged. For particulars address O. J., box 4,677 Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESWOMAN IN A book, stationery or fancy store, at a moderate remuneration. Address R. S. T., care of J. C. T., 43 Grove st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A POSITION AS GOVerness; has had experience as a teacher. Address [illegible] White Plains, N. Y.

WANTED—SITUATION AS A COPYIST, CASHIER, [illegible] by a lady who is capable of giving [illegible] satisfaction. Address C. C. [illegible], care of J. C. T., 43 Grove st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A WAITRESS [illegible] UNDERSTANDS [illegible] business, may have a good home [illegible] by applying this day at [illegible] West 46th st., after 11 A. M.

A FIRST CLASS COLORED COOK WANTED FOR A [illegible] 356 West 28th st.

COOK WANTED—A GERMAN WOMAN [illegible]

FIRST CLASS PLAIN COOK WANTED [illegible] with good references [illegible]

F[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

INSTRUCTION IN THE USE OF THE SEWING MAchine given free of charge to young girls over fifteen years of age. Apply, with references, at the Young Ladies' Christian Association, 64 Irving place, corner of 18th st.

MILLINER WANTED—A STYLISH TRIMMER, AT Mrs. HAWLEY'S, (new No.) 294 Clinton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

OPERATORS WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, ON SHIRTS; steady work. Apply in the shirt store 21 5th st., near 3d av.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, FOR A SMALL private family, at 44 East 49th st.; reference required.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS BONNET TRIMMERS; ALSO Improvers. Call immediately on A. & W. W. SHUMWAY, 224 Canal st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, LADIES TO WORK ON men's bows, scarfs and folded ties. MULDAUR, HALL & COBURN, 459 Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WORK ON A SINGLE MAchine and help to do housework in the country; steady employment. Inquire at 171 Canal st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT NURSE to take charge of an infant from birth; best references required. Apply at 94 5th av. from 9 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR UPSTAIRS WORK, WASHing and ironing; good wages; references from last place. 226 East 58th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO THE ENTIRE work for a family of three; only those who have the best of reference need apply. 5-7 6th av., second bell.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE FOR WASHING AND ironing, the other as chambermaid and waitress; good references required. Apply at 153 West 44th st.

WANTED—A NURSE; SPANISH OR GERMAN PREferred; good reference required. Apply, from 9 to 12 o'clock, at 92 1st place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, WITH A FRESH BREAST of milk. Apply at 108 West 50th st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON, IN a private family; also a nurse. Inquire with good references, between 9 and 12 o'clock, at 213 West 22d st.

WANTED TWO GIRLS FOR LIGHT WORK; MUST know how to write. Apply at Novelty Store, 571 Broadway.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstand dressing all kinds of human hair, chignons, chatelaine braids, &c.; also 10 puff makers and 20 good weavers. E. JEANTET & CO., 558 Canal st.

WE WISH TO FILL A POSITION OF SOME REsponsibility, salary $15, by an educated lady of reliance. Perhaps a teacher would suit it. Apply, after 10, to McMENAMY & CO., 735 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR, TO GO TO Europe with a new patent sewing machine; none need apply but one willing to go to Europe for one year. Address, stating reference and age, T. O. S., Herald office, for one week.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST CLASS MILLINERS FOR New York and Brooklyn, and to go a short distance in the country; reliable persons, who thoroughly understand their business, will be liberally dealt with, and have permanent situations. Apply to JOHNSON, BURNS & CO., 443 and 450 Broadway.

44 WEST 33D ST.—WANTED, A WILLING WOMAN to do general housework or as waitress. None but a good person need apply.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, AGED 20, WANTS A SITUATION AS first class bartender; best city reference. Call on or address JOHN BUNTING, 139 Macdougal st., corner Amity st.

A RESPECTABLE SCOTCHMAN, NOT LONG IN THIS country, wishes a situation as night watchman; can give best city reference. Address W. McCOWAN, 348 West 18th st.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, strictly temperate, willing and capable of filling any position in office or warehouse, either as timekeeper or bookkeeper. Address J. T. S., Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED AND BOOKS BALANCED and scientifically kept; books balanced however complicatedly confused. Address A. B. R., box 5,432 Post office.

A SALESMAN WANTED—ON SUITS; ONE THAT thoroughly understands the business, to sell goods on commission. S. & W. E. CORWIN, 194 Church st.

A RELIABLE MAN, WELL ACQUAINTED IN PHILAdelphia and Baltimore, desires the agency for a paper collar company in Baltimore; other agencies solicited. Address 1,224 Ogden street, Philadelphia.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—ABOUT 15 OR 16; A quick legible penman; good references required. Address SCRIBE, West side Advertisement office, 508 West 23d st.

A YOUNG MAN, SEVERAL YEARS WITH A LARGE jobbing house, thoroughly posted, desires a position in a dress goods importing and package or jobbing house. Address DRESS GOODS, Herald office.

A.—SITUATIONS FOR BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS, entry, shipping, grocery, light porters, watchmen, coachmen, drivers, &c., at Merchants' Agency, 111 Fulton street, Brooklyn, room 3. Established under patronage of merchants.

A YOUNG MAN OF 20, WHO HAS BEEN A CLERK in a publishing house in New York city since January, 1870, wishes a position as clerk or accountant in the publishing or other business from the present time or September 1, 1872. Is a very rapid and correct penman; has unexceptionable references as to character, &c., and will, if required, furnish security for any position that he may hold; salary desired, $800 per year; present salary, $600. Address until March 1, L. A. T., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRUG clerk in the city trade and licensed; single, industrious and temperate. Address C., box 108 Herald office.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED IN A DRY GOODS JOBbing house. One that is quick and correct may address, stating terms and giving references, box 2,067 New York Post office.

TO JEWELLERS.—RETAIL SALESMAN WANTED. Apply to or address JEWELLER, 605 Broadway.

TO HOTEL MEN.—A GENTLEMAN COMPETENT TO fill any position in a first class hotel is open for an engagement, or would take the entire management of a city or summer hotel; good references. Address SUPERINTENDENT, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—A GOOD AND RAPID PENMAN; SALARY $10 per week. Address box 122 station A.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR OUR LACE AND EMbroidery department. COCHRAN, McLEAN & CO.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, IN A first class retail carpet house, in Philadelphia. Address J. H. HUBBERT, Philadelphia.

WANTED—RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESMEN FOR A Chicago house. Apply between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M. to-day and Saturday at store 465 6th av.

WANTED—A CLERK TO TAKE CHARGE OF A GROcery store; one who thoroughly understands his business. Address 121 Union st., corner of Columbia, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ENTRY CLERK; must be quick and correct at figures; salary $500 to $600 a year. Address A. B. C., box 117 Herald office.

WANTED.—THREE OR FOUR FIRST CLASS STREET salesmen can hear of a fine opportunity to make good wages by addressing box 383 Post office, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER, MUST BE SKILLED IN accounts and fearless of work; salary $1,200 per year. Address G., box 147 Herald office, with name and reference.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WATER CLERK, speaking several languages; liberal remuneration for a competent man. Address, with particulars, box 4,159 New York Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SHIPPING, WHOLEsale or commission house, by a young American, educated abroad; speaks French and German fluently; salary no object; can furnish first class references. Address L. J., Herald office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC PUSHING BUSINESS man; a first class negotiator, who can furnish satisfactory reference, can secure a permanent and profitable business, by calling between 3 and 4 o'clock, at the Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company, 261 Broadway, corner of Warren st.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A MARRIED GERMAN GARDENER, WHO ALSO knows how to take care of horses and cows, wishes a situation. Address J. K., Hastings, Westchester county, N. Y.

A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS coachman; can give the best city reference. Can be seen at C. Graham's, 63 University place.

A FIRST CLASS COLORED COACHMAN WISHES A situation; refers to his late employer. Address C. B., box 2,200 Post office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; can do gardening; is willing and obliging; good reference. Address COACHMAN, box 120 Herald office.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS HIS business, wants a situation as groom; best city references. Address S. H., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A SITUATION AS GARdener for an honest, sober, trustworthy and obliging young Englishman, who has been with him two years. Address box 1,476 New York Post office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, lately landed, to take care of two horses, carriage, cow, &c.; country no objection. Address L. F., box 225 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; can do gardening if required; willing and obliging; good reference. Address COACHMAN, box 126 Herald office.

A NICE YOUNG GERMAN MAN WANTS A SITUAtion on a farm or in a gentleman's place to take care of horses and make himself useful. Call for two days at Hotel Germania, 141 Cedar st., New York.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A sober, steady man; is good groom and steady driver; good city reference. Call on or address Mr. BONNER, harness store, 57 West [illegible] st.

A FARMER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARried man [illegible] has 12 years' experience [illegible] thorough understanding [illegible] has a fine knowledge in the care of horses and [illegible]. Three years' reference. [illegible] address FARMER, 150 East 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUATION—BY A [illegible] Address F., box 209 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—SINGLE MAN; [illegible] best city reference. [illegible] COACHMAN, 494 [illegible] av., corner [illegible]

FARMER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED [illegible] 147 Broadway.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOroughly practical man; greenhouses, grounds, vegetables, &c. Address A. B., box 141 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED BY A SINGLE Englishman, who has been regularly brought up to the business; best references. Address J. E., box 117 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man, thoroughly understanding the cultivation of flowers, fruits and vegetables in all its branches; good reference from last situation. Address T. R., box 428 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED BY A SINGLE Englishman, a first class gardener; thoroughly understands every branch of the business; has good references for character. Address J. P. B., Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class gardener; thoroughly competent in every branch of the business. Has good reference from present employer both for character and ability. Address M. J. C., care W. H. Aspinwall, Esq., Tarrytown, N. Y.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARried man; is a thoroughly competent gardener; understands greenhouses, cold and forcing, graperies, fruits, flowers and vegetables, and laying out new grounds. Address N. R., Herald office.

MAN AND WIFE WISH SITUATIONS; ENGLISH; NO encumbrance; man as coachman, wife as seamstress, chambermaid, or cook if required; city or country; good reference. Address W. S. M., box 124 Herald office.

SINGLE MAN WANTS SITUATION—FIRST CLASS coachman and gardener, or take charge of a gentleman's place; has five years' first class references; obliging. Address P. N., box 205 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS COLORED coachman; city reference, written and personal. Call on or address COACHMAN, 787 7th av., one door from 52d st.

SITUATION WANTED—ON A FARM, BY AN AMERIcan 22 years old; can milk, and make himself useful; is sober and honest; will give good reference. Address O. W. HUNTINGTON, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND GROOM, by a respectable active man, single, is strictly sober, who thoroughly understands his business; can milk, and will be found willing and obliging and generally useful; country preferred; highest city reference. Address M. L., box 113 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Frenchman (married, no children), as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; city or country; best city reference. Address AREND, 297 West 4th st.

WANTED—ON A FARM IN IOWA, A MAN AND WIFE who understand dairying. Apply at 164 Nassau st., room No. 6.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE MAN, THOROUGHLY used to raising truck, to take a place on shares. Apply at 153 South st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A PRACtical middle-aged man; thoroughly understands graperies, greenhouses, peaches, fruits, vegetables. Address A., Morrisania Post office, Westchester county, N. Y.

WANTED—A PERMANENT POSITION FOR A FIRST class coachman; country preferred; wages moderate. Apply to THOMAS LYONS, Tarrytown, Westchester county, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; IS SOBER and obliging; understands the care of horses and driving; has seven years' reference from last place. Call on or address COACHMAN, 1,252 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR GARdener; thoroughly understands his business; steady driver; excellent reference from last employer. Address COACHMAN, box 128 Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN, TO WORK ON A FARM; ONE who is a good ploughman and understands all kinds of farming work. Apply at 271 Myrtle av., Brooklyn, to JOHN CARROLL.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR COACHman, by a young man; understands the care and management of horses. Can be seen at his employer's stables till engaged, 147 West 38th st.

WANTED—A GARDENER OF THOROUGH KNOWledge and experience for my place at Bay Ridge. Inquire at my office, 28 Court st., Brooklyn, between 10 and 11 A. M. H. C. MURPHY.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE; MAN FOR FARM work, wife to do general housework; also several single men for farm work; no fancy characters wanted. Apply at 52 Park row, room 16.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, SINGLE, A SITUATION; fully competent; twenty years' experience in the care of horses, cattle, flowers, vines, fruit trees; can take full charge; not afraid of work; good reference. Address B. B., box 220 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC GARdener of small family, a situation; a rough place, where improvements are wanted, preferred; will draw plans, &c., if desired; best reference. Address X., New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young married man, a situation as gardener and coachman; is well acquainted with raising of vegetables and the care of horses; has best references. Address G. BROWN, 219 East 38th st.

YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION—AS COACHMAN and gardener; understands the care of fruit, flowers and vegetables. Address B. M., Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AN OYSTERMAN WANTED—AT THE CLINTON Place House, 758 Broadway, corner of Eighth street; one who is willing to make himself generally useful.

A YOUNG LAD WANTED—ABOUT 17 YEARS OLD, to learn the dry goods jobbing business; salary $3 per week first year. Address DRY GOODS, box 4,442 Post office.

BARKEEPER.—WANTED, A BOY, FROM 16 TO 20 years of age, who understands the business, to assist in the bar of a small hotel about thirty miles from New York; one of German parentage preferred. Address, stating salary, M. S. L., box 213 Herald office.

WANTED.—MEN WANTED TO CANVASS FOR THE Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. Apply to MYRON PERRY & CO., 2,320 3d av.

WANTED—A GOOD WAITER TO OPEN OYSTERS. Apply at the fruit store in the Erie Railroad depot, Jersey City. Take Chambers st. ferry.

WANTED—A YOUNG COLORED MAN, WITH GOOD city references, for housework on Staten Island. Address W. M. P. RAYNOR, box 3,160 New York Post office.

WANTED—A GOOD, SOBER, HONEST MAN TO RUN a wagon on a provision route. One who understands how to take care of horses and is a careful driver may call at 196 av. B, corner 12th st.

WANTED—A GOOD STEWARD FOR STEERAGE mess on board the United States steamer Iroquois; one who has been at sea preferred. Apply on board, in Brooklyn Navy Yard.

WANTED—TWO SMART, ACTIVE BOYS, AS ASsistant bartenders; must be well recommended from last employer and not afraid to work. Apply from 10 to 2 at 415 7th av.

WANTED—A COLLECTOR AND DRUMMER, WITH knowledge of lumber, especially black walnut, and well acquainted with consumers of lumber in this city; must be active and have the best references. Address, stating salary required, J. P. E., station F.

$10 A DAY MADE EASY.—AGENTS WANTED, male and female; something new; samples mailed for 25 cents. 119 Nassau street, room 22. GEORGE L. FELTON & CO.

THE TRADES.

A PRACTICAL MACHINIST AND ENGINEER WANTS a situation. Address ENGINEER, box 140 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS CAKE BAKER WISHES A SITUAtion. Call on or address W. H. KREOLL, 161 West 49th st., third floor.

SEAL RING MAKERS WANTED. HUNTING & EARLE, 15 John st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman, by A. PFUND, Architect, 652 6th av.

WANTED ONE SILK HAT CURLER THAT UNDERstands brushing; to a good workman steady work. D. SMITH, 177 Washington st., Hoboken, N. J.

WANTED—A PLAIN AND FACED FILLED RING maker. JAMES BRUCKMAN & CO., 20 Hudson st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS FOREMAN IN A WHOLEsale and retail clothing house; one who is capable of cutting custom work. Apply, with reference, at 366 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MANAGER IN A PARIS white and whiting manufactory; has had several years' experience with one of the leading firms in England; thoroughly understands drying by heat, &c. Apply, in first instance, to E. F. THOMAS, No. 1 Depau place, Bleecker st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DESIRE UNE JEUNE FRANCAISE POUR COUDRE et soigner un enfant de cinq ans; il faut parler l'anglais et fournir de bonnes recommandations. Adressez à 514 5th av. entre 10 heures et midi ou après 6 heures du soir.

UNE BONNE OUVRIERE FRANCAISE, FAISANT bien la robe, désirerait de l'ouvrage chez elle ou des journées dans les familles. S'adresser à Mme. RAMU, 117 Bleecker st.

UNE BONNE COUTURIERE, QUI SAIT BIEN COUDRE à la machine, désire travailler à la journée dans des maisons privées. Adresser LOUISE, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

UN JEUNE HOMME FRANCAIS, PARLANT L'ANGlais, désire se placer dans une famille privée comme second cocher; de premières références seront données. Adressez pour quatre jours C. R., 106 Bleecker st.

UNE JEUNE FILLE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER comme femme de chambre dans une petite famille américaine. S'adresser à 215 East 26th st. [illegible]

UN JEUNE FRANCAIS, COCHER, VENANT DE Paris, désire se placer comme cocher ou pour tout autre emploi. S'adresser aux initiales J. E., chez Mr. Henri Barbier, 166 Christopher st.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE, POUVANT ENseigner [illegible] Adresser S. H., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER STEAM MARBLE AND WAREROOMS, Works, 214 to 216 East Eighteenth street. Marble and Porcelain Mantels, Tiling, Wash Counters, Monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble Turning for the trade.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW DESIGNS OF MARBLE Mantels, Monuments, [illegible] FISHER & BIRD, 97 to 103 East Houston street.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR THOSE WANTING MARBLE Mantels [illegible] COLEMAN & VOGE, 586 Hudson street.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 WEST [illegible] street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue—Mantels and Monuments, Marble Monuments, Head Stones, [illegible] cheapest in the city. Send for designs.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS—LARGEST ASSORTment in the city, at lowest prices; elegant new designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., 566 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-[illegible] and Thirty-fourth sts.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A FINE LOCATION FOR BUSINESS.—TWO FLOORS in the house northwest corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, to either or separately; also First Floor in the house adjoining, 277 Sixth avenue; rent moderate to a first class tenant. Apply on the premises from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A.—STORE NO. 98 BEEKMAN STREET TO RENT; 90 feet deep, centre and side lights; admirable location for paper, metal or other trade. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

A FINE LARGE STORE IN HARLEM, PLATE GLASS front, four story house, 60 feet deep, to lease; immediate possession, 2,311 Third avenue, between 120th and 121st streets.

A.—SUITABLE FOR LINGERIE, DRESSMAKING, milliners or any light business. The Second Floor and above of house 17 East Sixteenth street, with show rooms and large plate glass windows.

AN OFFICE TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE LOCAtion. Apply at West Side Advertisement Office, 308 West Twenty-third street, opposite Grand Opera House.

A.—STORAGE AND WHARF AND A STORE. A 400 foot Pier and three Warehouses, with capacity for 100,000 bales cotton or other merchandise; also Broadway, corner Eighteenth street, two story frame Store or Manufactory, 28x95 feet. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine st.

A NICELY LOCATED BOARDING HOUSE TO LET, paying finely; Furniture for sale at a bargain, only half cash required. HARDENBERGH & CO., 1,271 Broadway, near Thirty-second street.

A.—BROADWAY STORE, 150 FEET DEEP, WELL lighted. Part of Store to let; light, airy Basement to let; dry, bright Sub-cellar to let, for mechanical, mercantile or storage purposes. McELWEE & PUTNAM, 601 Broadway.

A.—TO LET, THE OLD ESTABLISHED LIQUOR Store northeast corner of Mercer and West Houston streets. Apply to MICHAEL T. GIBBONS, 132 Bleecker street, near Wooster.

A.—TO LEASE, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, IN THE new fireproof building of the German Savings Bank, corner Fourth avenue and Fourteenth street, the Basement, Second and Third Floors; the interior of which can be arranged to suit tenants; also the Fourth Floor, fitted up for a lodge room. Apply at the German Savings Bank, No. 2 Union place, between 1 and 3 P. M.

AN ELEGANT STORE TO LET 25X60, SUITABLE FOR any first class business. Apply on the premises, 361 Third avenue.

A LARGE BUILDING ON THIRD AVENUE, STORE 90 feet deep by 25 feet front, with dwelling above, now used as a first class grocery; rent for the whole building $2,400 per year. Apply to MATTHEW BYRNE, 142 East Thirty-third street.

CATERERS.—TO LET, AS SOON AS COMPLETED, the Restaurant, Supper Room and Bar attached to Robinson's Hall and Hotel, Sixteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 127, BETWEEN NINETEENTH and Twentieth streets—To lease for business purposes. Plans for alteration if desired can be seen as above.

STEAM POWER AND FIVE SPLENDID FLOORS, 80X90, to let, separately or together for a term of years, in the finest factory building in the city; steam elevator, steam heating and excellent light; rent moderate. Inquire 218 West Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

STEAM POWER AND FACTORY BUILDING TO LET—remarkably well-lighted; will let in floors. Inquire at 222 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—A ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, 50x100 feet, with steady power. JOHN McLAREN, Third and Grand streets, Hoboken, N. J.

STEAM POWER AND SHOP ROOM TO LET.—332 SECond avenue, northeast corner of Twenty-second street; one room about 25x50 feet and one 25x40, communicating with two continuous lines of shafting running through both; power steady; thoroughly lighted. Apply on the premises.

STORES TO LET—IN ERIE BUILDING, NOS. 2, 3 AND 4 Reade street, running through to Duane street, and Store corner Reade and West streets. Inquire of J. B. LAING, No. 8 Erie Building, or Secretary Erie Company, 309 West Twenty-third street.

STORE, BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR TO LET—75 John street; Fixtures for sale.

SHOP TO LET.—THE WHOLE OR PART OF THE 100 feet long four story, with Store and Basement, well lighted Building No. 85 Mercer street, near Spring street. Apply to E. KISS, 85 Mercer street.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, A Building, 50x100, at the foot of East Twenty-ninth st.

TO LET—WITH LIGHT POWER, IF REQUIRED, FOUR Floors, with Basement, of building 51 Chrystie street, size 25 by 100 feet; steam elevator; floors heated with steam. Inquire at 71 Bowery.

TO LET—STORES NOS. 66 AND 68 WEST THIRTYfourth street, suitable for a florist; have been occupied by W. Reid for several years. Apply to H. A. SMITH, 1,296 Broadway.

TO LET—EIGHTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTYsecond and Twenty-third, 249 and 253, two Stores, with plate glass windows and fixtures; will rent Store or whole House; low rent. Apply in stores.

TO LET—STORE 125 FOURTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; plate glass window; also Second Floor, for offices or business purposes.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE STORE, IN THE BEST business location in Brooklyn; suitable for dry good or fancy goods. Apply immediately on the premises, old No. 276 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

TO LET—FIVE STORY BUILDING, 104 WALKER street; also Lofts on Canal street, with steam power. Inquire of R. H. KERR & CO., 151 Centre street.

TO LET—THE STORE 203 WEST STREET, BETWEEN Jay and Harrison streets. Apply at the office of the Rhinelander Estate, 75 Barclay, corner of Greenwich street.

TO LET—A PLOT OF GROUND, WITH WATER FRONT, on the corner of Jane street and Thirteenth avenue, containing about four city lots. Apply at the office of the Consumers' Ice Company, foot of Horatio street.

TO LET THE FURNITURE WAREROOMS AND Manufactory of the late Benjamin Newhouse, at 275 Hudson street; the manufactory has steam power and requisite machinery for carrying on an extensive business. NATHANIEL ROE, 200 Varick street.

TO LET—THE THREE LARGE LOFTS, 339 GREENwich street, corner of Jay; a valuable location for offices, manufacturing or other business purposes; light and cheerful; rent moderate. G. W. DORR, on the premises.

TO LET—A FIVE STORY BRICK BUILDING, 25X82 feet; also four story brick, 25x25 feet; splendid light. 151 Baxter street, one door from Grand.

TO LET—THE THREE LOFTS, 25X80, 39 WEST FOURTH street. Inquire of GEORGE GUENTAL, 29 West Fourth street.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, IN the splendid new iron front building, 108, 110, 112 and 114 Wooster street, between Prince and Spring streets, the Stores Second Floor and Basements, 100x130 feet, well lighted front and rear and finely finished throughout, suitable for any large mercantile or manufacturing business, being near Broadway and in the immediate vicinity of the principal hotels; steam engine 80 horse power, Otis' patent elevators, water, gas and steam heaters throughout; can be divided into two stores 50x130, or into four stores 25x100; immediate possession; will be rented low for a term of years. Inquire on the premises, or of BRUNER & MOORE, 75 and 77 King street.

TO LET—TO SOCIETIES, THE LARGE HALL, 236 Hudson street, near Spring street. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE LEASE AND FIXTURES OF THE OLD established Dry Goods Store 291 Grand street, corner Eldridge. Apply at the office of HENRY BISCHOFF, corner Bowery and Canal street.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE; GOOD LOCATION FOR millinery, shoes or any business; splendid Fixtures belonging to store. Apply at 667 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOUNDRY, FURNACE, ENGINE and Machine Shop, &c.; also entire building, rear of 29 to 35 Furman street, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of NATHAN STEPHENS, 91 Liberty street, New York city.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO OR THREE WELL LIGHTed Lofts, 25x56; gas, water, hoistway and every facility for manufacturing, with or without steam power. Apply on premises, 148 East Fiftieth street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE BUILDing 1,151 Broadway, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, opposite the Stephens House. Apply to BOGARDUS & BENDAM BROTHERS, next door.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, BUILDINGS Nos. 215 to 2[illegible]5 East Eleventh street, suitable for a brewery or for manufacturing purposes; will be altered to suit a tenant. Apply to J. H. MURPHY & E. F. SMITH, 1,296 Broadway.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE FIVE story Store 62 Cortlandt street; has been occupied for the liquor business for 15 years. Apply to JOHN B. MARRECELLA, 532 Third avenue.

TO LEASE—THE BULKHEAD AND WATER FRONT OF 200 feet at the foot of Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, North River. Apply at the office of JOHN S. SHULTZE, 59 Wall street, or 632 West Fifty-first street.

TO RENT—NOS. 3, 5 AND 7 EAST FOURTH STREET. 75 feet from Broadway; four story building, 60x75, first and second floors finished for show rooms; third and fourth floors for light manufacturing; well lighted and convenient. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Third avenue, Bible House.

TO LEASE—FACTORY AT GREENPOINT, TWO blocks from ferry; two floors, 60x100 feet; light all around; with stable and yard room; small engine and boiler and powerful hydraulic press on the premises. Apply at the Union Mills, 444 Cherry street, New York.

1,149 BROADWAY.—FIRST FLOOR ABOVE STORE to let to a society or social club; also other Rooms for business purposes. Inquire in front office, up second flight stairs.

$1,800.—STORE TO LET, FROM MAY NEXT, 482 Sixth avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth street; also first Floor over the store, $600. Apply at 122 Front street, rear office, up stairs.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES TO LET—CHOICE locations, low rents, furnished and unfurnished, from $1,000 to $[illegible] a year, for private or boarding purposes. W. W. TUCKER, 22[illegible] Fifth av., above Twenty-sixth st.

A VARIETY OF HOUSES TO LET—AT REDUCED rates; furnished Houses from $150 to $400 per month; unfurnished Houses from $600 to $7,500 per annum. C. S. PECK & CO., 947 Broadway.

ADJOINING AND ON FIFTH AVENUE—SEVERAL large strictly first class Dwellings, now occupied by the owners, to let, elegantly furnished, only to approved parties. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—TO LET, PARTIALLY FURNISHED, THE BEAUtiful House No. 1 Park avenue, corner Thirty-fourth street, to be occupied May 1. Apply to WM. MORGAN & SON, 40 Wall street.

PERSONS WANTING FIRST CLASS AND DESIRABLE furnished Houses will do well to inspect the following, offered to rent to private families only:—

17th st., close to 5th av.	$[illegible] per month
22d st., between 5th and 7th avs.	475 per month
49th st., between 6th and 7th avs.	[illegible] per month
5th av., near 38th st.	[illegible] per month
21st st., near Park av.	[illegible] per month
Lexington av., near 52d st.	[illegible] per month

Permits from

F. G. & D. BROWN, 8 Broadway.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY brown stone House, in Fifty-fourth street, near Madison avenue. Apply to J. W. CLELAND, 84 Pearl street.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED THREE STORY high stoop House, on Twenty-sixth street, near Fourth avenue; cellar well concreted and dry; plumbing work of the best description; five wash basins, bath, &c.; house in good condition. ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE HOUSES, FURNISHED or unfurnished, in Fourth avenue, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth and Thirty-first streets. HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 East Twenty-third street.

TO LET—IN A NICE, QUIET HOUSE, ON THIRD avenue, near Twenty-third street, a large front Room, furnished or unfurnished, to a gentleman and wife or gentlemen; terms moderate. Address H. X., Herald Uptown Branch office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, HIGH STOOP, brown stone, in good neighborhood; rent low to responsible parties. Inquire at 443 West Thirty-fourth street, between 11 and 4 o'clock.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BROWN stone House, in West Forty-eighth street, for one or two years; possession 1st March; rent $275 per month. DYE & CURTISS, 608 Sixth avenue.

TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR MORE YEARS, THE BRICK House 43 East Thirty-first street, nearly furnished, and near Madison avenue; rent $3,000. Apply on premises daily from 11 to 3.

TO LEASE—THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue, a large, superbly furnished House; also several small Houses, furnished and unfurnished. Apply at Everett Library Rooms, 535 Sixth avenue.

Unfurnished.

A.—TO LET, UNFURNISHED HOUSES IN VARIOUS parts of the city; rents from $300 to $3,500. J. C. BAILEY, 50 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK PRIVATE Dwelling, with modern improvements, 182 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue, to let; rent $1,200. Permits of HOLLY BROS. & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine street.

A LARGE, NEW AND ELEGANT BOARDING HOUSE (dining and billiard room, each 58x25 feet) to let, Main street, opposite a park and near the depot, Orange, N. J. Address R. W. HOLMES, on the premises.

ADJOINING AND ON FIFTH AVENUE—SEVERAL large strictly first class Dwellings, in perfect order, to rent only to private families. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A THREE STORY H. S. BRICK, WEST 2[illegible]D ST.	$2,000
West 37th st., 7th and 8th avs., 3 story h. s. brick	1,300
West 8th st., 3 story h. s. brick	1,300
West 42d st., 3 story h. s. brown stone	1,400
West 43d st., 3 story h. s. brick	1,300

MORRIS B. BAER, 269 West Thirty-fourth street.

HOUSES TO LET—84 GREENWICH AV., BETWEEN 7th av. and 12th st.; 148 West 11th st., between 6th and 7th avs.; 30 7th av., between 12th and 13th sts. Apply at the office of the Rhinelander Estate, 75 Barclay st., northwest corner Greenwich.

TO LET—A BROWN STONE HOUSE ON LEXINGTON avenue, by a Physician, who wishes to retain two rooms and Board for himself and wife. Address CRAWFORD, 966 Third avenue.

TO LET—IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY, VERY DEsirable three and four story brown stone and brick private Houses. FRANCIS CRAWFORD, 966 Third avenue.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE HOUSE NO. 12 UNIversity place, next to Eighth street, for dwelling or business purposes. Apply to W. SCOTT JARVIS, 231 Canal street, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

TO LET—BROWN STONE AND BRICK HOUSES, above Fourteenth street; desirable locations; $1,000 to $5,000 per year, with possession. E. D. LAWRENCE, 1,458 Broadway, between Forty-second and Forty-third sts.

TO LET—FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY HOUSE, FOURteenth street, near Eighth avenue, reserving third floor, with board for two, $100 per month. Inquire at 363 Bleecker street.

TO LET—FOR DWELLING OR BUSINESS PURPOSES, the House No. 29 Fifth avenue. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, 216 Broadway.

TO LET—IN THE NINTH AND OTHER WARDS, AT reasonable rents, Dwellings, neat Cottages, Store Property and Apartments. Apply at the owner's, 603 Hudson street, Abingdon square.

TO LEASE—140 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, $1,600; 235 West Thirty-second street, $1,250; Cottages West 107th street, near Boulevard, $500. Apply to W. R. MORGAN, 12 East Washington place, from 10 to 12 and from 4 to 6.

16 WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—FOUR STORY basement under cellar brown stone; 25x60; one to three years, with or without Furniture; possession. Apply on premises.

$4,500.—NEAR FIFTH AVENUE, WEST FIFTYfourth street—Superb four story brown stone (25x65) private Residence; built for the owner's own occupation; also others at reduced rentals, in the immediate vicinity of our office. PAGE & McCAFFERTY, Fifth avenue, corner Fifty-second street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A HANDSOME, LARGE FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT—To one or two gentlemen. Apply at 16 Waverley place, near Broadway.

A NEWLY FURNISHED FLOOR TO RENT, SINGLY or in suit. No. 8 East Twenty-second street, near Broadway. Terms reasonable. References.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM; ALSO Hall Room, at a very low price; private family; unexceptionable location. One block west of Broadway, 104 West Twenty-ninth street.

A NICELY FURNISHED THIRD FLOOR TO LET—Suitable for light housekeeping for gentleman and wife or one or two single gentlemen. Inquire at 273 West Twenty-third street.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FLOOR, EVERY CONvenience for housekeeping; family private; rent moderate; best reference required. 102 West Nineteenth street, first house west of Sixth avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—TO LET, A PARLOR AND large Bedroom connecting for gentlemen or gentleman and wife, without board, at 34 West Twenty-fifth street. Location excellent.

LARGE THIRD STORY AND HALL ROOM, WELL furnished, to let—Together or separately, with excellent accommodations; terms reasonable. 28 St. Mark's place, near Second avenue. Reference.

PART OF A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—First class neighborhood. Rent moderate. References given and required. Apply at 476 West Twenty-second street.

ROOM TO LET—FURNISHED, ALL MODERN CONveniences, on Fifty-sixth street, near Lexington avenue, for one or two single gentlemen; no board. Address O., care Brooks Brothers, Union square.

TO RENT—TO A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, SECOND Floor, furnished; private bathroom; location unsurpassed for health and convenience; small private family. Address DESIRABLE, Post office, Harlem.

39 ST. MARK'S PLACE, ONE DOOR FROM SECOND avenue.—A neatly furnished Hall Bedroom to gentleman, without board; use of good bath, &c.; $3.

491 BROOME STREET, THREE BLOCKS WEST OF Broadway.—Several nicely furnished Rooms to let to single men or man and wife; rent from $2 50 to $5 per week.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

ROOMS TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—BY A party about leaving the city 1st of March; pleasant and respectable location; rent low; furniture at half its cost. Apply at 270 West Forty-second street.

SECOND STORY OR HOUSE AND STORE TO LET AT 225 Bleecker street; 7 large sized Rooms, with all the modern improvements, with hot and cold water, bath tub, water closet, &c., for $50 a month.

TO LET—FRENCH FLATS, A WHOLE HOUSE ON one floor, 21x80, at 361 Third avenue.

THIRD FLOOR, NEWLY PAINTED, OF 466 WEST Forty-third street, to rent very cheap; gas, water, housekeeping conveniences; good neighborhood; no tenements. Call to-morrow if possible.

CLOTHING.

AT 432 FOURTH AVENUE, ABOVE TWENTY-NINTH street, ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the great prices B. MINTZ pays in cash for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, Jewelry, Silk Dresses, $10 to $50; Coats, $3 to $15; Pants, $2 to $5. A note by post punctually attended by Mr. or Mrs. MINTZ.

AT 833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET.—H. HERZ pays the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz. Please send orders.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME D. ROSS, THE UNRIVALLED MEDICAL and business clairvoyant, tells everything, shows likeness and gives name of future husband. 144 West Fortieth street, Broadway and Seventh avenue.

MME. ROSA—GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, REveals your whole life, from the cradle to the grave. 478 Canal street, near Hudson. Fee $1.

MEDICAL.

ATTENTION! TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPItal experience; special diseases successfully and permanently cured; consultation free. Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

ALL NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES CURED at once, without detention from business, by Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street.

ALL CITIZENS AND STRANGERS REQUIRING confidential medical treatment should consult old Dr. KING, 12 Amity street, near Broadway, immediately.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery, 25 years' successful practice in this city, treats all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Residence and office, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

DR. AND MME. SELDEN, PHYSICIANS FOR ladies.—Confidential and safe treatment; advice free. Office 67 Amity street, near Fifth avenue.

DR. AND MME. FLORENCE, 24 WEST FOURTH street, female physician. Ladies, consult her. Board and nursing during confinement. [illegible]

MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, SPEEDily cures all female complaints. Office 120 West Twenty-sixth street.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, 114 EAST TENTH STREET, Female Physician, does not humbug ladies with [illegible].

MME. SCHILBACH, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, FROM Germany, 10 Rivington street, basement.—A certain cure for ladies in trouble; relief instantly.

PHYSICIAN FOR AND FRIEND OF UNFORTUNATE ladies—Dr. BOTT, 16 Bond street. Relief sure. Fees moderate.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—BARGAINS. LARGE AND SMALL HOUSES FOR sale low on every avenue and street up town.
WILLIAM TUCKER,
920 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULARS OF 800 Houses and Building Lots for sale and to let [illegible] city, &c., &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A VALUABLE NORTHWEST CORNER THIRD AVEnue and 111th street, 101x100 [illegible] able location for an opera house or bank. Inquire on premises.

A $10,000 BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, THREE STORY, basement, subcellar, high stoop, all improvements, good and pleasant neighborhood, cheapest for sale. Call on owner, 235 East Sixty-fifth st., and you will see for yourself.

A.—FIFTH AVENUE LOTS BELOW AND OPPOSITE Central Park; also street Lots adjacent, for sale at lowest market prices.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—HOUSES FOR SALE, HOUSES TO RENT AT ALL prices; a few four story very low for sale, from $7,000 to $10,000 cash required. Apply to FETTRETCH & REMSEN, 1,236 Third avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets.

FIFTH AVENUE.—A FIRST CLASS NARROW BROWN stone House next to end of one of the finest blocks above Forty-second street, built in the best style, with all modern conveniences, and only completed and occupied 15 months ago; the owner is going abroad and desires to sell soon; less than half the purchase money required down, and over a quarter can remain as long as the purchaser desires. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE AND FINELY located House 119 East Thirty-eighth street, situated on north side of Thirty-eighth street, between Park and Lexington avenues. For particulars and cards of admission apply to JAMES CARR, 167 Bowery.

FOR SALE—FOUR ELABORATELY FINISHED FOUR story 25 foot front Houses, north side Fifty-third street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; location unsurpassed. Inquire of G. J. HAMILTON & SONS, builders.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, HANDSOME RESIDENCE ON Stuyvesant square, built on two lots, 51.6 feet wide by 130 feet deep, with all modern improvements, suitable for a club house or hotel, with considerable room for building additions, the rear being open to the houses in the First avenue. For particulars address a line to E. H., box 142 Herald office, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER HOUSE ON LEXINGTON avenue, or would exchange for country property; also 6 Acres of Land in the city of Newburg for sale or exchange for city property.
HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, EAST FIFTY-EIGHTH street, near First avenue, a three story brown stone high stoop House, finished in hard wood, all modern improvements, 21x50x102. Price $16,000.
HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—SITUATE ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR Park avenue, a fine brown stone high stoop four story Mansion, of original and elegant interior design, handsomely finished in carved hard wood, built well and thoroughly by the occupant and owner.
HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House and Lot, 145 Nineteenth street, between Irving place and Third avenue, with modern improvements, and in good order. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—FOUR OR MORE LOTS AT THE FOOT of East Twenty-ninth street. Inquire at office of the stone yard.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE 147 MADISON street; store, bakehouse and 14 rooms; first class oven; rent $1,250 per year. Inquire at 77 and 79 Beach street.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS HOUSE ON LEXINGTON avenue, near Fortieth street, four story brown stone high stoop, 20x50x85; railings all stone; interior of excellent design and hard wood finish; price $26,000.
HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A FOUR STORY brown stone elegant House, near Madison avenue; must be sold; cash wanted.
FRANCIS CRAWFORD, 966 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House 148 East Thirty-seventh street, Murray Hill, mantel mirrors, &c.; terms to suit. Apply to the owner, or to J. B. MARRECELLA, 532 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE STORY DOUBLE HOUSE 616 Second avenue, rented for $2,900. Terms to suit. Apply to J. B. MARRECELLA or to owner, 532 Third avenue.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE OF A long established Tea and Grocery business, with or without Stock. No. 698 Third avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BROWN STONE HOUSE IN 128th street, between Second and Third avenues; contains 12 rooms and modern conveniences, gas fixtures included; price $9,250. Apply at 536 West Forty-second street.

PAGE & McCAFFERTY, CORNER 5TH AVENUE AND 53d street, offer that 4 story high stoop brown stone Residence twenty feet north from the northeast corner of Lexington avenue and 55th street, 20x50, with bay window extension, parlors hard wood trimmed, polished doors, all modern improvements; just erected by the well known builders, McCormack Brothers.

5TH AND MADISON AVENUES.—FOR SALE, THE elegant new private Residence No. 15 East Sixty-sixth street, price $45,000, on easy terms if sold soon. Apply on the premises.

5TH AVENUE, NEAR FORTY-EIGHTH STREET.—A superb extra size Dwelling of an elegant and new style of internal design, for sale reasonably; also on and adjoining Fifth, Madison and Park avenues, medium and full sized corner and inside Dwelling Houses and Building Lots at lowest rates, Murray Hill, &c.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

5TH AVENUE, NORTHEAST CORNER FIFTY-NINTH street, 100x125 feet; this superb parcel of lots we are authorized to sell for $275,000, easy terms; also smaller parcels same location.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

$3,500 FOR NEW TWO STORY HOUSE, WITH cellar and extension and two full Lots; $500 cash, balance easy as rent. Also two story basement and sub-cellar brick House, price $3,800. Terms easy. Inquire of Mr. CROCKER, 581 Third avenue, near Sixteenth street, Brooklyn.

$13,000.—LEXINGTON AVENUE, MURRAY Hill. A small three story high stoop brown stone, furnished, or can be sold unfurnished.
ALDHOUS & SMYTH, 1,046 Third avenue.

$65,000.—FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR FIFTIETH street.—A full size high stoop brown stone Dwelling; terms easy; one of those desirable college leaseholds; possession.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

West Side.

A.—BOULEVARD AND EIGHTH AVENUE LOTS FOR sale at lowest market prices; also street Lots adjacent. "Bargains."
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—NEAR FIFTH AVENUE, FORTY-EIGHTH, FORTY-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, several desirable cheap College leasehold Dwellings for sale very reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—FIVE 20 FOOT LOTS ON 128TH STREET, NEAR the Seventh avenue Boulevard, with cottage on one. BURNETT & BUCK, 1,075 Third avenue, near Sixty-third st.

BUILDERS.—FIFTY-THIRD STREET, NORTH SIDE, just west of Fifth avenue.—Two full Lots, at a very low price, no money required if improved at once.
HALL J. HOW, 12 Pine street.

BUILDERS.—FIFTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue, two cheap Lots; also Madison avenue, Fifty-eighth street, 12 Lots; also Tenth avenue, corner Sixtieth street, 8 Lots; small loans if desired.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A BRICK HOUSE, 3 STORY, BASEMENT and Cellar, with all modern improvements, in good order. Inquire on the premises, 411 West Twenty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—A NEAT THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE and Lot, with all improvements, 362 West Thirty-sixth street, near Ninth avenue. Price $12,000; one-half may remain on mortgage. Inquire of owner, on premises.
ALBRO.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE CORNER PROPerty—The two Houses and Lots, 151 Wooster street and 129 Prince street, being together 40 feet on Prince street by 71 feet on Wooster street; also a House and Lot, 141 Wooster street, 25x100 feet. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway, or to JOHN E. MILLER, Executor, 87 University place.

FOR SALE CHEAP, CASH—SITUATED IN FIFTY-sixth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, four story brown stone high stoop House of elegant design and finished in black walnut; a valuable opportunity for one desiring a first class house in the best locality.
HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, FORTY-SEVenth street, near Fifth avenue, a first class four story high stoop modern well arranged brown stone Dwelling, about 25x52, lot 100 feet, covered piazza in rear, [illegible] Billiard Table, &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A PLOT CONTAINING six lots, running through from Thompson to Sullivan street, near Houston street. Apply to ELLIS K. CROW, 155 Sullivan street.

PAGE & McCAFFERTY, FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER Fifty-second street, offer at a reduced price, in the immediate vicinity of their office, seven new first class private Residences, varying in size from 20 to 25 feet and in price from $32,000 to $75,000, all in fee.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—ATTRACTIVE RESIdence, Hancock [illegible] 10 rooms [illegible] and Croton [illegible] improvements [illegible] elegantly furnished [illegible]
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

31 STORE MODERNIZED DESIRABLE [illegible] together with four Lots [illegible] State street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues [illegible] convenient to Broadway entrance to the Park [illegible] terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

322 GREENWICH AVENUE, ONE BLOCK WEST Fifth avenue.—Three story and basement brick, large Store [illegible] rented [illegible] price low. Apply to LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

Miscellaneous.

A.—[illegible] FIFTH AVENUE [illegible]
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FACTORY, BREWERS AND REFINERS [illegible] Buildings and [illegible] Third avenue.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A.—TO LET OR [illegible]
W. H. MORGAN & SON [illegible]

A.—TO LET, RELEASE [illegible]
W. H. MORGAN & SON, 39 Broadway [illegible]

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE
AT NO. 4 COURT STREET, CITY HALL SQUARE.
OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M.
BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND DEALERS CAN RECEIVE THEIR PAPERS AT THE HERALD BRANCH DELIVERY, NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

FOR SALE—A CORNER HOUSE AND LOT IN one of the best business streets in the city. Inquire on the premises, 95 Columbia street, corner of Baltic street, South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY BROWN STONE FRONT Houses on St. Mark's place, corner of Nostrand avenue, and one on [illegible] avenue, near Putnam avenue. Inquire on the premises, or of W. S. ROLIN, 1,058 Pacific street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, E. D., THE THREE story high stoop brick House, with the improvements, 10 Marcy avenue, near Ross street. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. SUMNER, 61 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON EASY TERMS, LOCATION Nineteenth ward, 15 minutes' walk from two ferries, a three story brick House, stone trimmings, has gas, bath, marble mantels, &c.
O. V. HOLCOMB, 87 Broadway, Williamsburg.

WE DEAL ONLY IN BARGAINS. IT WILL NOT PAY us to lose time and money in offering property for sale unless it is cheap. Send us bargains in Houses and Vacant Lots and we will sell them. We deal with owners only. We offer for sale five Lots 26x50 feet, Union and Jackson avenues, Brooklyn, E. D.; one three story brick Factory, 7x140 feet, light all around, Greenpoint; one three story frame House, all improvements, Gates avenue, near Lewis, Brooklyn; one three story Philadelphia brick House, fifteen rooms, all modern improvements, 100 feet from Palisade avenue, Jersey City, only $500 down, balance $400 per year.
J. W. HOLMAN & CO., 21 Cortlandt street, in the store.

398 UNION STREET, BROOKLYN.—TO LET, TWO story, high basement and cellar; all improvements; 9 rooms, splendid order; rent $700; possession May 1.
RUSSELL & MILES, 307 Court street.

$6,000.—69 COLUMBIA HEIGHTS. BALANCE ON bond and mortgage; two minutes' walk from Fulton ferry; elegant and complete four story high stoop brown stone House.
H. DAVIS, 396 Pearl street, New York.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A STORE PROPERTY—IN THE BEST BUSINESS part of Newark avenue, Jersey City; building first class, brick; contains all modern improvements; store, which is well adapted for any business, is now occupied as a first class grocery; owner is about removing and will sell at a sacrifice; price $14,000 only; a rare opportunity to secure a No. 1 business property.
JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A CONVENIENT AND beautiful home on Jersey City Heights. A French roof House, new, commodious, modern improvements, surroundings first class, $8,800, part cash; one $6,000, one $5,500, one $8,000, &c. Also pretty Cottages from $1,500 to $3,500. Houses of various styles of architecture $3,000 to $12,000. All located within 15 minutes of six ferries; distance independent of steam. Taxes only $2.66 on thousand, with low valuations. Healthiest suburb of the city.
JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

To Let or Lease.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FRENCH ROOF HOUSE, modern improvements, near Court House; convenient to horse cars and ferries. A. McLEAN, opposite Post office, Jersey City Heights.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A.—A.—HOMES—HOMES IN THE beautiful, growing and enterprising Village of Whitestone, L. I.
A neat, cosey House for $2,250.
A three story House, bathroom, closets, &c., $3,500.
Larger and more commodious Houses, $7,000 to $15,000.
Choice Lots at $250 to $600, according to location.

Streets macadamized, curbed, guttered and sewered, and no assessments to the purchaser. Neighborhood and improvements first class. Whitestone, only 11 miles from Hunter's Point and 45 minutes from Thirty-fourth street, is a most accessible, healthy and attractive suburb. It has churches, schools, refined society, &c. It is practically nearer the business centre of New York than Harlem or Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Business men, employés, teachers and mechanics can live cheaper, more comfortably, be healthier, and reach their stores, schools and workshops easier and quicker than by residing in New York or Brooklyn. The Flushing and Northside Railroad terminus at Whitestone, one of the most perfectly equipped and admirably managed roads in this country, runs 41 trains daily, from 5:50 A. M. till midnight, and in summer steamers ply constantly between New York and Whitestone. The improvements now prosecuting with great vigor will stimulate the growth of Whitestone and surely enhance the value of this property.

N. B.—A commutation ticket for one year given to every purchaser of a house, also to lot buyers if they build. Terms on lots—75 per cent on mortgage for five years; if purchasers will build all may remain. On houses—The principal part on mortgage, and monthly payments to suit.

We particularly invite parties looking for suburban homes or sites to call and get free excursion tickets and maps and examine this property before buying or purchasing elsewhere. Tickets good for all trains.
JOHNSON & MILLER,
Agents of the Whitestone Land Association,
25 Nassau street, New York.
Mr. F. B. Van Sicien, our agent at the station at Whitestone, will meet purchasers and show them the property.

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate—for papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A SPLENDID FARM, 108 ACRES, IN ONEIDA county; good buildings, fine location near town; price very low and terms to suit. Apply to WM. FITZSIMONS, 249 East Thirtieth street.

AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A LARGE, beautifully furnished Residence, with six acres Ground and Cottage; the house contains modern conveniences and an extended Sound view; the grounds are well laid out in garden, with a fine lawn. For further particulars address A. ARNOUX, Rye.

AT METUCHEN, NEW JERSEY.—SHERIFF'S SALE, Tuesday, February 27, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., on the premises. Modern Residence, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, bath room, gas, heater, &c.; also nice garden, stable and carriage house; terms easy. Particulars with CAMPBELL & BRO., 176 Broadway, room 15.

A WATER POWER, 25 FEET FALL, WITH JOB Shop and Saw Mill, suitable place for manufactory, for sale cheap. Address G. B. KEELER, Port Chester, N. Y.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, TEN ROOMS, PAINTED IN fresco, gas, water, range, furnace, &c., for sale cheap—Immediate possession—within 10 minutes' walk of the depot at Tarrytown; nice grounds, fruit, shrubbery and shade trees, stable, &c.; very desirable, on easy terms. Keys with E. EMBERSON, 659 Sixth avenue.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—TO RENT three brick Villas, furnished and unfurnished, gas, water, lawns, shade trees, &c., near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., 92 Front street, or W. A. COLLINS, 35 Pine street.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN THE VILLAGE OF West Mount Vernon, Westchester county, to let; high, healthy location, fine garden, two minutes from depot. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S, No. 1 First street, corner Bowery.

BUILDING LOTS AT ELIZABETH—CHOICEST LOCAtion in city, 50x200, on a 100 foot avenue; wooden pavement, gas, water and sewer; very easy terms. Address E. TUCKER, 35 Beaver street.

CRANFORD, N. J.—FOR SALE AND TO LET HOUSES, Lots and Farms, by GEO. O. TOTTEN, 50 minutes from New York by Central Railroad.

COUNTRY SEATS, FARMS AND COTTAGES FOR sale and to let, in all parts of New Jersey and New York. Send for printed list.
E. W. MASON, No. 1 Chambers street.

CHEAP FARM FOR SALE IN NEW JERSEY—42 acres, good House, 7 rooms; exchange for store goods; 1 hour from New York, 2 miles from depot. Address E. V. B., Spotswood, N. J.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE, TWELVE ROOMS, ALL MODern improvements, carriage house, six acres fully improved, splendid view of bay, high, healthy location, fifteen minutes from Staten Island ferry; fully furnished, $12,000.
DARKIN, 40 Broad street.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR NORWALK, CONN.—ABOUT 60 acres good land, dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings [illegible] will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to G. M. HANFORD, 196 and 198 Chatham square, New York.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, 100 ACRES, NEAR New Brunswick [illegible] buildings, condition good; price and terms very reasonable. Apply [illegible] or particulars please address H. S., box 26, Herald office.

FOR SALE AT WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS, N. J., TWO [illegible] from the Hoboken ferries, on the Hackensack road, the [illegible] Country Seat of Esquire J. [illegible] possession given 1st April, 1872. For further particulars apply [illegible] JOHN EHLERS, 117 Hudson street, Hoboken.

FOR SALE OR RENT, FURNISHED HOUSE AT Orange, $7,000; House at Rockaway, $5,500. Apply to S. E. BLACKWELL, 12 Second avenue, New York.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF PORTCHESTER, N. Y., on the main avenue, a very desirable cottage, 10 rooms. Inquire of A. ACKER, Portchester, N. Y.

GREAT BARGAIN FOR SALE.—GRIST MILL IN A [illegible] Address box 26, Post office, East [illegible] Pa.

GREAT SPECULATION [illegible] HANDSOME [illegible]
DARKIN, 40 Broad street.

G[illegible] Newark [illegible]

HUDSON RIVER REAL ESTATE. ALL PERSONS wanting [illegible]

IN WESTCHESTER [illegible]
WILLIAM KOHLER [illegible]

P[illegible]

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARMS AT A BARGAIN; 140 acres near depot, entire or in parcels to suit; full fruit, timber, &c. E. B. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park place.

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE—HOME OF THE LATE Van Rensselaer Schuyler [illegible] beautiful Lake Cayuga, 154 acres [illegible] 4 acres 8 year old grapevines; large mansion [illegible] one half on mortgage many years. A perfect residence for a retired citizen. Apply to W. BAILEY LANG, 54 Cliff street, New York.

STAMFORD, CONN.—VILLAGE FARMING AND SHORE property for sale; furnished and unfurnished Houses to let.
F. WILSON, 13 Town Hall, Stamford, Conn.

TO LET—AT ORANGE, N. J., A BEAUTIFUL TWO acre place, with English ground, shade and fruit trees; will take part rent in board if agreeable.
H. BARR, 378 Broadway.

YONKERS REAL ESTATE—HOUSES AND LOTS FOR sale and to let. Lists and descriptions can be seen at the office of A. B. HOYT & CO., Yonkers, or 110 Broadway, room 4.
A. B. HOYT.

$11,000 FOR A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Mountain View, 20 miles in New Jersey, 4 miles from Paterson; first class 14 room Mansion, large barn, fine lawn, plenty of fruit, 15 acres of land, stock, &c.
E. BOOKHOUT,
No. 3 Broadway, Williamsburg, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY OR gentleman's Residence near New York, a splendid corner House on Remsen street, Brooklyn.
E. W. PERRY & CO., 24 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A NICE TWO STORY and basement House on Seventy-fourth street, between First and Second avenues, in first class order; suitable for one or two families. Apply to the owner, in butcher's shop, Seventy-fourth street, near First avenue.

ON GATES AVENUE, BROOKLYN—A GOOD THREE story House, with 8 lots of ground attached, fronting on three streets, good neighborhood, value $25,000, mortgage $11,000. Will sell or exchange for a country residence worth $12,000 to $15,000. G. G. BENNET, No. 9 Pine street.

SALE OR EXCHANGE—25 MILES ON LONG ISLAND, Farm, 65 acres, highly cultivated, fair buildings, good fruit, stock, crops and utensils.
F. A. CONKLING, 218 Fulton street.

SPLENDID HOUSE, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, 11 ROOMS, 30 minutes from city, boats every hour; no mortgage; $5,500, to exchange for Brooklyn or New York House.
MICHAEL MURPHY, 49 Whitehall street.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST MORTGAGE OF $10,500 AND two two story basement brick modern Houses in Brooklyn, for a good city Residence. Address EXCHANGE, Herald office.

TO EXCHANGE—A LARGE TENEMENT HOUSE, 25 by half block, for vacant Lots, good location; also Store Property on First avenue.
BURNETT & BUCK, 1,075 Third avenue.

$5,000 TO $7,000 CASH AND EQUITY IN FOUR Lots in Westchester county near by will be given in exchange for a Store Property from Twenty-fifth to Forty-fifth street, Sixth to Eighth avenue. Particulars of HOWELL & HURST, 909 Third avenue.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A DWELLING IN BROOKLYN.—GOOD, WELL LOcated, unimproved Real Estate will be given in part payment. DAY & CO., Real Estate Agents, 49 Union street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT EAST SIDE BELOW Sixty-fifth street, price not to exceed $9,000; half to remain on mortgage. Address J. H. B., 153 Worth street, with permit.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, GOOD LOCATION, from $12,000 to $16,000. Address, stating particulars, A. K., box 4,227 New York Post office.

WANTED—A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, in a first class location, for a cash customer. Call on or address E. W. PERRY & CO., 24 Pine street.

WANTED TO BUY—A THOROUGHLY BUILT FIRST class four story House, between Forty-sixth and Fifty-third streets and Madison and Sixth avenues. Any party owning such may address, with full particulars, C. L., 1 West Forty-seventh street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A LOT SITUATED BEtween Sixth avenue and Hudson street and between Houston and Fourteenth streets, the price to be about $11,000. Address W. J. W., Herald office.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

88 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 23, 1872.—The firm heretofore existing under the name of Jahn, Bacon & Co., is this day dissolved, Gustave A. Jahn retiring. Samuel G. Hayter will sign in liquidation.
CHAS. F. BACON,
SAM'L G. HAYTER.

88 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 23, 1872.—We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name and style of Bacon & Co.
CHAS. F. BACON,
SAM'L G. HAYTER.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A PARTNER DESIRED—WITH A CASH CAPITAL OF $7,000, in a legitimate, straightforward manufacturing business, covered by letters patent and used in every dwelling; a business man with the amount and his time will be treated with upon a square basis and none others noticed. For interview address AMERICAN, box 4,116 New York Post office.

A BLAST FURNACE FOR SALE OR AN INTEREST in the same, with a valuable property of 5,000 acres and modern improvements, good buildings, &c.; timber and coal in abundance; iron of the best quality produced and used by the Tredegar and other well known companies; facilities for transportation unsurpassed. GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., Financial Agents, 98 Broadway.

A MAN OF BUSINESS HABITS WISHES TO INVEST $1,000 and his services in some legitimate business. Address MANHATTA, Herald office.

ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—WITH capital to join advertiser in cotton brokerage and commission; advancing business safe and profitable; twenty years' experience. Address R., box 5,949 N. Y. Post office.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS WILL PURCHASE THE Fixtures and Good will of an office business paying over $3,000 a year, 15 years established. Address C. D., Herald office.

AN INTEREST IN THE OLD ESTABLISHED SHIP Chandlery will be sold to a good party. Inquire on the premises, 50 West street.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIROUS OF ENTERING business would like to hear of an opportunity to invest from $20,000 to $50,000 to advantage; manufacturing business especially considered. Address, being particular to state nature of business, CYR, Herald office.

A PARTY OWNING A VALUABLE MANUFACTURing business, which is protected by patents, profitable and capable of extension to any extent, will sell a portion or the entire interest to a practical business man or will exchange for real estate or mortgages, owner being largely engaged in other business. HOWARD B. VANDYKE, Attorney at Law, 19 Park place, room 19.

BUSINESS MEN WANTING 10, 100 OR 1,000 COPIES, exact facsimiles, of a Letter, Circular, Quotation, Price Current, Drawing, Map, Music, &c., can get them immediately by using Maurice's Autographic Press, or by calling at MAURICE'S Autographic Establishment, 160 William street. (Engravings, Circular Price List, American Institute Report free.)

COAL AND WOOD BUSINESS FOR SALE, ONE OF the most complete yards in the city, with buildings and fine steam wood cutting machine and lease of six lots, with renewals of 1 years each; location one of the best, and the business of long standing.
F. [illegible] & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

C.—AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY IS PRESENTED for $5,000 to engage in a pleasant manufacturing business, in which there is a great and growing demand for the article produced and a large profit realized. Apply to GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., Financial Agents, 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GOOD OUTDOOR BUSINESS, EARNING $2,500 per year. Apply to W. E. MACDONOUGH, 41 Clinton street, New York.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT, OYSTER HOUSE AND Bar, No. 2 West Broadway. For particulars inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A JEWELRY STORE, LOCATED IN best part of Fulton street, Brooklyn, established over 1 years and doing a first class trade; principals with cash will be liberally dealt with. Address BUSINESS, Brooklyn Post office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500, HALF OF WHICH will be [illegible] For particulars address W. H. S., Herald office.

RARE CHANCE—A STAPLE MANUFACTURING BUSIness in complete running order, pays over 100 per cent; small capital required. [illegible] REED & HOYT, No. 5 Dey st.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY presents [illegible] for an active man to form a good practice in connection with a drug store; the present proprietor retiring owing to ill health. Apply at [illegible] street.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTNER, WITH $15,000 or $20,000, to extend an established wholesale and retail manufacturing business. [illegible] Address J. B., care of [illegible] corner Third avenue and Twelfth st.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH ABOUT $3,000 TO join a man in an established livery stable [illegible] LIVERY STABLE, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED, BY THE PROPRIETOR OF A LARGE [illegible]

$1,000 TO $2,000 ADDITIONAL CAPITAL WANTed [illegible] F. TONIANO [illegible] East Fourteenth street, basement.

$1,500—MONTHLY PAID OUT OF THE PROFITS [illegible] Murray street, room 12.

$5,000 [illegible] I HAVE THIS AMOUNT AND [illegible]

$10,000 [illegible] WANTED IN A WELL [illegible]

$15,000 [illegible] PARTNER WANTED [illegible]

BILLIARDS.

A1 STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES [illegible] H. W. COLLENDER [illegible] Broadway.

$165 [illegible] TABLES, EQUAL TO [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH'S.
NINTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as BRUTUS.
Mr. JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH
(his first appearance at this theatre) as CASSIUS.
Mr. F. C. BANGS as MARC ANTONY
Mr. [illegible] W. WALLER as JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN as PORTIA
JULIUS CÆSAR.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT ONE.
Box book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music store, 711 Broadway.

514.—THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 BROADWAY.
JOSH HART ... Manager.
MARKED AND CONTINUED SUCCESS.
ANOTHER GRAND BILL. ALL THE MAMMOTH TROUPE RETAINED.
MISS JENNIE WORRELL. MISS JENNIE WORRELL.
LA PETITE BENSON.
LA PETITE BENSON. LA PETITE BENSON.
MISS JENNIE BENSON. MISS LILLIE HALL.
GRAND REVIVAL OF THE GREAT COURT SCENE.
A MORNING WITH JUDGE DOWLING.
Mr. JOSH HART ... as ... HON. WM. F. HOWE
[illegible] ... as ... JUDGE DOWLING
SAM RICKEY ... as ... Policeman
JOHN HART ... as ... Sheepface
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.—MONDAY, February 26,
MISS SOPHIE WORRELL
and
MISS IRENE WORRELL.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, TWENTY-THIRD STREET, between Sixth and Seventh avs., near Booth's Theatre.
EVERY EVENING at 8 and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS	Il Trovatore. Tower Scene.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS	THE VETERAN.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS	Monster Concert. Tinpanonion.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS	PASTIMES ON THE LEVEL.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS	SHOO FLY. SHOO FLY.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS	UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
Seats secured in advance.	MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.
Five members continue their very popular Concerts at Presbyterian church, Forty-eighth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Entire change of programme for Friday evening, Feb. 23. Societies applying address JOHN W. HUTCHINSON, No. 6 [illegible] street.
Tickets sold at the door only. Open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock.

34TH STREET THEATRE, NEAR THIRD AVENUE.
Everybody will be at the
MATINEE
at 2 P. M. this afternoon. Also LADIES' INVITATION NIGHT in the evening.

CARD.—PRIVATE MUSIC LESSONS: PIANO, VIOLIN, organ, guitar, singing, day and evening. 97 Clinton place (Eighth street), established 1854; circulars mailed free. Address J. JAY WATSON, Musical Director.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST CLASS WELL FITTED UP LIQUOR STORE, good stock, on leading avenue, averaging $25 daily; for sale cheap; lease, low rent. Particulars, LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

A.—ONE OF THE OLDEST TRUCKING BUSINESS in this city for sale; large stock; work from first class houses; owner retiring; price low.
LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

A GOOD FAMILY LIQUOR STORE—FITTED UP IN good style, doing a good business, long lease, cheap rent, price low, satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at 511 Broome street.

A CHAMPAGNE FACTORY AND BOTTLING ESTABlishment for sale, at a sacrifice; good established business. Inquire at 30 Broadway, in the basement.

A.—FOR SALE, THE FIRST CLASS OLD ESTABlished corner Grocery and Tea Store, with Horse and Wagon, situated on the northwest corner of Third avenue and Thirteenth street; good lease at a moderate rent, doing an excellent business; the stock is fresh and in good order; must be sold this week; if not will be positively sold at auction on Tuesday, 27th inst., by JOHN A. DUNN & CO., Auctioneers, by order of assignee. Particulars on the premises and at the Auctioneer's office, 222 Bowery.

A FINE CIGAR STORE FOR SALE CHEAP; ALSO corner Liquor Stores, Wine and Billiard Saloons, Restaurants, Groceries, Meat Markets, Bakeries, Confectioneries, and Toy Store for $350.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A HANDSOME FAMILY LIQUOR STORE, FITTED up in dashing style, long lease, &c., &c.; doing a good business; for sale, at a bargain; satisfactory reasons given for selling. 245 West Thirty-first street.

A NICE TOBACCO AND CIGAR STORE WILL BE sold at once, at a very low price, as the owners are going into the wholesale business the 1st of March; without stock, price no object, a good stand. 72 West street, N. Y.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FIRST CLASS GROCERY TO be sold cheap on account of the owner going to Europe. Apply at the store northwest corner Barrow and Hudson streets.
D. H. HELMS.

A RESTAURANT, CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM Saloon for sale; splendid business location near depot, New Jersey; unquestionable references. Particulars 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS' Store Agency.

A CHANCE.—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Liquor Store for sale, northeast corner of Forty-first street and Tenth avenue; rent $56; terms reasonable.
M. E. LARKIN, Proprietor.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE, WELL stocked, first class, good business and well located in a pleasant and thriving town in Connecticut; favorable lease, good reasons for selling, no agents. Apply at drug store corner Eighth avenue and Seventeenth street, or to M. DAME, 456 Fourth avenue, after 6 P. M.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ON A GOOD AVENUE, nice business, living rooms, capital store for either physician or druggist, a bargain.
STRICKLAND'S Druggists' Agency, 78 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—MARBLE YARD, DOING GOOD BUSIness; location pleasant, expenses light, profits large, good house, stable and two acres garden; rent $100.
HOPKINS & SLEE, 23 Chambers street.

FOR SALE.—I MUST LEAVE THIS CITY BY APRIL 1, consequently I will sell my large Corner Grocery on Second avenue at valuation; the trade in groceries and liquors established; this is a genuine chance for business. Address FINE GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, Herald office.

FOR SALE—A PROMINENT CORNER LIQUOR STORE, on a leading avenue up town. Lease, Stock and Fixtures, $600. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 357 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A FINE CORNER LIQUOR STORE. CAN be had at a reasonable price by applying at southeast corner of Sixth avenue and Thirtieth street.

FOR SALE—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND hand Safes, of all styles and makes, for sale cheap. Safes exchanged at the AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY, 300 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A JEWELRY STORE, ONE OF THE FINest and best in the city of New York. Address JEWELRY, box 116 Herald office.

FOR SALE—AT NEWPORT, R. I., A FIRST CLASS French Restaurant, terms easy. Apply to J. TARTLER, 55 Franklin street, New York.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A first class Gents' Furnishing Store on the Bowery; retiring from business is the cause for selling. Address STORE, box 174 Herald office.

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT AND BAR, DOING A good business, in the best location in Brooklyn, E. D.; the proprietor being compelled to go to the country in consequence of sickness. Apply for particulars to J. C. REES, 11 Beekman street, New York.

FOR SALE—THE BAR, BILLIARD AND OYSTER SAloon 821 Sixth avenue, room 100x25 feet, 5 tables, a first class location for business. Apply on the premises, this day, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—LIQUOR STORE IN GOOD LOCATION, cheap; owner going to Europe. Apply on the premises, 114 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, [illegible] blocks from City Hall.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST MARKET STANDS in Brooklyn, E. D., for Meat and Vegetables; other business cause for selling; rent low. Apply at 104 [illegible] street, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE CHEAP—OYSTER DINING SALOON, 213 First avenue; must be seen; owner leaving city; rare chance, seldom offered. Call and see.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE OLD ESTABLISHED SHIP smith's shop 11½ James slip; must be sold.

NEAT STORE FOR SALE, WELL STOCKED AND in fine location; good fixtures, plate glass front; terms liberal. Apply at [illegible] Broadway.

TO DRY GOODS DEALERS.—FIXTURES OF THE nicest fitted up Dry Goods store in the State for sale and store to let, doing splendid business; size 25x95; plate glass front. HIGGINS & BRANDT,
27 Newark avenue, Jersey City.

MACHINERY.

A FOOT LATHE FOR SALE—CAN BE SEEN AT 94 West Fourth street. F. W. MELVIN, Manufacturing Jeweler.

BARGAINS—20 HORSE POWER AMES' PORTABLE Engine, 8 horse power Vertical Engine and Boiler, 15 horse power Locomotive Boiler, [illegible] horse power Hoister, large stock of Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, &c., in store.
E. E. HAMILTON, 36 Cortlandt street, New York.

CORLISS ENGINE, 17X36, UPRIGHT, NOW RUNNING; cheap [illegible] Wood Working Machinery [illegible] of all kinds. 294 Water street.
P. McSWEGAN.

FOR SALE—THE COMPLETE MACHINERY AND FIXtures of a large first class steam Laundry [illegible] Apply at 160 East Fourth street, near Third avenue, until [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIP[illegible] DAVIS [illegible] street [illegible]

PRINTING PRESS, CHEAP; ONE QUARTER MEDIUM [illegible] nearly new [illegible] Envelopes [illegible] William street.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND IRON [illegible] 1,265 Broadway.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

P[illegible]

POLITICAL.

P[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama in six tableaux,
THE VETERAN.
This play comprises a variety of interesting plot, strong dramatic effects and comedy, and
EXTENSIVE PICTURESQUE TABLEAUX.
Scenery entirely new and characteristic, painted from authentic sources; costumes of the different nations varied and magnificent.
ALL NEW.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. C. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. [illegible], Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss BURROUGHS and the SISTERS FRANSCHINI and Signor NOVISSIMO.

WALLACK'S—EXTRA.
BOX BOOK OPEN
for a
VETERAN MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24.
N. B.—The doors will open at 1 P. M. The play to commence at 1:30 P. M. precisely, in order to admit of an early termination of the performance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
202d to 210th time of
G. L. FOX'S FAMOUS HUMPTY DUMPTY.
"Come and see me ere I go!"
"Come and see me ere I go!"
CROWDED HOUSES NIGHTLY.
MATCHLESS SENSATIONS. UNEQUALLED FUN.

DON'T MISS IT
DON'T MISS IT
DON'T MISS IT
FOX'S FUN
The Martens.
The Wilsons.
The Kiralfys.
FOX'S FUN
HUMPTY DUMPTY
HUMPTY DUMPTY
HUMPTY DUMPTY

Come and see me ere I go!
Come and see me ere I go!
Regular Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager ... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
West Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway. Begins at 8.
LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE!!
30TH MATINEE OF DIVORCE!
SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.
Characters by Miss Clara Morris, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Gilbert, Nellie Mortimer, Mary Cary, Kate Claxton, Roberta Norwood, Louisa Volmer, Misses Finnin and Griffiths; Mr. D. H. Harkins, James Lewis, W. J. Lemoyne, W. Davidge, Louis James, Henry Crisp, D. Whiting, Owen Fawcett, F. Chapman, E. Pierce, J. Burnett, Beekman and Godfrey.
Seats may be secured for any of the remaining LAST NIGHTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE,
Fourteenth street and Broadway.
Manager ... R. W. BUTLER.
OVERFLOWING ATTRACTION AND NOVELTIES.
CROWDED HOUSES. EVERYBODY DELIGHTED.
The great Premier Ventriloquist,
E. D. DAVIES, E. D. DAVIES, E. D. DAVIES,
E. D. DAVIES, E. D. DAVIES, E. D. DAVIES.
The original sensational Burlesque
BAD DICKEY, BAD DICKEY,
OR, THE LIFE AND DEATH OF RICHARD.
DUKE OF GLOSTER ... M. W. FISK
HENRI, Earl of Richmond ... Miss LAURA LE CLAIRE
Duchess of York, Gus Williams; Duke of Buckingham, Miss Kate Brevoor; Tyrrell, Add Ryman; Sir John Catesby, Miss Jennie Walters; Princess Elizabeth, Miss Jennie Kimball; Lord Stanley, J. J. Kelly; Lord Mayor of London, George H. Coes; Lady Ann, Miss Harty; The Mace, Miss V. Ferrand; The Recorder, Miss Alice Maurice; Pages of History, Miss Haines and Miss Lucille; Richard's Grand Army, &c.
HUGHEY DOUGHERTY'S ORIGINAL SPEECH,
Master Barney, Ryman and Coes in their specialties, together with all the immense company,
EVERY EVENING.
Matinee every Saturday and Wednesday.
Seats reserved in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of the
BLACK CROOK.
NEW AND STARTLING FEATURES.
P. T. BARNUM'S
EQUESTRIAN GOAT, ALEXIS.
SPANISH MINSTRELS.
THE FAMOUS ORIENTAL SERPENT DANCE.
Mlle. PIERINA SASSI AND A LIVING ANACONDA.
THE GREAT MAJILTONS,
THE YOUNG ATHLETES,
THE CLOWN DOG,
THE INFANT BALLET,
THE TRAINED ANIMALS,
THE ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN,
THE CLOUD VEIL,
THE BEWILDERING TRANSFORMATION.
EXTRA MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
MONDAY, FEB. 26, THE NAIAD QUEEN,
with new scenery and a grand
CONGRESS OF GRAND DANSEUSES.
MONDAY, MARCH 4, MRS. JOHN WOOD
and her splendid
LONDON BURLESQUE COMPANY.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
FRIDAY, LADIES' INVITATION NIGHT.
OUR ORIGINAL NEW IDEA.

LADIES FREE THIS EVENING	A Lady with each Gentleman Free. THE CHEAPEST SHOW IN THE WORLD. Three Hours' Amusement for Nothing.

THE BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.

Sydney Franks,	Fred Siegel,	Emily Siegel,
Kitty Ashcroft,	Jennie Weston,	Celia Herd,
Flora Weston,	Frank Kerns,	Sam Devere,
Johnny Queen,	Ben Mason,	J. Graver,
C. F. Seabert,	C. Webster,	Gorenflo, &c.
TONY PASTOR.		TONY PASTOR.

In an entirely New Programme of Brilliant and Sparkling Novelties.

THIS EVENING,
at 8 o'clock,
Forty-eighth Grand Concert
of the world renowned
VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA,
at the PAVILION,
PAVILION,
833 Broadway, 833,
between Great Jones and Fourth streets.
Admission 25c. PAUL FALK.

LADIES FREE TO NIGHT	TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. A Lady with each gent admitted free of charge. Orchestra chairs for two, 50c.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
Rehearsal, Friday, February 23, at 3½ o'clock P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Grand orchestra of 100 performers.
HERR CARL BERGMANN, CONDUCTOR.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

34TH STREET THEATRE, NEAR THIRD AVENUE.
GREAT ATTRACTION.
LADIES' INVITATION NIGHT.
Every Lady accompanied by a Gentleman admitted free.

WREATHED IN SMILES.	THE LADIES WHO VISIT TONY PASTOR'S on Friday evenings. Ladies, make the gentlemen bring you. You are admitted free of charge.

FENCING AND BOXING ACADEMY, 26 WEST FOURTH street, near Broadway. Boxing taught in twelve lessons. Send or call for circulars. Colonel MONSTERY.

PIANOFORTES.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed upon purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, [illegible] Fourth avenue.

AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE ONLY $175. Overstrung bass, [illegible] carved legs, agraffe treble, every improvement; great bargain for cash.
J. LIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—MAGNIFICENT 7¼ OCTAVE rosewood [illegible] Pianoforte, well known city maker, carved legs [illegible] Cabinet. Call at private residence, 10 West [illegible] st.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD 7 OCTAVE PIANO, WITH [illegible] strings, agraffe treble, and all improvements; a bargain [illegible] by a city maker, at JOHN MAHON'S factory, 214 and 216 East Thirty-[illegible] street.

A MAGNIFICENT 7¼ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte for sale, made to order, celebrated maker [illegible] cost $900, for $350. Also Parlor Suits, Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary, Chamber, Dining [illegible] property family leaving [illegible] 26 West [illegible] st.

A LADY WILL SELL FOR $250 A PIANO, IN PERfect order [illegible] modern style, sweet tone [illegible] Third street, near the Bowery.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF NEW AND [illegible] WATERS' 481 Broadway [illegible]

MUSICAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A THOROUGH MUSICIAN [illegible]

A LIMITED NUMBER OF LADIES WITH GOOD [illegible] Herald Uptown Branch office.

O[illegible] WM. H. DAVIS & SON [illegible]

THE LECTURE SEASON.

C[illegible]
Tickets gratis, at the office [illegible]

D[illegible]

N[illegible] Bowery [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Manager ... Mr. WM. B. FRELIGH.
BUFFALO BILL
IS INDEED A TRIUMPH.
THE PRESS AND PUBLIC DECLARE IT.
The New York Herald of Tuesday, February 21, says:—"There was produced at this time honored temple of the drama one of the most exciting and thrilling melodramas that was ever placed on the Bowery boards. The piece is entitled BUFFALO BILL, KING OF THE BORDER MEN, and is founded on a fiction of that name written by Ned Buntline, and, strange to say, the hero of the play was present in a box in company with the writer of the story and dramatizer, Mr. Fred. G. Maeder. When the real Buffalo Bill was recognized on his entrance the audience rose en masse and greeted him with such enthusiasm as actors at the more artistic [illegible] this theatre never received."
The crowds every night testify to the great hit of
BUFFALO BILL.
ENTHUSIASM OF PRESS AND PUBLIC.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
THE STREET BLOCKADED.
FRED. G. MAEDER'S DRAMA OF BUFFALO BILL,
FROM NED BUNTLINE'S MASTER STORY,
GREETED WITH CHEERS UPON CHEERS.
BUFFALO { J. B. STUDLEY as the hero. } BUFFALO
BILL. { BUFFALO BILL J. B. STUDLEY } BILL.
DANGERS OF BORDER LIFE. PERILS OF SETTLERS.
DEADLY ENCOUNTERS. THRILLING SENSATIONS.
The hero of the story present at the theatre.
He endorses the life like picture.
BUFFALO BILL,
MAEDER,
BUNTLINE and
CODY VICTORIOUS.
GREAT DRAMA OF INDIAN SOCIETY.
LO, THE POOR INDIAN.
KING OF THE BORDER MEN ELECTED.
Preceded by the drama of
CROSSING THE LINE.

34TH STREET THEATRE,
corner Third avenue.
W. C. MITCHELL ... Manager.
THIS WEEK
THE GREAT BLANCHE SELWYN.
SERGEANT BURKE.
THE BEAUTIFUL CONCHITA RONZATI.
MATINEES TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS AT 2.
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY
LADIES' INVITATION NIGHTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
LAST THREE PERFORMANCES OF THE FAMED MULDER-FABBRI GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, FEB. 23,
(by general request)
Meyerbeer's great opera, in five acts,
L'AFRICAINE!
L'AFRICAINE!!
Jacob Muller, Karl Formes, D'Alphonse, Anna Rosetti, Joseph Weinlich, Carl Bernard, Janiloski, Zacharias, Lehmann, Madame Inez Fabbri, &c.
SCALE OF PRICES.
Parquet and Parquet Balcony, $1 50. Dress Circle, $1. Private Boxes (holding four), $8. Proscenium Boxes, $15. Promenade Tickets, 50 cents, and Family Circle (entrance on Twenty-fourth street), 50 cents.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE AT 2.
Flotow's delightful lyric opera, MARTHA. Saturday Evening, positively last appearance of the Company. Repetition of L'AFRICAINE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
EXTRAORDINARY MUSICAL EVENT!
COMBINATION OF ALL THE AVAILABLE ARTISTIC TALENT IN THE CITY FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY!!!
The management cannot promise a repetition of the extensive programme offered on this special occasion, and therefore respectfully suggest that the opportunity to hear the grand array of distinguished talent engaged should not be lost.
SUNDAY EVENING AT EIGHT!
THE NINTH REGIMENT BAND!!!
THE MULDER FABBRI GRAND OPERA COMPANY!!!
MME. INEZ FABBRI, prima donna assoluta!!! MLLE. ELZER, the charming young prima donna. MULLER, the renowned baritone. BERNARD, the great tenor! Professor MULDER, Conductor! LEVY, the renowned cornet!!!
*** Seats may be secured at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, Erie Ticket office, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street, all the principal hotels, and at the box office.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
SUNDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 25, at 8 o'clock,
EXTRAORDINARY MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
THE NINTH REGIMENT BAND,
MR. D. L. DOWNING, LEADER,
and the famed
MULDER FABBRI GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
MME. INEZ FABBRI, Prima Donna Assoluta.
MLLE. ANNA ELZER, the charming young Soprano.
HERR JACOB MULLER, the renowned Baritone.
HERR CARL BERNARD, the popular Tenor.
PROFESSOR R. MULDER, Conductor.
REAPPEARANCE OF MR. J. LEVY, CORNET.
Tickets for sale at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, Erie Ticket Office, corner Broadway and 23d street, and at the box office.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S
EXTRA ATTRACTIONS.
TO-DAY, AT 2 P. M. } The exciting sensational drama of WOMAN OF THE WORLD, and the nautical burlesque entitled POLL AND PARTNER JOE.
MISS PAULINE MARKHAM, MISS BELLE HOWITT and an efficient Burlesque Company will appear.
THIS EVENING AT 8. } Benefit and last night but one of MISS MARIAN MORDAUNT, in the new sensational drama of DARLING.
Concluding with the success of burlesque of
DICK WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT.
MISS PAULINE MARKHAM, MISS BELLE HOWITT, MR. T. W. KEENE, MR. A. H. SHELDON, and the entire Burlesque Company will appear.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S MUSE
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, the favorite Comedian, Mr. CHAS. T. PARSLOE,
and his talented pupil,
LITTLE SNIFFEN, only 8 years of age,
will appear in a beautiful Romantic Drama, in a Prologue and four Acts, written expressly for them by CHAS. NEWTON, Esq., entitled
OUT AT SEA.
TIM CAULKER, rough but good-hearted ... C. T. PARSL
RICK, "as poor as a boy" ... LITTLE SNIFF
BANJO DUETS, SONGS, DANCES, &c., incidental to Dra
OUT AT SEA MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE—28TH STREET AND BROA WAY.
THE SUCCESS OF NEW YORK.
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE DOORS.

The Talented Artist,	MARRIAGE.
MR. MACKAYE,	MARRIAGE.
and the	NEW SCENERY,
Charming Comedienne,	GORGEOUS
MISS GRISWOLD	APPOINTMENTS.

MARRIAGE EVERY NIGHT.
MARRIAGE MATINEE SATURDAY, 2 P. M.
SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Every evening until further notice,
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
which has met with the most unprecedented success, attracting the most brilliant audiences nightly.
EVERY TABLEAU ENCORED.
MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
Managers ... CARROLL & McCLOSK
MARY MITCHELL AND J. W. ALBAUGH
in Charles Fulton's drama from Ned Buntline's [illegible] entitled "SAVED FROM RUIN."

NEW YORK CIRCUS,
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT ... Dir
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE HUMOROUS EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME OF RIDE A JACK HORSE TO BANBURY CROSS.
ALL THE GREAT CIRCUS ARTISTS IN THEIR EXCITING FEATS OF EQUESTRIAN GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC SK

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
No. 585 Broadway.
Received nightly with shouts of applause.
Exquisite Vocal and Instrumental Music.
COMIC SONGS AND DANCES.
GLORIOUS FUN.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
First week of JACK OF ALL TRADES.
JACK OF ALL TRADES. DELSARTE'S SYS
Entertainment terminates at quarter to ten.
Seats secured six days in advance.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PLACE IN NEW YORK.
DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM,
745 BROADWAY, near Eighth street. 745 BROADW
CONTAINS 20,000 OBJECTS OF WONDER.
The handsomest woman in the world, the most wond freaks of nature, the strangest malformations, the astonishing phases of life, the most beautiful works of the [illegible] and 20,000 other cu ties. 745—ADMISSION 50 CENTS—745.

HARLEM MUSIC HALL.
H. G. CLARKE ... Ma
FRIDAY EVENING, February 23, last appearance of MRS. G. C. HOWARD as Topsy in UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. NILS
Messrs. Maurice and Max Strakosch have the ho announcing that
MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON
will make her last appearances in a series of GRAND FAREWELL OPERAS
(prior to her departure for Europe), commencing MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1872,
with the
STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPA
The sale of seats will commence Tuesday, February [illegible] 9 A. M. at the Academy of Music.

STEINWAY HALL.
THE JUBILEE SINGERS
will give their unique and popular Concert [illegible] FRIDAY EVENING [illegible] FISK UNIVERSITY, Nashville, Tenn., of which the [illegible] members [illegible]
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.
For sale at the hall and at rooms of American Missi Association, 53 Reade street.

METROPOLITAN
THEATRICAL AND
SHOW PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT,
HERALD BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THEATRICA
MINSTREL AND VARIETY CUTS CONSTA
ON HAND.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 BR [illegible] NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, New York.

SHE[illegible] | THE WIFE WHO [illegible]

34TH STREET THEATRE [illegible] GRAND MATINEE [illegible]

D[illegible]

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A[illegible] SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

SECTARIANISM.

Is a Religious War To Be Inaugurated?

Report of the Political Reform Committee of the Union League Club.

Public Land and Public Money Appropriated to Sectarian Uses.

Nearly Two Millions Taken from the City Treasury in Three Years.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS

A meeting of the members of the Union League Club was held last night, at which the question of the appropriation by the city government of money and land for sectarian uses was denounced, and resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were unanimously approved. The following report, giving important details, was presented.

Report of the Committee.

The Standing Committee on Political Reform of the Union League Club, on February 22, 1872, made the following report upon the diversion of public money and public land of the city from the legitimate objects of political government to sectarian purposes:—

THE CONSTITUTION OPPOSED TO SECTARIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The entire separation of Church and State, the perfect freedom of each citizen to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience; his right to have any religion he chooses, or none at all if he prefers, are in the United States axioms of government.

This spirit pervades the whole national constitution; but yet to prevent the possibility of any sect or combination of sects from imposing or even attempting to impose a State church upon us the first amendment to the constitution, made in this city March 4, 1789, declares that.

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

The constitution of the State of New York goes still further. It says (Art. 1, sec. 3):—

"The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind."

EACH SECT OPPOSED TO TAXATION TO SUPPORT OTHER SECTS.

Our forefathers in England and France did not enjoy freedom of religious profession and worship and were taxed to support a Church they did not attend and in which they did not believe.

To escape this oppression and injustice they came to America.

The great grievance of the Irish in Ireland for the last half century has been, that they were taxed to support a religious sect, the Church of England, whose creed they rejected; hence the Irish and their clergy have emigrated in millions to our free land, where both the State and the national constitutions forbid such an unchristian practice.

We all agree upon the general principle of absolute freedom in matters of religion and worship, and the injustice of taxing citizens of one faith to support or propagate the peculiar tenets and doctrines of those of another and different faith; yet so great are the charms of gold that even the most devout sects in our city cannot always resist the temptation to grab public money and public property whenever opportunity offers.

A late writer estimates the number of religious sects in this country at 200.

LAND AND MONEY TO ONE SECT ALONE, $4,896,388 51.

A single one of these during the last three years, by allying itself with the late Tammany Ring, has drawn from the public treasury of the city and county of New York, in cash, for the support of its convents, churches, cathedrals, church schools and asylums, the enormous sum of $1,396,388 51.

This same sect many years ago obtained a lease granted by the city, for a nominal rent, of the whole block of ground extending from Fifth to Fourth avenue and from Fiftieth to Fifty-first street; and then, in 1852, it induced the city, for the sum of $83 33, to execute to it a release of the block, thus divesting the city's title and giving this sect an absolute title in fee simple to the whole block. A few years afterward it charged the city $24,000 for permission to extend Madison avenue across this block, making it two blocks, and received the money from the city Treasury. Not content with this, it refused to pay the assessment for enhanced value to the lots caused by this opening of the avenue, but drew from the city Treasury $8,935 84 to pay that.

A moderate estimate of the present value of these two blocks of ground thus obtained for nothing is $1,500,000. Upon the Fifth avenue block this sect is now building a new cathedral; upon the Madison avenue block they have erected a chapel.

This same sect, by two leases, one made in 1846, the other in 1857, obtained from the city at the rent of only $2 a year the whole block adjoining the above, and extending from Fifth to Fourth avenue, and from Fifty-first to Fifty second street. The same extension of Madison avenue made two blocks of this also; and upon each is now erected a building used for one of the asylums owned by this sect.

These two blocks of ground thus obtained from the city for nothing are worth another $1,500,000.

In 1866 the Archbishop of this sect, for $1 a year, acquired from the city for the Sisters of Mercy half a block of ground on Madison avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second streets, estimated to be now worth $200,000.

In 1870, for $1 a year, he received a grant from the city for the Sisters of Charity of a whole block of ground on Lexington avenue, between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets, estimated to be worth now $350,000.

This single sect has thus in a short time become possessed of real estate of the city to the value of $3,500,000, and making, with the money received from the public treasury of the city and county within the last three years, $1,396,388 51, the munificent sum of $4,896,388 51. No other city in the world has, in so short a time, contributed so much toward practically founding a State Church. With such a facility for acquiring both the public land and the public money it will soon, if not restrained by law, control the city as completely as it has for centuries Mexico and Spain.

Other sects are taking the disease, and beginning to feel an itching for the city's land. The Baptists, in December, 1870, yielded to the temptation, and for $1 a year received ten lots of land between Lexington and Fourth avenues and Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets. These are estimated to be worth $100,000.

RESTRAINT OF LAW REQUIRED TO SAVE THE PUBLIC LAND AND MONEY.

At one period in England one sect had acquired nearly a third of the land in the kingdom, and Blackstone says that but for the statutes of mortmain ecclesiastical corporations would soon have engulfed the whole real estate of England. The priests were so skilful in devising schemes to avoid these statutes that it took nearly four centuries to perfect them sufficiently to afford protection against the rapacity of the Church.

If each sect in this city was treated the same as the most favored one all the public land of the city would soon be conveyed to them, and the whole income from public taxes would be applied to sectarian uses.

This whole policy is wrong, and not American, and is admitted to be so by the best men in all the sects.

PRETENCE—CHARITY; REALITY—HYPOCRISY.

Their pretence or excuse for plundering the public treasury is that they use the money either for charity or education.

Charity is the duty of all, and the highest Christian virtue; but charity means to give away one's own money; not the money of another, taken without his consent.

The sectarian charities in this city proceed as follows:—

A few good people organize within their church a charitable institution, to be owned and managed by parties of their own faith. This is right; but as soon as the charity begins to cost money and need land, they violate the tenth commandment, and covet the goods and lands of the public.

They obtain from the city—first, a grant of land for a building site; second, money from the city treasury to erect the building, and third, an annual subsidy from the city treasury to support the inmates.

This is spending, not their own money, but other people's, and without their consent. On the part of the managing sect it is not charity, but hypocrisy.

The duty of taking care of the poor and fatherless under our benign government is assumed by the public. Munificent provision is made for them.

In New York the buildings are palatial and beautiful. all ots have equal rights therein and special favors are shown bone. If any sect is not satisfied with this it is at perfect erty to establish and support its own private charities and nage them in its own way; but it should be at its own , not at the expense of the public treasury.

Every sectarian charity in the city carries on in a quiet y a theological war against opposing sects. The inmates doned more or less with the dogmas of the sect. Minis of opposite sects are watchfully excluded, and in one e where one entered to give spiritual consolation to a pa t of his own faith he was threatened with personal vio e if he did not leave. Such a disturbance was made that had to depart without fulfilling his Christian mission; yet a most estimable gentleman, and pastor of one of the gest churches in the city.

ON PRINCIPLE NOT A DOLLAR CAN BE APPROPRIATED.

low, however excellent the sectarian charities may be, mere fact that they are sectarian must upon principle er our government exclude them wholly from the public sury. The slightest deviation from this rule admits the ciple of a State Church. It is permitting the thin end of wedge to enter that in time will be driven home by some erful sect and fix upon us all the evils of a State religion.

OTHER PRETENCE—EDUCATION; REALITY—INCREASE OF THEIR OWN SECT.

our country, where every citizen has a voice in the gov ment, self-preservation requires the civil power to take that education is universal. Hence the American doc that the property of the State shall pay the cost of ating the youth of the State. The method adopted is the m of free common schools. They are supported at pub expense in every locality where there are children of the ol age. The civil authorities prescribe a course of study discipline free from sectarian bias, so that the youth of ects may meet on this neutral ground and qualify them s for useful citizens.

NO NEED OF SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

the city of New York the public school houses are educa al palaces—large, comfortable, healthy, well provided apparatus, teachers and text books [illegible] to the homes of the children and [illegible] parent has only to deliver his child, washed and ed, at the front door of the school house, and he has rything necessary to enable him to acquire a good com school education furnished him free of cost.

child of the poorest laborer and that of the richest hant stand upon the same level in this great and benefi republican nursery. Our common schools make excel citizens of a free and tolerant republic, and furnish thing the sectarian schools do, except the single item ctarian religious instruction. This should be rendered family or in the church of the sect, not in a school orted by public money.

WHY WAR IS MADE ON THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

a single sect is taught by its head, a foreign and des ecclesiastic, [illegible], that the civil authorities in a re have not the right to control [illegible] the course of and the choice and appointment of teachers in the s open alike to the youth of all classes, but that this belongs to the Church. Hence this sect makes war ur public schools, persuades its children to leave them, s an opposition school wherever it has a church, and s that it does this solely for the purpose of indoctrinat young mind with its peculiar sectarian tenets and ob ces.

y them demand, and for the last three years have re money from the public treasury to pay the expense destroying the public schools and building up their

[illegible] of their school rooms are damp basements of es, so dark that gas has to be used on the brightest

THE STATE A BETTER EDUCATOR THAN THE CHURCH.

country where the education of the youth has been the Church has it been as well, or as generally or ghly performed as when this duty has been assumed civil authorities.

Spain and Mexico are illustrations of the clerical and Germany and the States of our country, of the ivil system.

ly speaking, in a country where the organic law, like ordains absolute freedom of religion, we have no right to appropriate any of the public money or land to sectarian schools. The legislation that has heretofore permitted it is the entering wedge of a determined effort to destroy our system of free common schools, and upon its ruins to build up a State Church and put the whole subject of education under the control of religious sects.

However excellent a school may be, the mere fact that the course of study and choice of teachers are not under the control of the public school authorities, but are under the direction of a sect or sects, should of itself alone wholly exclude it from the public treasury. Let the same authority support it that controls and manages it.

Every child is provided for, and liberally provided for, in the free public schools. If any sect desires its children to leave the public conveyance on the road to knowledge and take a private sectarian coach it cannot honestly object to paying the cost of this sectarian coach itself.

The tables below, forming part of this report, show that a church in this city that counts its blocks of houses and stores by miles and their value at millions, all paying to it, yet, hat in hand, knocks at the door of the city treasury annually for a few dollars in aid of its two charity schools. That church could well afford to support twenty such charity schools out of its own treasury.

We have brought forward these alarming facts in no spirit of hostility to true religion, nor to any church or political party as such, but exclusively in the character of American citizens, and we call upon our fellow citizens, irrespective of sect or party, to oppose, in all lawful ways, taxation, or appropriation of public money or public land for sectarian purposes.

SECTARIAN APPROPRIATIONS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Every dollar of public money or public land appropriated to a sectarian institution is showing a "discrimination or preference" for that sect. The constitution of the State of New York forbids "discrimination or preference" in religion and worship. It protects all, but allows no favors to one over another.

THE REMEDY.

1. The Legislature is about to give us a new city charter. We ask them to put in it a clause prohibiting the city government from giving or granting public money or public property to or in aid of sectarian institutions, and to make the prohibition so clear and explicit that no corruption or ingenuity can evade or get around it. This will at once stop the evil in this city.

2. We ask the Legislature to amend the State constitution in like manner so as to impose a similar prohibition upon the State government and all county, city and town governments within the State. This will require three years, as the amendment must pass two successive Legislatures and then be submitted to the people for ratification. Nothing but a constitutional prohibition can cure the evil.

3. We suggest to Congress whether a similar amendment should not be made to the constitution of the United States, so as to preserve effectually and affirmatively in the whole country freedom and toleration in religion and worship, and to prohibit forever any sect in the whole land from building itself up at the cost of the public treasury or public property. The true interests of religion, as well as of the State, seem alike to require this.

DEXTER A. HAWKINS, Chairman.

Nearly $2,000,000 of the Money Raised by Taxes Abstracted from the Public Treasury of the City and County of New York, in the Last Three Years Alone, for Sectarian Uses—A Single Sect Gets $1,396,388 51, Besides a Large Slice of the City's Real Estate.

Roman Catholic.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Convent of the Sacred Heart	$10,000 00	—	—
Charity week-day school, Academy of Sacred Heart	4,000 00	—	—
House of the Good Shepherd	25,000 00	$25,000 00	$2,170 00
House of the Good Shepherd	15,000 00	—	5,322 22
House of Mercy, Bloomingdale	5,000 00	—	—
Sisters of Mercy	457 00	—	—
Sisters of St. Dominic	10,000 00	6,000 00	—
Sisters of St. Dominic	106 20	—	—
Sisters of St. Dominic Asylum	5,000 00	—	6,000 00
Church of Dominican Fathers	2,774 73	2,774 73	—
Dominican church, Lexington avenue	3,500 00	3,500 00	—
School of St. Nicholas, Order of St. Dominic	6,800 00	—	—
St. Nicholas school	5,000 00	11,700 00	—
St. Nicholas church	354 60	—	—
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	3,153 44	—	—
St. Patrick's Cathedral	8,928 84	8,928 84	—
St. Patrick's Cathedral school	6,000 00	—	7,000 00
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, corner Mott and Prince streets	5,000 00	—	—
St. Bridget's school	23,549 00	13,000 00	13,972 00
St. Bridget's church	5,000 00	—	—
Sister Helena	4,317 85	—	—
Sisters of St. Joseph	5,000 00	5,000 00	—
St. Joseph's church	2,071 91	3,199 69	—
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	5,000 00	5,000 00	6,000 00
St. Joseph's parish school, Manhattanville	2,000 00	2,000 00	5,768 00
St. Joseph's parochial male school	3,180 00	3,042 00	868 60
St. Joseph's parochial female school	3,410 00	2,574 00	
St. Teresa's school	7,730 00	3,825 00	6,860 00
St. Teresa's church	640 00	640 00	—
School of St. Teresa's chapel	6,000 00	—	—
In aid of school attached to St. Teresa's church	5,000 00	—	—
St. Ann's parochial school	1,500 00	1,500 00	3,920 00
St. Ann's church, Eighth st.	208 40	586 40	1,881 53
St. Peter's free school	5,000 00	4,500 00	4,599 00
German American school, St. Peter's church	1,500 00	—	—
German American free school	14,000 00	2,498 00	1,960 00
St. Lawrence church	1,500 00	—	—
St. Lawrence parish school	5,000 00	4,500 00	2,945 00
St. Mary's school	20,000 00	13,607 00	12,761 00
St. Mary's church, Grand street	200 00	200 00	—
Sisters of Charity, St. Mary's church	70 00	70 00	—
School of the Most Holy Redeemer	11,000 00	11,000 00	9,800 00
St. Francis' female parochial school	4,250 00	—	—
St. Francis' male parochial school	3,750 00	—	—
St. Francis' Hospital	5,000 00	10,000 00	6,000 00
St. Michael's parochial school	2,500 00	2,000 00	3,556 00
St. Michael's church, aid of school attached to	5,000 00	—	—
St. Michael's school	5,000 00	—	—
St. Gabriel's school	11,830 00	—	—
Church of Transfiguration	3?7 75	—	11,550 00
Transfiguration free school	11,500 00	11,580 00	11,840 00
St. James' parochial male school	6,000 00	6,900 00	9,618 00
St. James' parochial female school	7,000 00	5,900 00	
St. James' church	800 00	—	—
School of Our Lady of Sorrow	8,000 00	7,500 00	4,200 00
St. Columba Charity and Week-day School	6,120 00	5,750 00	6,510,00
Church of the Holy Innocents	562 25	562 25	—
St. Andrew's church	1,007 01	1,007 01	—
Church of the Immaculate Conception	5,000 00	182 43	—
School of the Immaculate Conception	10,000 00	10,750 00	11,254 00
Church of St. Paul the Apostle	5,004 82	4,999 82	—
Free School of St. Vincent de Paul	2,500 00	2,700 00	1,428 00
German American school, Nineteenth ward	3,150 00	2,700 00	—
Church of St. Boniface	965 70	—	—
St. John the Evangelist free school for girls	2,140 00	2,500 00	2,240 00
Parish school, Church of the Nativity	689 60	—	—
Roman Catholic church, Second avenue, Second and Third streets	645 45	—	—
Church of the Holy Cross	2,113 75	6,441 60	—
Parochial school, Church of the Holy Cross	1,272 00	—	—
Church of Holy Name or St. Matthew	462 12	—	—
Church of the Assumption	459 13	459 13	—
Church of St. John the Baptist	533 31	502 00	—
St. Vincent's Hospital	10,000 00	10,000 00	6,000 00
St. Vincent's Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	15,000 00	—	—
New York Catholic Protectory	98,009 36	114,253 92	176,856 43
St. Stephen's Orphan House	5,000 00	—	—
St. Stephen's Orphan House	3,409 00	—	—
Richard Burtsell, to pay taxes, lots Twenty-second street, purchased for church property	505 40	—	—
Free German School	5,000 00	3,600 00	4,480 00
German Mission Association	5,000 00	6,000 00	5,000 00
College of St. Francis Xavier	—	7,272 20	—
St. Peter's	—	1,062 90	—
St. Columba church	—	1,987 28	—
Church of the Covenant	—	652 00	—
Sisters of Mercy	—	436 00	—
R. C. Orphan Asylum	—	20,761 99	—
Church of the Nativity	—	645 45	—
Church of the Epiphany	—	765 71	—
St. Vincent de Paul Orphan Asylum	—	15,000 00	—
St. Joseph's Home	—	3,000 00	3,000 00
The Shepherd's Fold	—	5,000 00	5,000 00
School of Bethlehem	—	770 00	—
St. Boniface church school	—	1,500 00	770 00
St. Patrick's free school	—	7,304 00	—
St. Francis Xavier male school	—	3,861 00	6,167 00
St. Francis Xavier female school	—	2,798 00	
Sacred Heart Female Academy	—	3,000 00	—
Church of the Annunciation	—	3,174 00	—
Church of the Annunciation School	—	—	2,240 00
St. Gabriel's male school	—	7,419 00	—
St. Gabriel's female school	—	4,481 00	—
St. Alphonsus' school	—	3,081 70	2,500 00
Free School of St. Vincent	—	2,500 00	—
Church of the Holy Redeemer	—	3,000 00	—
School of St. Francis of Assisi	—	1,000 00	1,920 00
School of the Holy Cross	—	3,000 00	2,520 00
School of the Nativity	—	700 00	—
School of St. Chrysostom	—	505 00	—
Orphan Asylum (Prince and Mott)	—	—	374 00
Sisters of St. Mary	—	—	10,000 00
Foundling Asylum	—	—	1,609 90
School of the Order of the Sisters of St. Dominic	—	—	9,173 06
New York Catholic Protectory	—	—	5,000 00 19,080 49
Total	$[illegible],071 82	464,081 86	421,026 64
Protestant Episcopal.			
St. Bartholomew's church	$262 95	$17,250 00	—
St. Luke's Hospital	542 50	263 95	—
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Females	1,400 00	342 50	1,800 00
St. Luke's parochial school	271 00	—	175 00
Church of the Incarnation	2,810 00	—	—
St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal church	290 46	—	—
St. Philip's church	130 57	—	—
School of St. Paul's chapel	738 00	—	—
Church of the Holy Trinity	1,270 00	846 00	722 00
Parish school of Trinity church	704 00	884 00	1,000 00
Parish school of Trinity chapel	650 40	886 00	597 00
St. Timothy's church	1,785 51	1,741 96	—
St. Mary's church, Manhattanville	257 00	—	—
Parish school of the Church of the Redeemer	1,800 00	—	—
New York Protestant Episcopal church	1,300 00	—	—
[illegible] P. E. Mission society	600 00	—	—
School of St. John's Chapel	575 00	764 00	618 00
Shepherd's Fold of the Protestant Episcopal church	500 00	500 00	300 00
Church of the Holy Apostles	179 79	179 79	—
Church of the Holy Sepulchre	750 00	750 00	—
St. Clement's P. E. church	146 00	146 00	—
St. Mark's church	669 22	669 22	—
All Angels	1,177 29	1,177 29	—
All Saints	529 00	315 00 214 59	—
Church of Intercession	1,749 59	—	—
St. Mary's Episcopal church, Manhattanville	522 00	—	—
St. Mark's Episcopal church, [illegible]	3,100 00	—	—
Zion church	69 00	—	—
School of the Sheltering Arms	1,000 00	909 00	672 00
Memorial church	370 86	—	—
St. Thomas	—	2,789 17	—
Grace church	—	447 08	—
St. Luke's church	—	1,211 08	—
Park Episcopal school	—	1,200 00	560 00
St. Bartholomew's church school	—	—	742 00
Total	$29,335 09	$17,686 86	$9,956 00
Hebrew.			
Congregation Shearith Israel	$940 99	$940 99	—
Congregation Anshe Chesed, Norfolk street	402 90	—	—
Hebrew Free School, No. 1	2,260 00	2,008 00	$3,892 00
Polonies Talmud Korah school	542 00	500 00	420 00
Congregation B. Israel	68 30	68 30	—
Congregation Adireth El	191 00	—	—
Hebrew Benevolent Society Orphan Asylum	5,000 00	—	—
Hebrew Benevolent Orphan Asylum	5,000 00	—	—
Congregation Schaar Hashomayim	—	310 72	—
Hebrew Free School, No. 2	—	992 00	—
Hebrew Free School, No. 3	—	1,150 00	—
Hebrew Free School, No. 4	—	1,1?0 00	—
Total	$14,404 49	$7,135 07	$4,312 00
Reformed (Dutch) Church.			
Reformed Dutch church, Harsenville, Bloomingdale	$3,730 99	—	—
Reformed Dutch church, Harsenville, Bloomingdale	6,748 41	—	—
Reformed Dutch church, Washington square	1,143 46	1,143 46	—
Northwest Protestant Reformed Dutch church	825 00	825 00	—
True Reformed Dutch church	123 00	123 00	—
Reformed Dutch church, Harlem	—	813 24	—
Reformed Dutch church, Bloomingdale	—	6,684 50	—
Total	$12,630 86	$9,589 20	—
Presbyterian.			
Canal Presbyterian church	$120 00	$130 00	—
Church of the Covenant	652 60	—	—
Mercer street Presbyterian church	1,280 00	1,270 00	—
Manhattanville Presbyterian church	1,724 79	1,724 79	—
Eleventh Presbyterian church	384 00	—	—
Eighty-fourth street Presbyterian church	540 00	—	—
Thirteenth street Presbyterian church	208 00	—	—
Jane street Presbyterian church	145 00	136 00	—
Spring street Presbyterian church	414 00	414 00	—
Harlem Presbyterian church	88 00	88 00	—
Presbyterian church corner Houston and Thompson streets	150 00	150 00	—
A Presbyterian church	150 00	—	—
A Presbyterian hospital	1,400 00	—	—
Mariners' church—Sea and Land	311 00	—	—
United Presbyterian church, Forty-fourth street	292 00	292 00	—
United Presbyterian church, Charles street	162 00	—	—
Second Reformed Presbyterian church	140 50	120 00	—
First Reformed Presbyterian church	191 55	—	—
Lexington avenue Presbyterian church	—	878 29	—
Eleventh street Presbyterian church	—	284 00	—
Total Presbyterian	$8,363 44	$5,597 06	—
Baptist.			
Laight street Baptist church	$170 00	$170 00	—
Macdougal street Baptist church	195 00	195 00	—
North Baptist church, Christopher street	1,000 00	200 00	—
Fifty-third street Baptist church	637 09	637 09	—
Abyssinian Baptist church	124 00	124 00	—
Berean Baptist church	150 00	—	—
Baptist church, Madison st.	175 00	—	—
Olive Branch Baptist church	100 00	—	—
Harlem Second Baptist church	209 25	209 25	—
Tabernacle Baptist church	—	547 95	—
First Baptist Mariners' church	—	482 00	—
Total	$2,760 34	$2,565 29	—
Methodist Episcopal.			
Methodist Episcopal church, Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street	473 71	—	—
Methodist Episcopal church, Bloomingdale	102 96	102 96	—
Methodist Episcopal church, Yorkville	421 47	—	—
Sullivan street Methodist Episcopal church	208 00	208 00	—
Bedford street Methodist Episcopal church	306 00	306 00	—
Forsyth street Methodist Episcopal church	250 00	250 00	—
Greene street Methodist Episcopal church	315 00	—	—
Jane street Methodist Episcopal church	129 00	—	—
John street Methodist Episcopal church	255 00	1,272 72	—
Jane street Methodist Episcopal church, Tenth avenue and Forty-fourth st.	91 09	91 09	—
Sullivan street Methodist Episcopal Bethel church	221 00	—	—
Second church of Evangelical Association of North America	300 40	—	—
Willet street Methodist Episcopal church	—	316 16	—
St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church	—	273 77	—
Second street Methodist Episcopal church	—	346 99	—
Lexington avenue Methodist Episcopal church	—	1,129 63	—
Total	$3,073 63	$4,197 82	—
German Evangelical.			
German and English Day school, German Reformed church	$1,150 00	—	—
German Lutheran, St. Peter's church	476 00	—	—
German Lutheran church	54 00	$54 00	—
German Evangelical church	216 00	216 00	—
German American School Society	131 24	—	—
German Evangelical Lutheran St. Mathias' church	—	280 00	—
German Evangelical Lutheran St. Luke's church	—	51 92	—
German Reformed Church school	—	1,035 00	—
Total	$2,027 24	$1,656 92	—
Miscellaneous.			
New York Magdalen Benevolent Society	$5,000 00	—	$2,000 00
Protestant Half Orphan Asylum	3,054 85	—	—
Wayside Industrial Home	3,000 00	$5,000 00	—
Free school, New York Turnverein	3,300 00	2,646 00	2,600 00
School, New York Juvenile Society and Orphan Home school	4,236 00	—	—
An Evangelical church	300 00	—	—
Mission church, Second av., 125th st. (Congregational)	294 27	594 27	—
Dover street free school	2,000 00	1,500 00	763 00
Union Home and School	10,000 00	5,000 00	—
Union Home and School	7,000 00	—	—
Lying-in Asylum, Marion st.	5,000 00	—	—
Third Universalist church	—	195 00	3,000 00
Society for Benefit of Colored Orphans	—	—	—
Society for Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children	—	3,260 75	—
Ladies' Union Relief Association	—	423 00	—
New York Infirmary, Women and Children	—	10,000 00	10,000 00
Ladies' Christian Union	—	10,000 00	10,000 00
Patriots' Orphan Home	—	3,000 00	2,000 00
Ladies' Union Aid Society	—	5,000 00	5,000 00
Association for Befriending Children	—	6,000 00	—
Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	—	2,000 00	2,000 00
Female Assistance Society	—	5,000 00	—
New York Dorcas Society	—	5,000 00	3,000 00
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless	—	3,000 00	2,000 00
New York Juvenile Guardian Society	—	10,000 00	6,000 00
School of Women's Prison	—	2,000 00	—
Zion African church	—	2,000 00	371 00
Wayside Industrial Home	—	129 16	—
Ladies' Depository	—	2,503 00	—
Chapin Home for Aged and Indigent	—	—	1,000 00
German church	—	532 32	7,000 00
Second church of Evangelical Association	—	—	—
St. Paul's church	—	200 40	—
Emmanuel German church	—	168 00	—
School of the Epiphany	—	51 00	—
Bethlehem Chapel school	—	1,000 00	—
German and English free school	—	—	735 00
School for Deaf Mutes	—	1,000 00	595 00 175 00
Totals	$44,095 12	$91,209 90	$[illegible],649 10
Annual totals	636,[illegible] 95	60[illegible],467 40	494,542 64

SUMMARY.

Roman Catholic	$1,396,388 51
Protestant Episcopal	56,9[illegible] 74
Hebrew	25,851 56
Reformed (Dutch) Church	22,210 06
Presbyterian	13,960 52
Baptist	5,325 63
Methodist Episcopal	7,27[illegible]
German Evangelical	3,684 16
Miscellaneous	19[illegible],[illegible] 02
Grand total for three years	$1,7[illegible],302 15

DEXTER A. HAWKINS,
Chairman Committee on Political Reform Union League Club.
CHARLES COLLINS, Secretary.

Endorsement of the Seventy's Charter—Opposition to Sectarian Appropriations—Abolition of Fees of Judicial Officers.

The Union League Club at their meeting last evening adopted the following resolutions:—

Whereas the character of this incorporated community, the vast interests it embraces, and the necessity of a local government adequate to the protection of [illegible] its interests are of [illegible] not only to the citizens of New York, but to the inhabitants of the whole State and Union; therefore

Resolved, That the Union League Club [illegible] of this State be earnestly [illegible] the passage of a charter [illegible] the people [illegible] representation and [illegible] government and [illegible]. That this club [illegible] the passage of the charter recommended by the [illegible] in the form in which it has been [illegible] in the Assembly, without further [illegible].

Whereas the constitution of the United States [illegible] Congress from making any law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, was intended [illegible] and [illegible] that much of the spirit [illegible] tion of property or money to sectarian [illegible] from general [illegible] discrimination [illegible] forbidden by the constitution; therefore

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State [illegible] and to adopt [illegible] prohibiting such appropriations or exemptions, direct or indirect, in favor of any religious sect or denomination of any creed or persuasion whatever.

Resolved, That the Legislature be earnestly requested to prohibit the charging or receipt of any [illegible] by any judicial or ministerial officer [illegible] a sworn quarterly stated account of the amount [illegible] these fees be secured, and that the excess thereof beyond a sum fixed by law be paid into the treasury of the city or county wherein such officer shall perform his duties.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

The Jerome Gun Club Celebrate the Day at Jerome Park with Good Shooting and a Grand Dinner.

Many Beautiful Ladies in Attendance, Who Enjoy the Sport.

The weather was intensely cold in the north field of Jerome Park yesterday, a withering northwester sweeping over the valley which the Jerome Gun Club have selected for their practice at pigeons; but the piercing blasts seemed to have no effect on the warm tempers and genial hearts of the members, who mustered in large numbers to celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of the Father of His Country. A number of beautiful and elegant ladies graced the grounds with their presence and remained the greater portion of the afternoon, much admiring the fine shooting of the gentlemen engaged in the sport. After the shooting was over the gentlemen and ladies adjourned to the Club House, where dinner was in readiness, and it was late in the evening before they returned to the city by the light of the moon. Many of the ladies as well as the gentlemen were out on horseback.

Five shooting events came off during the afternoon; three matches and two sweepstakes—one of the latter being a handicap and the leading event of the day. The first was for a cup, between Messrs. Heckscher, Johnson and Redmond, twenty-three yards rise, eighty yards boundary, one and a quarter ounce shot; the trapping and retrieving being done in this and all the other events by Ira Paine. These gentlemen shot at fifteen birds each, Messrs. Redmond and Johnson each shot seven birds of the fifteen, and, making a tie, they shot it off at three birds each, Mr. Johnson winning by killing two of the latter to Mr. Redmond's one. Mr. Heckscher killed five out of fourteen birds. The following is the

SCORE.

Mr. Redmond—1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0—Killed, 7; missed, 8.
Mr. Johnson—0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0—Killed, 7; missed, 8.
Mr. Heckscher—0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0—Killed, 5; missed, 9.
Mr. Johnson—1, 0, 1—Killed, 2.
Mr. Redmond—0, 1, 0—Killed, 1.

Then followed a match, at five birds each, between Messrs. F. Palmer and August Belmont, the latter shooting at twenty yards rise, while Mr. Palmer shot at twenty-five yards. Mr. Belmont won the match very easily by killing three birds in succession, while his opponent missed three. The latter then gave up.

As soon as the above affair was settled a handicap sweepstakes of $50 entrance, twenty-one birds each, one and a quarter ounce shot, eighty yards boundary, came off. Six gentlemen entered, viz.:—J. G. Bennett, Jr., twenty-four yards; Henry Leavitt, twenty-three yards; A. Belmont, twenty-three yards; J. Heckscher, twenty-three yards; W. Douglas, twenty-four yards, and Mr. Fellows at twenty-one yards. As a whole, the shooting was excellent, some of it remarkably good. Mr. Bennett won the stake, killing the largest number of birds—sixteen out of twenty-one. The shooting of Messrs. Leavitt and Belmont was also good, the former killing fifteen and the latter fourteen. The following is the

SCORE.

Mr. Bennett—0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1—Killed, 16; missed, 5.
Mr. Leavitt—0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1—Killed, 15; missed, 6.
Mr. Belmont—1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1—Killed, 14; missed, 7.
Mr. Heckscher—1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0—Killed, 11; missed, 10.
Mr. Douglas—1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0—Killed, 11; missed, 10.
Mr. Fellows—0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0—Killed, 8; missed, 13.

The above was the great event of the day, and the ladies came down from the club house, and, taking seats on the platform, witnessed the shooting throughout with great interest.

Then followed a match for a valuable cup between Messrs. Johnson and Gray, at fifteen birds each, twenty-two yards rise, eighty boundary, one and a half ounce shot. The match was won by Mr. Johnson, who killed six birds out of fourteen, Mr. Gray killing but four of the fourteen. The following is the

SCORE.

G. Johnson—1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0—Killed, 6; missed, 8.
W. Gray—1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0—Killed, 4; missed, 10.

The shooting closed for the day with a match between Mr. Leavitt and Mr. Bennett, eleven birds each, twenty-three yards rise, eighty yards boundary. This was a very interesting and closely contested affair throughout, Mr. Leavitt winning by one bird, having shot nine out of eleven, Mr. Bennett killing eight. The following is the

SCORE.

Mr. Leavitt—1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1—Killed, 9; missed, 2.
Mr. Bennett—1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1—Killed, 8; missed, 3.

But the shooter who attracted the most attention and was really the hero of the day was Alderman Jerome, who was stationed behind the pool box near the grand stand, and every bird that escaped the marksmen in the matches and handicaps and flew over towards him would get one or two shots as it approached. Few birds escaped that came within range of the unerring eye of Alderman Jerome. He discounted all the shooters at the Park yesterday afternoon.

PIGEON SHOOTING ON STATEN ISLAND.

Washington's Birthday on the Club Grounds at New Dorp—Wintry Weather but Plenty of Sport—Four Sweepstakes Shot—Trial at Snow Birds Results in a Failure—Good Shooting Considering the High Wind.

The most enjoyable pigeon shooting tournament of the season took place yesterday at New Dorp, Staten Island, on the grounds of the Richmond County Shooting Club. Jerome Park, the scene of many such contests, and Captain Sealey's, at East New York, although very picturesque, cannot claim much advantage over the locality first named, as it is quite easily approached and its ample acres furnish a grand opportunity for the display of good markmanship. Washington's Birthday had been selected by the prominent members of the club for a gala day in this respect, and to make it more an occasion long to be remembered invitations were extended to the ambitious young shooters of the islands to display their skill, and, being heartily responded to, there was an enthusiastic feeling and interest evinced among the many amateurs present seldom observed connected with the greatest professional matches.

The nine and eleven o'clock boats conveyed in carriages about two hundred gentlemen from this city intent upon participating in the amusement, and on reaching the grounds they found all arrangements necessary for the occasion had been perfected. First on the programme it was decided should be the trial of skill between the young men of Staten Island, and eighteen gentlemen responded to the call. This gathering was made up of those that never belonged to a shooting club, and, though all [illegible] twenty one years, and not over three years' difference in their respective ages they were [illegible] of the [illegible] courteous and most excellent [illegible]. Never [illegible] marksmen seem more enthusiastic, [illegible] although the score of [illegible] is very [illegible] be attributed to their want of [illegible].

It was arranged that this sweepstakes should be [illegible] and "quartered" the race horses towards the ocean. "Incoming birds" were few, but a score of "drivers" were counted. Good-natured laughter from friends often proved an incentive to some of the gentlemen and urged them to renewed efforts. The following is the result of the

YOUNG MEN'S SWEEPSTAKES.

Sid. Barton—1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1—Killed, 8.
D. Appleton—1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1—Killed, 7.
F. Hodge—1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0—Killed, 7.
F. Earle—1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1—Killed, 5.
J. W. Clawson—0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1—Killed, 5.
C. Hazard—0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1—Killed, 5.
E. Post—1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0—Killed, 5.
W. H. Clarke—1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0—Killed, 4.
R. Marsh—0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0—Killed, 4.
R. Brown—0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0—Killed, 3.
R. Fellow—1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0—Killed, 2.
T. Jones—0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1—Killed, 2.
R. Munroe—0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1—Killed, 2.
Charles Peters—1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1—Killed, 2.
W. Barton—1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0—Killed, 1.
G. W. Dix—1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0—Killed, 1.
C. Griffin—0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0—Killed, 0.
S. Lawrence—0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0—Killed, 0.

FIRST HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES.

With the termination of the above sweepstakes the members of the club repaired to the field and commenced work. The speculation regarding the success of the nine gentlemen who made up the number was of the most intense nature, but withal courteous to a degree. Mr. William M. Parks ably acted as handicapper and referee. Those who participated were:—Mr. "Rumsey," 23 yards; Mr. C. Medcalf, 23 yards; Mr. Polhemus, 21 yards; Mr. Mackenzie, 21 yards; Mr. Finlay, 21 yards; Mr. Thompson, 21 yards; Mr. Underhill, 21 yards; Mr. Hicks, 17 yards; Mr. Rouselle, 15 yards. They agreed to shoot at five birds each. Many of them were the finest that ever left a trap, and proved frequent "drivers." The sweepstakes, considering all the circumstances, was quickly decided. When Mr. Polhemus killed his last bird, as he had those that preceded it, in capital style, he was warmly applauded as the winner. The result was as follows:—

Polhemus, 21 yards—1, 1, 1, 1, 1—Killed, 5.
"Rumsey," 23 yards—1, 1, 1, 0—Killed, 3.
Finlay, 21 yards—0, 1, 1, 1—Killed, 3.
Underhill, 21 yards—1, 1, 1, 0—Killed, 3.
Thompson, 21 yards—0, 1, 0, 1—Killed, 2.
Medcalf, 23 yards—0, 0, 1, 1—Killed, 2.
Hicks, 17 yards—0, 0, 1, 0—Killed, 1.
Rouselle, 15 yards—0, 0, 1, 0—Killed, 1.
Mackenzie, 21 yards—0, 0, 0, 0—Killed, 0.

SECOND HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES.

A second trial of skill, same number of birds, was at once agreed upon, the chilling atmosphere not deterring the gentlemen in the least from entering, although it had a marked effect upon the accuracy of their aim. Mr. Parks, as before, acted as handicapper and referee. Thirteen participated, with the following result, Mr. Underhill proving the winner:—

Underhill, 21 yards—1, 1, 1, 1, 1—Killed, 5.
"Rumsey," 23 yards—1, 1, 1, 0, 1—Killed, 4.
Polhemus, 25 yards—1, 1, 1, 0, 1—Killed, 4.
Hicks, 16 yards—1, 0, 1, 1, 0—Killed, 3.
Sid Barton, 25 yards—0, 1, 1, 1—Killed, 3.
H. T. Medcalf, 21 yards—0, 1, 1, 0—Killed, 2.
Wheelright, 16 yards—1, 0, 0, 0, 0—Killed, 1.
"Dennison," 15 yards—0, 0, 1—Killed, 1.
Rouselle, 5 yards—0, 1, 0—Killed, 1.
Thompson, 21 yards—1, 0, 0—Killed, 1.
Richards, 18 years—0, 0, 0, 0—Killed, 0.
C. Medcalf, 21 years—0, 0, 0—Killed, 0.
Peters, 16 yards—0, 0, 0, 0—Killed, 0.

The interest in the amusement of the day was now at its height, and a

QUANTITY OF SNOW BIRDS

being on hand, having been recently sent from the West for the occasion, a handicap of eight gentlemen was made to thus try their skill. Many were the exclamations of surprise when the tiny things were trapped, and old John Wood clapped his hands with joy. The crowd gathered around the first shooter as he took his position twenty-five yards away, but the oldest of the party could not see the bird as it fluttered quickly away to the ocean, only a short distance beyond.

"Guess you'll want a microscope for them fellers."

"You can't hit them."

"I jest guess not."

were the cries that pleasantly greeted the gentlemen first on the list as they failed to score; but this part of the programme was soon abandoned, as the birds were found to be so chilled by the exposure that they would not leave the ground. "They are failures," shouted the referee, and business was at once continued in the

THIRD HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES.

This sweepstakes embraced nine gentlemen, all of whom except two had participated in the preceding one. It was five birds each, and Mr. Parks kindly continued to act as referee and handicapper. Messrs. Mackenzie, C. Medcalf and Thompson made a tie, having shot three birds each, and in the shooting off Mr. Medcalf proved the winner, receiving hearty applause. The following is the result:—

Mackenzie, 15 yards—1, 1, 0, 0, 1—Killed, 3.
C. Medcalf, 21 yards—0, 1, 1, 1, 0—Killed, 3.
Fountaine, 15 yards—0, 1, 1, 0, 1—Killed, 3.
Polhemus, 25 yards—0, 1, 1, 0, 0—Killed, 2.
Finlay, 15 yards—1, 0, 1, 0, 0—Killed, 2.
Hicks, 15 yards—0, 0, 1, 0, 1—Killed, 2.
S. Barton, 25 yards—0, 1, 1, 0, 0—Killed, 2.
Hodges, 25 yards—0, 1, 0, 0, 0—Killed, 1.
"Rumsey," 25 yards—0, 1, 0, 0, 0—Killed, 1.

SHOOTING OFF.

Medcalf—0, 1, 1—Killed, 2.
Fountaine—0, 1, 0—Killed, 1.
Mackenzie—0, 0, 0—Killed, 0.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Opening of Parliament—The Governor's Speech—Recapitulating the Blessings and Prosperity of the Province During the Past Year—Terrible Condition of Two Ships' Crews—The Fulton-Brown Boat Race.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 22, 1872.

Parliament opened here to-day. Nearly all the members were present.

The Governor's speech congratulates the province on the general success of its industry during the past year, the continuance of the blessings of peace, the recovery of the Prince of Wales and the successful termination of the provincial building dispute.

In regard to emigration the Governor promises papers respecting the conference lately held at Ottawa, and recommends Parliament to take measures to assist in carrying out the plans agreed on there.

Reference is made to the outbreak of cholera and the successful result of the efforts made to prevent its spread.

The House is recommended to provide for the extension of the insane asylum, tenders for which have already been invited.

The desirability of encouraging the efforts now being made to build new lines of railway is mentioned.

The Fulton and Brown Scull Race.

HALIFAX, Feb. 22, 1872.

The scull race between Fulton and Brown has been arranged. Captain McKay, of the schooner Garibaldi, explained fully the details of the tides, currents, &c., to the committee, at Digby, and they have decided the race to take place there.

The distance is to be four miles and the stakes $1,000 a side, each party paying his own expenses. The time is to be agreed upon hereafter.

One-third of the sum to be raised by Halifax was at once subscribed.

Two Icebound Vessels and Perishing Crews.

HALIFAX, Feb. 22, 1872.

A brig and schooner, whose names are unknown and which have been floating in the ice off Tennecape and Cherrie, in Mines Basin, have not yet been boarded. They exhibit signals of distress, but owing to the mass of ice they cannot be reached. The crews must soon perish from hunger and cold.

CANADA.

Execution of John Travis, the Murderer of Johnson—A Full Confession on the Gallows—Intention to Murder the Wife of His Victim Also.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 22, 1872.

John Travis, who shot, in a fit of jealousy, a man named Johnson, near New Market, Ont., some months since, was executed in the jail yard this morning. He made a full confession. He said that Johnson was always speaking against him to a young lady to whom he paid his addresses. Travis slept in Johnson's house the night before the murder, and started in the morning with him in a sleigh. Travis states that when he got into the sleigh he had no intention of shooting Johnson, but as they went along a feeling of revenge laid hold of him and he took the pistol out of his pocket, and, without speaking a word, shot him dead.

Travis was not twenty [illegible], was respectably connected and has borne [illegible] a good character. He was attended by a clergyman, who offered a prayer for the condemned.

Travis addressed the spectators in attendance, expressing contrition, and said he intended to have murdered Mrs. Johnson.

He maintained the greatest composure. Death ensued almost instantly, only a slight convulsive motion being perceptible.

The Contract to Construct the North Shore Railway Given to a New York Firm—Jealousy of the Canadians—The Patriotic French Residents of Quebec to Assist in Paying the German War Indemnity.

QUEBEC, Feb. 22, 1872.

The Board of Directors of the North Shore Railway [illegible]

[illegible] Professor H[illegible], we rejoice to learn, considerably better.

COLFAX IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. Colfax on the Life and Character of the Father of His Country—Also the Treaty of Washington and the Obligations of America and Great Britain—Addresses by Senator Murphy and Others.

Vice President Schuyler Colfax was yesterday the guest of Mr. Henry C. Bowen, of No. 90 Willow street, Brooklyn, and in the evening was present at the Academy of Music in that city, and delivered an address on the occasion of the celebration of Washington's Birthday, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. The Academy was crowded by an audience composed of members of the association, among whom were ex-Lieutenant Governor Woodford, State Senator Henry C. Murphy, Mayor Powell, ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch, and many other well-known residents of Brooklyn, and citizens generally, the latter being attracted thither by their desire to see and listen to the Vice President of the United States. Nearly one-half of the audience was composed of ladies. The only decoration observable was the display of a large national flag, which was suspended from the proscenium. Professor Eaton presided.

The exercises were opened at about eight o'clock by prayer by Rev. Albert S. Hunt, after which a choir consisting of Miss Mary Segur, soprano; Mrs. J. B. Hakes, contralto; Mr. I. E. Morawski, basso, and Mr. E. C. Phelps, sang "Gloria Patri" in B flat.

The CHAIRMAN made a few introductory remarks, during which he stated that Vice President Colfax having retired from the lecture field and having refused many invitations, he (Mr. Colfax) was induced to come to Brooklyn only at the urgent request of many leading citizens and by his warm sympathy with the works of this association, the understanding being that he was to be one of several speakers who were to participate in this celebration.

The audience then sang "My Country, 'tis of thee," and Colonel Homer B. Sprague delivered an address on the life and character of George Washington. In conclusion he said that now, if ever, there was a need of such qualities as Washington possessed. Humanity now needed such men more than ever.

After the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner," the audience joining in the chorus,

SENATOR MURPHY

made a few remarks, saying that it was a matter of pride and congratulation that the birthday of Washington was celebrated under the circumstances attending this celebration. Were not the signs of the times portentous of evil? Corruption seemed to have pervaded every branch of public service. It stalked unblushingly in our legislative halls and pervaded our public bodies. What, then, was the duty of the hour? It laid mostly in the proper training and education of our young men. Upon them depended the aversion of the calamity of the dissolution of our republic. Senator Murphy then presented Vice President Colfax, who was greeted with loud applause.

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Colfax said that if his heart was of stone—and he assured them that it was not—it would warm at his cordial reception. Forty years ago he lived in Brooklyn, at which time he did not think he would return to it; but on this occasion he would consider himself an old resident. (Applause.) He alluded to his dislike to leaving his post of duty, but said that as he considered this a duty he came to Brooklyn. One hundred and forty years ago a mother clasped in her arms a weak, helpless infant; yet that child that had just opened its eyes was to survive when nations and worlds had passed away—immortal forever and forever.

THE HOPE OF EVERY NATION

depended upon its youth. Could he then add anything to what had been said by Senator Murphy concerning the education of youth? It was the tendency of this age, he continued, to underrate the talents and mind of one who left behind him a civic and military reputation equalled by no man of to-day. Washington had not the eloquence of Webster or Clay. He was the most unready in impromptu addresses of our Presidents; but all through the seven years' war of the Revolution to the crowning victory of Yorktown he proved himself worthy of the title that Frederick the Great had given him, of being the greatest general in the world. (Applause.) Mr. Colfax called attention to the time when Washington was first called to the Executive chair, and the great wisdom developed there. He said that he came to speak of that which lifted Washington conspicuously above all others—his character. You might as well have tried to have turned the sun from its course as to have swerved Washington from the path of integrity. Mr. Colfax read from the

ANALYSIS OF WASHINGTON'S CHARACTER

made by Thomas Jefferson fourteen years after the death of the Father of His Country, in which Jefferson said that "never before did Nature and Fortune combine to make a man so great." The speaker then went on to say that the education and training of youth was the first duty of American citizens. He also quoted from the rules made by Washington in his youth, and called particular attention to one which seemed to permeate his character. This rule was, "Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience," and conscience, said Mr. Colfax, was the controlling power throughout Washington's life. The very words poured into Washington's ear by his mother, the words of Mordecai to Esther, went with him through life. Washington denounced gambling as "one of the great ills and dangers of society. Avoid gaming, the child of avarice, the brother of iniquity, the father of mischief. It has been the ruin of many families, the loss of many homes and caused many a suicide." If he lived in these days he would desire to be eligible to membership in this Christian Association, not perhaps as a young man; but he believed in the great doctrine of Christian unity and the great American principle of religious toleration. The speaker himself loved to participate in these Christian Associations. After speaking of Washington's reputation in war, Mr. Colfax said that he believed with Washington that war was the deadliest scourge of mankind. War for the salvation of a nation was justifiable, but not a war for territorial aggrandizement—not a war for material wealth—not a war for a settlement which could be made by resources of statesmanship. (Applause.)

MR. COLFAX ON THE TREATY.

He rejoiced that this nation had set the example, with the other great English-speaking nation of the world, of arbitration to leading men of the civilized world. That treaty was made because the American people demanded that this nation should stand forever upon the rock of right itself. (Loud applause.) When the war closed the common remark was made by public men, "We'll let this be an outstanding dispute, and when Great Britain becomes involved in trouble we'll put to her lips the poisoned chalice she put to ours." But the American people—the plain people, as Abraham Lincoln called them—said to our leading men, "Never! We denounced this as a wrong during the war of rebellion, and we'll not consent that this nation shall do any wrong." That treaty was made by which all these open questions were referred to international arbitrators—

A BLOW FOR PEACE

and against war. He gave no credit to what he heard about the mother country receding from this solemn compact. Oh, no! No nation would dare, in the face of the civilized world, to destroy the compact, solemnly made before God and man, to leave these questions open to the sad results that might be in the future. If we were not to receive one dollar as the result of that arbitration, he would stand before our countrymen and say, "Settle this question, whether we receive nothing or whether our Treasury shall become bankrupt, rather than recede a hair's breadth from that great moral position that these nations occupy to-day in respect to the other nations of the earth." Mr. Colfax then returned to a discussion of Washington's life and character, and, in conclusion, spoke of the future of the nation. He insisted that this nation should stand on

THE ETERNAL ROCK OF RIGHT,

and there and then only could we expect the smiles of God. He was listened to throughout with deep attention and closed his remarks at exactly ten o'clock.

After the applause, which shook the house, when he retired, had subsided, Mr. Joshua M. Van Cott, who was seated upon the stage, arose and proposed that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Colfax for his interesting and instructive address. The audience responded heartily and after singing the Doxology were dismissed with the benediction.

A reception in honor of Mr. Colfax was subsequently held at Mr. Bowen's residence, in Willow street. There was also a serenade by the Navy Yard Band.

THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK AND MR. J. P. RICHARDS.

A paragraph appeared in a morning journal yesterday in reference to the connection of Mr. J. P. Richards with the trusteeship of the Market Savings Bank. The paragraph contained a number of misstatements, which Mr. Richards is [illegible] should be corrected; and [illegible] his long and honorable career as a business man [illegible] that such allegations [illegible] an immediate and complete refutation. Mr. Richards states that in 1857, at [illegible] the bank was [illegible] [illegible] he opened [illegible] street. About five years [illegible] was [illegible] a trustee of [illegible]. He took no active part in its management [illegible] borrower of its funds [illegible] [illegible] well known [illegible] to respond for all his debts and obligations.

EUROPE.

The Political Parties in the National Assembly of France.

M'MAHON, DUKE D'AUMALE, GAMBETTA.

The Revolution of 1860 and the Reaction of 1872 in Spain.

DIFFICULTIES OF AMADEUS.

Existing Relations Between France and Germany.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IN ROME.

The following selections from the HERALD's correspondents in several of the European capitals, received by late mails, present an interesting review of events now occupying the attention of Europe and attracting considerable interest in this country.

FRANCE.

Parties in the Assembly—The Question of a Vice President—MacMahon, Duke d'Aumale and Gambetta—Thiers' Opinion of the Situation—General Ducrot's Views—Imperialist News.

PARIS, Jan. 25, 1872.

We are living in such a state of disorganization that it is and recently has been impossible to select any particular subject to write upon without talking sheer nonsense. News flows in from all sides and upon all sorts of subjects, but one is at one's wit's end to put the stories into any sort of connection. I will try to give them to you in all their original and desultory beauty. Perhaps the reader's mind may be better able than the writer's to realize some sort of picture. After the farce of Thiers' resignation and reinstalment the Assembly thought, properly enough, that with a view to avoid any future emergency of that sort it would be desirable to appoint a Vice President, without a seat in the Chamber, and who would have the power of taking the President's place at any moment the President should either die, be taken ill or be seized with a caprice such as he had the other day.

AFRAID TO ACT AND WHY?

The scheme is rational enough, and is in fact simply what you have in America in the person of the Vice President, and what all the monarchies of the world have in their heirs apparent. But our Left is afraid that d'Aumale will be elected, our Right that Gambetta will be elected, and both Right and Left that MacMahon will be elected, and will open the gates to Napoleon IV. Thus the very

PRINCIPLE OF HAVING A VICE PRESIDENT

is at once rejected as a wrong one by everybody, and we are still to remain with a single man at the head of the State—a man as despotic in his mind as any sovereign and as sensitive in his feeling as any old maid. And now while

D'AUMALE, GAMBETTA AND MACMAHON

are thus equally feared by their opponents, each party abuses its respective leaders. The Orleanists say that d'Aumale is worth nothing; that he is inactive; that he has not opened his mouth since he took his seat, and that the Duc de Nemours is now the man to be looked to as the elder, more religious and more legitimate prince of the younger branch of the only legitimate royal family of France. The extreme Left attacks Gambetta for keeping up his friendship with Picard and for being lately somewhat too courteous to M. Thiers himself; while the more moderate members of that faction say that Gambetta means revolution, and revolution means reinvasion. The other day General Ladmirault, the Governor of Paris, discussing the possible changes of government with General de Valabrègue, said that should Gambetta or any of his party come forward again he (Ladmirault) would at once resign and leave France. "I don't think you will have time to do either," remarked De Valabrègue, "for you would probably be shot before you had time to do anything." Not less discontent is shown by the imperialists against MacMahon, for his not having accepted at once the Presidency, when it was proposed to him last Friday night. They say it was his duty to accept it, to dissolve at once the Assembly and to make an appeal to the people. The imperialists suppose, of course, that such an appeal, properly worked out by their agents, would end in the re-establishment of the empire. At all events, this appeal is the only thing they ask for through all their organs of the press, with the Ordre at the head. This attack upon the old Marshal is, however, hardly justifiable. His imperialism is, of course, beyond any suspicion, and if he declined to accept the Presidency it was, in the first place, because he did not judge the party who proposed it strong enough at present; in the second, because a great many of the deputies intended to compose a triumvirate of himself, Grévy and d'Aumale, and in the third because he knew that just now the best policy is to wait, not allowing any one to take the power. That is why he told Thiers, too, that the army would respect the orders of the majority of the Assembly, but "would not obey dictatorship," which means his (M. Thiers') dictatorship.

HOW THIERS REGARDS THE SITUATION.

A most interesting point would have been, of course, to know what Thiers himself thinks of the situation and of his own prospects. But this is not easy, as shrewd reticence combined with blinding obstinacy were always the chief characteristics of the President. But the other day, in the midst of the struggle, he dropped a phrase to the War Minister, General Cissey, which, whatever may be its general significance, is at all events curious:—"If Napoleon had at this moment fifty millions of francs at his disposal he would have been here within a fortnight." The phrase was uttered in the presence of one of M. Thiers' private secretaries, from whose own lips I have it.

GAMBETTA'S CRACKED BRAIN AND NAPOLEON'S RHEUMATICS.

Not less curious is a sentence of General Ducrot, who, attending a party on Sunday, was slightly reproached by a lady of imperialist proclivities for having lately been in communication with the Orleanists. "I had not any serious relations with that party, Madame," said the General; "but I wished to see what they were like, and I came to the conclusion that I would still prefer Gambetta's cracked brain or the Emperor's rheumatics to this rotten branch."

THE ORLEANISTS STILL HOPEFUL.

Yet the Orleanists have not lost hope. Last night they had again a meeting, at which M. Bocher (the leading Orleanist member of the Chamber and the intendant of the princes' private property) moved the following resolution, which was unanimously accepted:—"To begin from to-morrow, every one of us pledges himself to turn all his connections and efforts to the triumph of our party, whether it be with or without the legitimist faction. We must increase the weakness of some, paralyze the efforts of others, support all our friends, whatever may be their personal shortcomings, and must take care that not a single day passes without our having gained something either in real force or in prestige."

THE PRESIDENT'S FINANCIAL SCHEMES.

M. Thiers, on the other hand, is also exerting his best efforts to keep up his prestige. He began a couple of weeks ago to negotiate the three milliard business with MM. Rothschild, Sir Thomas Gibbs and some other bankers so as, if possible, to pay the Germans [illegible] and have [illegible] occupied departments evacuated. This would, of course, immensely increase the popularity of M. Thiers; but he must take care not to raise the hopes of the people without having a fair chance of seeing them realized. Consequently M. Thiers took measures that the special correspondent of the London Times should be informed in an underhand way of what was going on, and when a special telegram in that journal had appeared the government organs were instructed to contradict the news. In this way, taking advantage of the press, M. Thiers got the matter known to all the bankers and financial men of the world who would be likely to put their money into the proposed [illegible] and by contradicting it secured himself from all chances of being [illegible] should the scheme not prove to be practicable. Of this [illegible] manœuvre you had already a telegram from me.

ANOTHER ROW IN THE ASSEMBLY EXPECTED.

You must now be prepared to see another row in the Assembly about the projected tax on foreign ships coming to French ports. French shipowners and shipbuilders wish, of course, to support the government project, but the trade in general is opposed to a measure which would [illegible] increase the freight on imported as exported goods. [illegible] debate has already taken place in the Assembly, but no definite result has been yet arrived at. You shall have a full report of the [illegible] on this question.

IMPERIALIST NEWS.

As to imperialist news there are three items of any importance just now. The one is that Prince Murat is to start on the 1st of February a new military paper, called L'Armée; the second is that Prince Napoleon (Plon-Plon) has been elected General Councillor for the canton of Ajaccio by 1,088 against 19, and that M. Rouher is sure to be returned to the Assembly, although, perhaps, not by such an overwhelming majority.

What the French Think of the Dilemma of England—They Learn a Lesson for Their Own Action.

PARIS, Feb. 2, 1872.

With a grim satisfaction several of the Parisian journals have opened their columns to extracts from the London *Times* and other English papers treating the Alabama question. The fact that the *Journal des Débats* came out almost simultaneously with the *Times'* leader seems to favor the impression that the French journal was probably inspired by information received at the British Embassy. That impression has been confirmed by the fact that the *Times* reproduced in yesterday's issue a translation *in extenso* of the French article. As a rule Parisian journalists are profoundly ignorant in all matters concerning the United States. The *Débats* makes no exception from the general rule, although the tone of the paper is always more decorous and more respectful than the language used by many contemporaries. The *Soir* informs its readers that "the little bill handed in by the Yankees amounts to an aggregate of about one thousand million dollars." The *Times*, the *Daily News* and the *Daily Telegraph*, says the French journal, are greatly alarmed, while the *Pall Mall Gazette*, we are told, looks upon the matter with more complacency. It then goes on to say that the question rests with Lord Granville, whether he feels disposed to await a final issue at the hands of the tribunal of Geneva. It seems doubtful what course the British government is prepared to take. If the tribunal is permitted to examine the question on the basis of the case presented by the United States England cannot demur against the final decision of that tribunal. The position of Great Britain is considered as being exceedingly critical. Either she will have to go to war or she must be prepared to pay damages which may be estimated at several thousand millions. The *Soir* concluded by saying:—"It is a mere question of money and not much of honor. How will England get out of the dilemma? That is the question, as her national poet says." Several other journals follow very much in the same fashion. In point of fact, there is hardly an editor in Paris who has a knowledge of the English language. The few among them who can read an English newspaper are unable to unravel a knotty question. Under the circumstances the whole of them depend entirely on such kind of information as the *Reuter-Havas* agency is pleased to furnish them. Baron Reuter is on terms of great intimacy with the promoters of the Confederate cotton loan; we may therefore guess at the nature of the information with which the London agency inspires the French press. The experience of our war leaves no doubt on the subject. A single journal, viz., *L'Opinion Nationale*, was favorably disposed towards the United States during the whole period of the civil war. French newspapers have no correspondents of their own beyond the borders of their provinces. Under the circumstances Americans are laboring under great disadvantages in disseminating news regarding the United States.

One of the morning papers advises the French people to imitate the action of the government of the United States. The Americans, it says, exercised patience; they waited until the exhaustion naturally produced by a protracted war had disappeared; but now that the United States feel again strong and vigorous their patience is at an end. The editor thinks that patience should be exercised by the French toward Prussia, and then, "when we feel restored to health and strength, let us strike a blow as America is now able to deal out to England."

I must repeat, however, that on the face of it all articles in the Paris press have taken the key note from the London advices referred to. The "case" of the United States has, however, been translated and printed in the French language. Copies thereof will reach the press and the public forthwith.

SPAIN.

Spain's Troubles—The Revolution of 1860—The Reaction of 1872—Views of the Press of All Stripes of Politics.

MADRID, Feb. 3, 1872.

Very difficult would it be to describe the fierce party war now waged in the Madrid press over the dissolution of the Cortes and its attendant circumstances. I shall give you a few illustrations from the opposition journals which appeared the day after the dissolution. I need not fill your columns with extracts from the Ministerial organs, as you can easily imagine the kind of articles they would write. According to them there is but one God, King Amadeus, and Sagasta is his prophet.

One of the fiercest opponents of Sagasta and Serrano is a new paper recently started in the radical interest by Señor Martinez, late private secretary to General Prim. It is called *La Tertulia*, and as its office is in the basement floor of the new house where the Duchess of Prim has gone to reside, some suppose the money to run it is hers. An extract from *La Tertulia* reads as follows:—

YESTERDAY'S PICTURE.

"God save liberty! God save the country! God save the dynasty!" was said yesterday previous to the reading of the decree of dissolution by the illustrious chief of our party, well knowing the terrible *coup d'état* the enemies of liberty and of our institutions have prepared to retain power to themselves against the national representation and against the definitely signified will of the people. "God save the country and its liberty!" we repeat, terrified at the picture yesterday presented to our eyes in Parliament, in the streets and in the barracks—scenes we believed had disappeared from Spain when the Bourbon dynasty tottered and fell in 1868. We say no more on the matter, for we await the attitude of our party, whose committees are about to meet to decide their rule of conduct.

FROM EL UNIVERSAL.

The revolution is dead! Viva the revolution! The more we meditate on the grave event of yesterday the less are we able to say which sentiment is uppermost in our minds, exasperation at the rude blow given to liberty, or the fear for the boldness of those men who launch our institutions on the road to ruin. * * * We are loyal, more loyal than our enemies. We shall be so as long as the dynasty is loyal to the country and to the constitution—that is to say, while it does not break the compact it swore to January 2, 1871. But we, who by nature, habit and conviction abhor adulation or intrigue, will not seek to obtain by intrigue what rightfully belongs to us. We will look to the people as above everything and over everything. We shall struggle in the grounds of legality, for it will give us the triumph while it exists; but when it is violated we shall resolve what is best for the country and its liberty.

A REVOLUTION NEAR AT HAND.

The *Tiempo* is neither for Zorrilla, for Sagasta, nor, indeed, for the dynasty. It is a paid organ of the Alfonso party, and it recently congratulated the ex-Queen's son on the imminent probability of his being seated on the throne of Spain. It attacks the government on the present state of things as follows:—

The Sagasta government perceive the public uneasiness. They know by the agitation now reigning that a revolution against them is at hand. Never has there been a disturbance, never has there been a perturbation ending in an appeal to force, that has not been preceded by precursory symptoms and by fears such as run through all minds at this moment.

The popular opinion menaces and the government prepares to resist it. The indignant populace express their disapprobation in every way and the government answer by drawing swords and loading cannons. It appears to us as if the fatal cry of "To arms!" already resounds in the air.

THE REVOLUTION OF 1868—THE REACTION OF 1872.

The *Imparcial* remarks on the dissolution, with power in Sagasta's hands, "The revolution of 1868 is ended. The reaction of 1872 has commenced."

MONTPENSIER THE COMING MAN.

The *Discusion* (republican) says:—"The revolution of 1868 has died or she has [illegible] those who from its earliest moments conspired to bastardize and corrupt it—to convert it into an instrument for the enthronement of M. Antoine de Orleans D. Montpensier, but the revolution, like a new phœnix, will rise from its ashes and overwhelm all the power arrayed against it. Gonzales Bravo, an advanced progressist and even a democrat up to 1843, in the latter part of his career committed treason against his party and took upon himself the initiation of a policy frankly and resolutely reactionary. Señor Sagasta is the Gonzales Bravo of 1872, but more reactionary than his master. Spanish policy has entered into a reaction, whose end will be the complete annulling of the liberties conquered by the people in September, 1868. Let us work without rest to defeat the reaction."

THE ATTACK ON THE KING.

In another article the *Imparcial*, under the title of "*La Obra Mala*" (the bad work), indirectly attacks the King, without citing him by name. It pretends to be writing of Louis Philippe. It describes his fall, and attributes it to his delivering himself to the conservatives. It then sketches the career and reign of Leopold I. of Belgium, attributing the consolidation of his dynasty to his having placed his confidence in the radical party. It then concludes thus:—

We, loyally dynastic, only fulfil our duty by manifesting to the public the results of a radical policy and those of a conservative policy. To the latter we may justly apply the words of General Espartero, "[illegible]." The bad work falls by its own weight.

APPROACHING RUIN.

Quoting the above the Carlist paper, *Regeneracion*, remarks:—

Poor Savoy dynasty, whose intimate friends predict its proximate ruin.

IRRESPONSIBLE POWER.

Another neo-Catholic and Carlist organ, the *Pensamiento Español*, remarks:—

That which has come worse off in the last session of the Cortes has been the irresponsible power. If the last elections were looked upon as a *plébiscite* on the acceptance by the country of the King elected by the Cortes Constituyentes, the result has been that the Congress has completed the signification of the oppositions to the dynasty. In one year there has happened to Don Amadeo, of Savoy, what only happened to Isabella II. at the end of thirty years—viz., that he has now no other defenders than those in power.

A GLANCE AT THE POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

The *Eco de España*, an exceedingly well edited and respectable paper, writes thus of the present aspect of Spanish politics:—

Don Amadeus has shined forth. After so many conferences and consultations what we predicted has happened. He has given the decree to those who repent his election, to those who even yet have only recognized him as an essay, to those who struggled for another King not long ago. If the thing only affected the fate of Don Amadeus we should not care for it, but it affects the fate of our noble country. With the dissolution of the Cortes political passions will be more and more intensified, the people will suffer new violences. Justice and individual security will suffer terrible attacks, and the public peace be in great danger. The last session of the Congress will leave its memory and will not quickly be forgotten by the Spanish people. The Ministry, instead of appearing as victors, appeared as criminals *en capilla*. Señor Sagasta was out of sorts, and cadaverous. The oppositions manifested a serenity, derived from the conviction of having fulfilled their duty. Señor Sagasta hugged the dagger with which he was about to slay the Cortes elected under his own auspices. He drew it out from time to time, but he had for five mortal hours to suffer the just recriminations of the victims, which were expected to bow the head without power of attack or even of speaking! Cruel torment! The agonies were for the Ministry, not for the Congress. Señor Zorrilla has received the same payment from Don Amadeus as Garibaldi received from Victor Emanuel. Ah! they called Queen Isabella ungrateful. What will they say of Don Amadeus?

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

The *Epoca*, which has been tolerantly indulgent to King Amadeo, yet has never given in a formal adhesion to his dynasty, but rather covertly sustained the idea of a restoration in the person of Prince Alfonsito, writes thus:—

The Cortes are dissolved, and the attempt to make the monarchy of election co-existent with the Revolution of September is about to be renewed in the coming elections, but in worse conditions than at first. Yesterday they cried in the Congress, "Viva the National Sovereignty!" The most appropriate cry would have been "Viva the Interim!" for it is that which still exists after three years of revolution.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN.

La Nacion, a paper of hardly any political color, but generally supposed to be in favor of Zorrilla, says:—

In all the circles of Madrid nothing is spoken of but the dissolution of the Cortes and the consequences this act of the Crown may have in the future. As may be imagined, comments differ according to the political point of view of each one. Enclosing ourselves in a prudent reserve appropriate to the difficult circumstances the country is passing through, we do not wish at present to make ourselves the echo of the opinions which have even the least gravity. The time will come when we may speak.

HINT OF FURTHER TROUBLE.

The *El Popular* says as follows:—

In the present state of things we contemplate with grief the sad picture of our political passions, and without venturing a judgment respecting the future, decide to wait the scenes of the great drama being played before our eyes. Some days ago we spoke of the expected battle. It has taken place; but we don't believe the victory obtained yesterday by the conservative party will be decisive. The struggle will become every day more bloody, in our opinion, and who knows where it will end?

VIEWS OF THE MINISTERIAL PRESS.

Now for opinions of another nature. See what two Ministerial organs say:—

The *Iberia*—Señor Sagasta's own organ—is of course very jubilant. In one of its many songs of triumphs it exclaims, "Liberty is saved! The revolution is saved!"

The *Politica*—also Ministerial—is equally exultant, and says:—"The radicals are completely served out. We are pleased at it, and we felicitate the country!"

On these two cries of triumph *La Discusion* says that the sarcasm involved in them could not be more sanguinary; but the radicals may remind them of the refrain "that nothing is certain till the end." To the *Iberia* it says that "what has been saved by Señor Sagasta is the cause of the French Duke, Montpensier, if in this hidalgic land traitors and apostates are permitted definitely to triumph!"

THE DAY AFTER THE DISSOLUTION

the committee of the radical party met to deliberate their future action. They had a very enthusiastic meeting and determined to accept no more palace invitations. On the action to be pursued the Junta Directivo by unanimity advised the party to resort with energy to the urns, but if before the electoral period, or during it, the government made a fair struggle impossible, which was greatly to be expected from the character and tendencies of the situation inaugurated by the closing of the Cortes, the Junta would not hesitate to recommend the retirement (*retraimiento*) of the radical party. The radical party having on its side right, reason and justice, ought not to give to its enemies the satisfaction of struggling against their illegalities. God help King Amadeus if the radicals desert him!

GERMAN

Franco-German Relations—Bismarck and Thiers—A Fit of Sincerity—Great Strategical Error—Experiment with the Poles—Hugging the Five Milliards—A Pittance for the Private Soldier, Millions for the Rich Generals.

BERLIN, Jan. 30, 1872.

Ever since Bismarck despatched his threatening instructions to Count Arnim politicians have anxiously busied themselves in searching after the motive of this rigorous step. No one dreamed that the terrible German indignation manifested at the acquittal of the French assassins was seized as an excellent opportunity to put the spurs to the Versailles government and give them to understand that the rapid payment of the milliards was the only safe means of avoiding further serious troubles. M. Thiers' intention, it is evident, was, on the contrary, to defer the payment by the indemnity, and so prolong the occupation of German troops, which he considered necessary to his retaining the Presidency. On being informed, however, by M. de Gabriac, on his return from his mission to Berlin, of the actual intentions of the German Chancellor, M. Thiers suddenly realized the necessity of sailing on another tack. To pay off at once the remaining milliards and rid the country of the enormous incubus would be a securer means of sustaining his popularity and his hold on the office. President Thiers, not choosing to impart this view to his new Envoy near this Court, the Marquis Gonteau de Biron, the result was that at his very first interview with Prince Bismarck he appealed to the leniency of Germany for an extension of the time of settlement, for an earlier withdrawal of the army of occupation, and for that conciliatory policy without which exhausted France cannot well extricate herself. The French Minister had scarcely left the Chancellor when the latter, in one of his

SUDDEN FITS OF SINCERITY,

remarked to an intimate friend something like the following:—"This new-fledged diplomat ranks higher in birth than in ability. Speak to me of exhausted France, when they squander away untold millions upon their reorganizing army! When I instanced that to him he had not a word to say. I could simply tell him that, as to concessions, he would find me extremely yielding; yes, willing to concede anything provided they plank down the milliards." This indicates the present position of affairs. Germany is exceedingly anxious to force France into an early settlement of her financial obligation. As the conquering Power, still holding vast territories of the vanquished, she does not want for means to apply strong pressure towards this end. Perhaps this rabid hunger for the milliards may be attributed to the remarkable circumstance, brought about by Moltke and other military geniuses, namely—the ceding of Belfort to the French, which, as we are informed, is now regarded by these same generals as a

GREAT STRATEGICAL ERROR,

a retrieval of which would justify a most any sacrifice on the part of Germany. It would not be at all surprising if the astute Chancellor should manage to come up such a new condition of affairs as to make the future relations between the two countries hinge upon Belfort. The latest and most astonishing political news, difficult to credit—is the announcement that Russia, in order to outflank Austrian policy in Galicia, intends to try one more

EXPERIMENT WITH THE POLES.

She proposes to [illegible] them by allowing them a certain amount of national resurrection and independence. This may seem even stranger than fiction, but it is [illegible]. The present Emperor, not unlike Alexander I., has a considerable tinge of the romantic, and, after having crushed with an iron heel the unfortunate Poles so that they are utterly unable to rise by their own strength, may now think of extending to them a lifting hand and making them his friends. His motive may not be wholly romantic, but may be seasoned somewhat with political ambition. An influential party in Russia longs for such a reconciliation in the interest of Panslavism and interest which, in Austria, is now a question of life or death to the constitution. In case Austria were to decide on giving the Gallicians autonomy it would render Russian Poland and become a source of difficulty to the St. Petersburg Cabinet. Much as the world imagines that Poland lies bleeding at the feet of the Czar, there is, nevertheless, a possibility that political combinations may partly restore this unfortunate nation. The worst trouble is that the Poles have always been extravagant in their demands, and that even to-day they consider their boundaries as embracing even Dantzic and Odessa.

INCORRIGIBLE DEMOCRATS

grumble loudly at the disposition made thus far of the French indemnity. They continually ask, "What becomes of these milliards?" According to the exhibits of the various German exchequers the entire expense of the war of 1870 and 1871 was 340,000,000 thalers, or about 1,250,000,000 francs. France, having to pay 5,000,000,000, exclusive of contributions levied from the various departments, cities and town, Paris alone having paid 200,000,000 francs—it might have been expected that all damages caused directly by the war to German citizens, and all outlays made by towns and corporations for war purposes, would be refunded out of the remaining 3,750,000,000, equal to 1,000,000 thalers. Why was this enormous indemnity required of the enemy if the cash, labor and material generously advanced by the people are not properly recognized by the government? In too many instances this has been the case. Not only from the beginning of the war, but even after the five milliards were stipulated, and up to this very day, contributions—or, properly speaking, alms—are collected for the wounded and maimed soldiers. At the church doors, public festivals, on the street corners, &c., the people are appealed to in behalf of the invalids who should be nobly supported out of the stupendous indemnity. The four million thaler relief fund for indigent Landwehr voted by the Reichstag was beggarly in the extreme, and was admitted to be so at the time. It was perfectly obvious that these four millions were offered by government only as a bait to secure four millions more to be distributed by the Emperor as donations to his favorite generals and statesmen. Four millions to be apportioned between fifteen or twenty men of wealth and holding highly remunerative offices, and only an equal amount offered to hundreds of thousands who, suddenly torn from their peaceful avocations, returned to find, in many instances, their means of subsistence in part or wholly destroyed, and who, of course, were very little bettered by the few dollars they received, in many cases only as a loan, for which interest is expected until the return of the principal!

Municipalities, who made great sacrifices in caring for the wounded and were forced to run in debt, have not had refunded even their cash disbursements. Teamsters are yet waiting to be paid for their services, and some poor fellows among them were retained for many months at the seat of war, losing their animals, wagons and all.

It is to be hoped that these red-tape abuses, resulting in so much suffering, though some of the reports are probably exaggerated, may soon cease to be a subject of complaint for the opposition press.

ITALY.

The Russian Prince and Princesses in Rome—Religious Intolerance—A New Evangelical Church Driven Out of the City—Other Protestant Churches Threatened—"Citizen Humbert" Has His Money Returned to Him.

ROME, Jan. 25, 1872.

The Grand Duke Michael of Russia has gone on his way toward the Caucasus, and his Grand Duchess, Olga, with the Grand Duchess Mary, has returned to Naples, whence they will, perhaps, come back to Rome for a few days during the Carnival, which promises to be a gay festival, as the Questor, Signor Berti, has published his manifesto allowing the use of masks and dominoes, and the municipal authorities have decided not to abolish, at least for this season, the quaint custom of starting unridden race horses every afternoon up the Corso between a double row of twenty or thirty thousand spectators. The Russian Prince and Princesses were much feted at the Quirinal, and received at the Vatican, as the official *Osservatore* gravely observes, "with the honors due to their exalted rank, as far as was compatible with the present exceptional condition of the Pontifical Court. The Pope had three quarters of an hour's chat with their Imperial Highnesses, and was much more cordial than he would have been two or three years ago, after the Catholic persecutions in Poland, to any members of the Czar's family applying for an audience. The sensation produced by the sight of the Cossacks of the Grand Duke's body guard, of whom eighteen accompanied him, was quite novel, and it must be acknowledged that they produced a grand effect, caracoling on their shaggy ponies around the Colosseum and amidst the ruins of the Forum. Religious intolerance cannot be expected to leave its stronghold in Rome without a severe struggle.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

There is just now a determined movement against all the non-Catholic places of worship or instruction in the city, perhaps in accordance with the old Pontifical policy of keeping all heretics at arm's length outside the walls. In a preceding letter I mentioned the *Osservatore Romano's* complaints of an evangelical chapel having been established in the Piazza Navona. The following letter to the *Liberta* shows the result of the *Osservatore's* invectives:—

MR. EDITOR—You are perhaps aware that we have a new place of evangelical worship at Nos. 98 and 99 Piazza Navona. Religious liberty is to us the most precious of all rights, and we rejoice to find that all those who love Italy are by their approbation encouraging the efforts which are now being made to spread the knowledge of truth. I regret, however, to add that, thanks to the intrigues of the Jesuits and to the sentence of the Pretor of the Fourth district of this city, we are in danger of being driven from the post which we occupy at the present moment.

Here are a few quotations from this sentence:—

The Pretor allows the said Fracassini, so summoned, the period of twenty-four hours to restore the domiciles Nos. 98 and 99 Piazza Navona to the simple use of shops and commerce, taking away all appearance of a school, instruction, catechising or any kind of teaching, and prohibiting the exercise of the same; and in case of such period of time expiring without this order taking effect he declares the contract of hire to be null and void, and orders the forcible expulsion of the person summoned and of any other occupant of the premises. * * * Orders that the present shall be provisionally put in force, notwithstanding appeal or opposition, and without taking bail.

I will not, Mr. Editor, dwell on the motives which have induced the Pretor to pronounce a sentence which could not be more harsh nor more hurtful to us, even if it had been dictated by a Papal judge. Admitting that the Pretor of the Fourth district is as infallible as the Pope, it nevertheless appears to me that he ought to have had some regard for evangelical worship and left us free to hold our conferences in our own locality—at any rate until the day in which the Court of Appeal, by issuing its sentence, would have put an end to this dispute.

A sentence in which evangelical worship is treated with so much scorn will, I am sure, produce a most dolorous impression in all Protestant countries. Your most devoted servant,

NELSON COTE,
American Evangelical Minister.

Mr. Nelson Cote is a Baptist and a very earnest minister, and not likely to give up the question without a fair legal struggle, but the Pretor's injunctions are positive and leave no time for resistance. In fact, this morning I saw a man busy at the store, piling up the chairs and preparing to clear out.

Mrs. Gould, wife of Dr. Gould, a very charitable and benevolent American lady, who had established an excellent school for poor children in the Via Soderini, has also been obliged to give up that locality and transfer her school elsewhere, and I hear that applications have been made to the police to suppress the Scotch Presbyterian church conducted by the Rev. Mr. Lewis, at No. 56 Via del Babuino. I dare say Scotch Presbyterians at home would be equally averse to the celebration of mass by foreign Catholics in their houses, but it may be replied that the occupants of hired apartments are free to make what use of them they please, or, at any rate, the law may be invoked to decide the question.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

Nobody will deny that there is full liberty of the press in Rome after reading the following correspondence. The *Italia Nuova* is a republican paper to which Prince Humbert had subscribed, until, the tone of the journal getting too red for a court, he requested that no more numbers might be sent to him. The *Italia Nuova* thus alludes to the occurrence:—

The citizen Humbert of Savoy has given up our journal, after renewing his subscription for a year, at the close of last December. Although we do not consider ourselves bound to return money received, we, nevertheless, do return it to him, sending him in postage stamps the entire amount of his subscription without even deducting that which would of right be ours for the number of days during which he has received the paper. In the meantime here is the letter with which the editor sends the postal value to Humbert of Savoy:—

ROME, Jan. 21, 1872.

CITIZEN—I hasten to remit to you herewith the amount of your subscription to the journal *L'Italia Nuova*, which you have only this day withdrawn. With the greatest pleasure, your most devoted

PIETRO EMILIO SEQUI.

To the Citizen HUMBERT, of Carignano, Rome.

This is something in the style of the Duke of Orleans, at the time of the first French revolution, being called citizen Egalité, only it was voluntary on his part, and I do not imagine that the heir to the throne of Italy is yet sufficiently republican to accept the plain appellation of citizen Humbert.

THE FIGHTING IN ST. DOMINGO.

Failure of the Revolution in Guayubin—Cause of the Outbreak—The Country Again Quiet.

ST. THOMAS, Feb. 13, 1872.

The revolution which burst out at Guayubin and Savanola has been suppressed. Baez's forces encountered the revolutionists under General Noisy and completely defeated them. General Noisy, with a handful of men, fled to the Haytien frontier, and it is supposed he has crossed it.

By this mail we have the cause of the outbreak. When President Baez was at Porto Plata one Reyes, a lawyer, made a speech which was rather too liberal. Baez caused him to be arrested, together with one General [illegible], and thrown into prison. A few days later Baez arrested several prominent men whom he had cause to believe were disaffected. On the receipt of this news at Guayubin General Noisy organized a small force and declared a revolution. The movement was premature, and, the people failing to join thoroughly, he was unable to cope with Baez's troops. Reports via Hayti declare that the country near Guayubin is opposed to Baez's rule, but are in need of some one to lead the movement and are wanting in unity of action.

General Pimentel is still without an answer from General Cabral, to whom he had applied for men and money. General Luperon is in St. Thomas yet.

REVOLUTIONARY MEXICO.

Fighting All Over the "Wayward Sister" Republic.

THE ASSASSINATION OF FELIX DIAZ.

Particulars About Neri's Defeat and the Capture of Zacatecas by the Revolutionists.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST TREVINO.

MEXICO, Feb. 7, 1872.

The military affairs in this part of Mexico are more satisfactory at this moment than they have been for some time past. The campaign of Oaxaca is concluded, the capital of that State having been occupied by the government forces after the considerable engagement of San Mateo, the Governor of the State having been captured and shot. Many of the local chiefs have given in their submission, and there are no considerable rebel forces existing now in the States of Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Guerrero or Mexico.

To the interior and northward, however, matters are less pleasing, as the revolution has been making considerable progress under their distinguished military leaders—Trevino, Guerra, Quiroga, Martinez, Cadina, Marquez, Bonego and others. Monterey, Saltillo and Durango, capitals of three States, have been occupied by them for some time, and we have now to record a new defeat and occupation of Zacatecas, another capital. The government forces under General Rocha, now moving forward to the campaign near San Luis, apparently hold the question of the success of the revolution in their hands, and the result of the coming struggle is anxiously awaited.

THE DEATH OF FELIX DIAZ.

The *Diario Oficial* of the city of Mexico, reporting the death of the Governor of Oaxaca, says:—

At the very moment we were announcing yesterday the reception of Felix Diaz by the people of Tehuantepec the telegraph communicated his death—sad offering to the present civil war. With regard to his death, general opinion declares that the event has restored confidence among all the inhabitants of Oaxaca, so many lives of whom were sacrificed by the deceased Governor. It is grievous to see a people deify those who do not know how to govern them. Peace to the remains of him who was constitutional Governor of Oaxaca—Felix Diaz!

The *Siglo XIX.*, a Lerdista newspaper, which professes to be neutral in the present struggle, says in its issue last night as follows:—

By the following official communication it will be seen that his death was nothing less than an assassination. One may be excused from asking if its authors will be chastised, but what may be said is this, that such horrid crimes cover us with censure before foreign nations, for they cannot understand that a country calling itself civilized should commit such butcheries of men without a trial, and that they should come to be ordinary events. It causes us shame to give place in our columns to documents of this nature.

SECTION OF THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.

To-day, at five o'clock in the morning, a party, made up in Tehuantepec and Pochutla, brought here the body of ex-Governor Felix Diaz, which has been identified, as you will see by the accompanying documents.

I forward to you two original letters, which the officer commanding the party delivered to me, both written by Mr. Felix Diaz, a little while before he died, I am assured. By them you will see that the officers attempted to conduct him here alive, which they did not accomplish, as their armed force was a plebeian one, which can with difficulty be restrained in such cases. I also send you a list of the jewelry which the deceased left in the possession of Mr. Mucio Ziga, taking a copy in order to obtain them and send them to your headquarters. Of all this I advise you for your knowledge.

There are several reports in regard to the death of ex-Governor Diaz. The one which perhaps is most generally believed is that he was pursued by troops and shot by one Mr. Cartas, a lawyer of Oaxaca, whom the Governor had sought to execute in December last, but who escaped. Another is that he was beaten to death by the Indians of the Pacific coast. It is more probable, however, that he was overtaken and shot by the government troops who were sent in his pursuit, after the occupation of Oaxaca. General Alatorre announces that the body of Governor Diaz was brought into Pochutla, on the Pacific coast, on the 23d of January. Five of the bandits who attacked and robbed the train at Irola on the 28th, a station between Mexico and Puebla, have been caught and shot, and their bodies suspended at the above mentioned station, in sight of the passing train.

THE CAPTURE OF ZACATECAS.

The *Diario Oficial* has the following about the capture of this important city:—

Last evening (the 1st) the government received a telegram from the Governor of Zacatecas announcing that the forces of General Neri had suffered a reverse in an encounter which finally took place with the rebels under the command of Donato Guerra. We have as yet no particulars, but, whatever they may be, fortunately the consequences of an act of arms which neither affects the morality nor the energetic decision of the government are sufficiently reparable. Mr. Gonzales Cosio, with the government of Zacatecas and the troops which were left in the place, went to the city of Aguas Calientes, where they found the forces of General Sacnes Ochoa. Zacatecas must now be in the possession of the rebels, suffering the exactions and acts of violence which are to be expected. Fortunately its domination will only be passing, for the government has already dictated the convenient measures. The advantages of the movement obtained by the rebels over General Neri are of no consequence, neither is the situation of San Luis Potosí any occasion for alarm, for General Corella is there with the elements necessary to resist any attack of the enemy, should one be attempted against the capital of that State. Reserving to publish the particulars which may reach the government with regard to the reverses which the brigade of General Neri has suffered, we inform the public of this event, announcing that it will be quickly repaired.

The rumor was prevalent in this city on the 28th and 29th of January that the capital of Zacatecas had been taken on the 25th, after a defeat of General Neri's forces, near Fresnillo. It appears, as the HERALD was informed by mail by the English steamer, that the rumor was not correct, as the battle and occupation of Zacatecas did not occur till the 29th, the news reaching the capital on February 1. It appears that General Neri, commanding the government forces, was wounded, though it is asserted not seriously. The routed forces are said to have numbered not far from fifteen hundred men, of whom only 300 reached Aguas Calientes, under the immediate command of General Tolentino. These have been incorporated with the forces of General Ochoa, which number 1,000 infantry and 200 cavalry. This force will defend any attack upon the capital of Aguas Calientes, or perhaps proceed to the support of the forces of General Corella, near San Luis Potosí, if circumstances shall require it or favor such a movement.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST TREVINO.

We are just informed that General Corella has passed out of the city of San Luis Potosí, to undertake a campaign against Trevino or other rebel leaders moving against that capital. His forces are assumed to number 2,500 men of all arms. He leaves the city fortified and under command of a competent artillery officer. As a part of this new military movement General Rocha has been sent for to aid in this campaign at the North. He reached here on the 4th with a force of 1,500 men, and, it is expected, will leave to-morrow (7th) for the North, with his command reorganized and reinforced from the levy made in this city and neighborhood to a total of over two thousand men. Rocha is expected to co-operate with Corella and Ochoa against Trevino, Martinez, Cardena and others.

In the States of San Luis Potosí, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Vera Cruz and Puebla, the government forces have obtained victories over small rebel forces during the past week. The only considerable success of the rebels during the same period has been the defeat of General Neri and the occupation of Zacatecas. Rumors prevail at this moment of an attack by the rebels upon the capital of San Luis Potosí, but the rumor is not confirmed. The revolutionary organ of this city declares also that new revolutionary forces have made their appearance in the State of Oaxaca, near Tlaxiaco, north of Oaxaca city. This is, however, improbable, and is more likely to be a strategic rumor, intended to induce the government to withhold Rocha from his expected march to the interior and return him to Oaxaca or Tehuacan. General Alatorre is in command of Oaxaca, with about two thousand men at the capital and a considerable force moving about the State.

The French organ of this city suggests that Porfirio Diaz may be with the new rebel forces near Tlaxiaco, if there be such.

The rebel organ declares that Diaz went to the interior three weeks since, and is now with Trevino; but the government is said to be possessed of information which induces it to believe that he is in neither of the above mentioned neighborhoods, but that he is lying sick with dysentery in the mountainous regions of Puebla. The whereabouts of this prominent rebel leader will, undoubtedly, very soon be known.

The news is conflicting from the Pacific coast. The rumor has prevailed for some days of the reoccupation of Mazatlan by government forces, and in rebel quarters the contrary is asserted, positively assuring the public that the forces of the government were routed near that port, which threatened it, and which were commanded by Governor Pesqueira, of Sonora, and General Garcia Morales. The same authority (rebel) announces that Colima was occupied by the rebel leader Julio Garcia on the 20th of January, at the head of 800 revolutionists. This, like all Mexican news, must be received with a large grain of salt until positively confirmed. Imaginary victories and defeats are extremely prevalent here now.

Later despatches from Aguas Calientes announce that the battle near Zacatecas, which resulted in the rout of General Neri, lasted from eleven o'clock in the morning until six at night, and that the rebel forces were commanded by Generals Guerra, Martinez and Cadena.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST MAZATLAN.

The *Siglo XIX.* also has the following in its issue of last night, as taken from a private letter sent from Guadalajara to the *Ferrocarril*, the rebel paper of this city:—

Notwithstanding the secrecy with which the government expedition against Mazatlan (occupied by the rebels) was organized at Manzanillo by an employé of the Custom House, who slipped away in a guard boat to join the revolutionists at Sinaloa, news of the expected attempt became known in Mazatlan, and as is rumored here in commercial circles General Marquez ordered two sailing vessels which had been on duty between Mazatlan and San Blas to lie in wait for the expeditionary battalion.

The expedition left Colima on the 9th of January and embarked at Manzanillo on the 13th without being preceded by any scandal or disturbance among those sustained by the daily bread of the Juarez party. For the expedition their eye had fallen upon a German bark (Perla) detained in the harbor contrary to the will of her owner. The embarkation was made by military force after the firm resistance and energetic protests of her captain, and under such circumstances the expedition set sail. Later, from a person who disembarked upon the coast of that State and from correspondence from San Blas, it is known that the German bark, with the Seventh battalion, was captured by the revolutionary vessels of Mazatlan. If this news is confirmed you may calculate the extent of the calamity suffered in this expedition of Saavedra by the men who have figured in it, who had hoped to embarrass the progress of the revolution in this neighborhood, which is every day advancing.

The State of Hidalgo has been declared by the President to be in a state of siege, and it is probable that he will place Colonel Gonzales Paez in command of the State. Governor Tagle has protested against this act of the Executive, but the decree will nevertheless be carried into effect. The declarations of the Governor himself are sufficient proofs of the disorders which are occurring in his State, and the President is determined to suppress them.

A banquet was given on the 3d instant at this city by the city government to the Mayor, at which the American and Spanish Ministers and United States Consul were present.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

An American Fete in the Grand Hotel at Nice, Given in Honor of Admiral Alden and the Officers of the United States Squadron of Ville Franche—General Sherman, Lieutenant Grant and Other Americans Present.

OFF VILLE FRANCHE, France, Jan. 19, 1872.

Admiral Alden and the officers of the American squadron now rendezvoused at this place, were yesterday the recipients of a very handsome entertainment at the hands of Mr. Clement C. Barclay, of Philadelphia, given by that gentleman at the Grand Hotel at Nice. Preparations had been making for some time, and as Mr. Barclay's liberality in entertainments is well known all who could do so contributed their share to aid him in his arrangements as Americans only can aid one another, and to make it, also, an affair of which all should feel justly proud. The decorations, flags and such like were entrusted to Mrs. Captain Wells and daughters, Mrs. Stewart and Miss Cooper, who, though pushed sorely to finish them to their severe taste in time, yet, by industry, managed to do so.

AMONG THE GUESTS

were Admiral Alden, Captain Temple, his chief of staff and lady; Lieutenant Henry Lyon, flag lieutenant; General W. T. Sherman, United States Army, with his chief of staff, Colonel Audenried; Lieutenant Frederick Grant, United States Army; General Webb and lady, Mr. Whatney, M. P., and lady; General Sir Vincent Eyre, Captains Green and Hare and Lieutenant Watson, of the British Army; Captain Stokes Boyd, late of the United States Marine corps, and lady; the officers of the American squadron and many French officers of distinction. About three hundred persons were present, of whom nearly nine-tenths were Americans, most of whom are spending the winter in Nice.

THE DECORATIONS

were chiefly national, and one flag neatly intertwined with rich evergreens had a fine effect in the brilliant light of the chandeliers. Mr. Barclay was assisted in receiving—a work requiring no little address—by Admiral Alden and Mr. Elihu Washburne, our Minister Resident to Paris; the suave manner of the latter was peculiarly winning.

THE MUSIC

for the occasion was furnished by the Wabash's fine band, which, on the entrance of General Sherman, played "Sherman's March." In his company was the son of the President of the United States, who inherits that rare quality of his father—judicious silence, and who pleased all the gentlemen (I cannot speak for the ladies—with his quiet, unobtrusive ways and demure demeanor.

TOILETS.

All officers, army and navy, were in full uniform, but an attempt at a description of the toilets of the ladies is impossible, and this perhaps is the greatest compliment that could be paid to their elegance, for it is characteristic of a well dressed woman that a man can never tell what she has on; if the *tout ensemble* be fine details are quite beside the subject.

DANCING

commenced at ten o'clock P. M., and consisted of the usual figures, with the exception of what was called the "Court set" of Lancers, which needs more than a passing notice. It was a double set, composed as follows:—General Sherman and Mrs. [illegible]; Lieutenant Commander Terry, Lieutenant Grant and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, of Philadelphia; Admiral Alden and the Countess Keisbach, *née* Miss McC[illegible], of Philadelphia; Minister Washburne and Mrs. [illegible]ingston, of New York; Mr. Barclay and Mrs. Edgar, wife of Commodore Edgar, of New York Yacht Club celebrity; Captain C. H. Wells, United States Navy, and Mrs. Howe, of Cincinnati, who, not to make invidious distinctions, was conceded to be the loveliest woman present—a great honor among such paragons of charms. General Sherman dances much as he fights—with his whole soul—and was the lion of the figures as well as of the night.

PRESENTATION TO ADMIRAL ALDEN.

Just before the formation of this set a handsome satin flag, inscribed "January 18, 1872," was presented, on behalf of Mr. Barclay, by Miss Livingston, to Admiral Alden, who thanked the donor in an appropriate speech, the band playing "Hail to the Chief" the while.

SUPPER

was announced at midnight, and lasted with intervals until daylight; the intervals being caused by intermissions in the "German" at the end of each figure (or about every fifteen minutes) for refreshments.

THE "GERMAN."

That intricate maze, the "German," which commenced at half-past twelve o'clock, was led by Ensign Mahan, United States Navy, with Miss Wells, and by Midshipman Augur, United States Navy, with Mrs. Cooper. This extraordinary labyrinth, denominated a dance, was continued till four A. M.; but I refrain from commenting upon its mysteries, which are as hidden to me as was at first the maze at Woodstock to Queen Eleanor. If to waltz it, or to act it, or to perform it, or to personate it—or whatever taking part in it may be called—be an accomplishment, then the waltzers, actors, actresses, performers or personators, may consider themselves great—indeed, open to a first class engagement in fashionable circles.

MR. BARCLAY'S BALL

was what Mr. Barclay is himself—eminently a success. No expense was spared nor care omitted to contribute to enjoyment even to cloying. Profuse gaiety and munificence, ranged side by side, seemed to vie with each other in promoting good cheer, and in leaving the scenes of so much pleasure it was doubtless the wish of all that the world was full of such gentlemen, and that they (the guests) were intimate friends of them all.

A COMPLAINT AGAINST THE POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

It is very generally known to the inhabitants, and more particularly still to the police and police authorities of the Thirteenth ward, that the "New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church" have a mission church situated at 313 Rivington street. It is also known to said people and police that many persons in the immediate vicinity of the above church are infested with persons of very questionable character, much to the inhabitants' annoyance and discomfort, but especially of those poor but peaceable persons who attend church services and meetings at the above place. Very frequently while we are worshipping God a gang of these roughs (in most cases mostly full-grown boys) will stealthily wend their way up stairs and then run precipitately down, hallooing and hooting as they go. Sometimes they will come in, a score of them, and sit down for a few minutes, and then rush in a body to the door, and in the greatest confusion, [illegible] long down stairs. The last time they came in we kept them all in and quiet [illegible] whole (preaching) service, much to their [illegible]. On Tuesday night last, however, while a brother was leading class in the vestry (we have [illegible] through the large room to this) some one or more got up stairs, came into the large room, [illegible] gas down, and took off the brother's coat, [illegible] &c., which he had left on a bench just outside [illegible] door. Now, sir, we do not complain of the people; we are in, nor of the class of people—not even roughs we are laboring among; but we do complain of the carelessness and negligence of the [illegible] authorities. I say "police authorities" for if [illegible] would attend their men their men would [illegible] look after the people. Again and again we have sought their protection, and have had it [illegible] [illegible] promising some police after waiting upon captain or sergeant (always the latter) by the [illegible] but then we are left alone again. Spiritual [illegible] can do much towards gathering in these wanderers and making them respectable members of society. But unless we are supported by the arm of [illegible] and legal force, if necessary, much of our [illegible] must prove futile. In reference to the stolen coat, the worst feature in connection with it is the brother was ill able to endure such a loss, [illegible] having previously been kept from his employment through affliction for a considerable time. [illegible] the thief may be led to Christ and a new [illegible] enclose my church card, and remain, yours truly,

W. [illegible]